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CONSUMER PURCHASES STUDY

Family Income and Expenditures

Southeast Region

Part 1

Family Income

Urban
and
Village
Series

Miscellaneous Publication No. 375

U. S. Department of Agriculture

In cooperation with the Work Projects Administration

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CONSUMER PURCHASES STUDY

Urban and Village Series

Family Income and Expenditures

Southeast Region

Part 1, Family Income

By

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MISCELLANEOUS PUBLICATION NO. 375

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

The Bureau of Home Economics

in cooperation with the Work Projects Administration

1940

FOREWORD

The study of consumer purchases was conducted by the Bureau of Home Economics of the United States Department of Agriculture, and the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor, with the cooperation of the National Resources Planning Board, the Work Projects Administration, and the Central Statistical Board. Plans for the investigation were formulated by the National Resources Planning Board and the two operating bureaus, with the advice of the two other cooperating agencies. The project was financed by the Work Projects Administration.

The study was administered under the guidance of a steering committee composed of Stuart A. Rice, chairman, representing the Work Projects Administration (now with the Central Statistical Board); Louise Stanley, Bureau of Home Economics; Isador Lubin, Bureau of Labor Statistics; Gardiner C. Means, National Resources Planning Board; and Morris A. Copeland, Central Statistical Board. Details of administration were determined and procedures were coordinated by a technical subcommittee on which each of the five agencies had representation. Membership was as follows: Hildegard Kneeland, National Resources Planning Board, chairman; Day Monroe, Bureau of Home Economics; Faith M. Williams, Bureau of Labor Statistics; Milton Forster, Work Projects Administration; and Samuel J. Dennis and W. M. Hoad, Central Statistical Board.

The following members of the staff of the Economics Division of the Bureau of Home Economics collaborated with the authors in the preparation of this report: Kathryn Cronister, Margaret Perry, Maryland Y. Pennell, Helen Hollingsworth, Colette Rosenstiel, Robert DePuy, Karl Benson, Don Heiser, Janet Hooks.

Acknowledgment is made of the excellent work of the field supervisory staff of this region—Dorothy Dickins, regional director, succeeded by Thelma Dreis, and Elizabeth Head and Emily Watkins, assistant directors, during the period of field collection. Much credit for the reliability of the data is due to the conscientious field agents who obtained the schedules, the families that cooperated in providing the information requested, and the staff of editors and statistical clerks who tabulated the data. Acknowledgment is made also of the help generously given by a number of Government agencies, by State and district officials of the Work Projects Administration, by representatives of the State colleges and universities, and of the Extension Service in Home Economics and Agriculture, and by the local organizations and officials of the cities and villages in which the survey was conducted.

LOUISE STANLEY, *Chief.*

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SECTION 1. INTRODUCTION

Purpose of the Study

The study of consumer purchases, planned in the latter part of 1935 and inaugurated early in 1936, was undertaken to provide data more comprehensive than any before available on the way in which American families earn and spend their incomes.

The need for a broad investigation of family living had long been recognized by both Government and private agencies. While numerous studies of family expenditures previously had been made in this country, most of them covered only small samples of families. The few investigations on a relatively large scale were restricted to certain groups in the population. For example, the study of farm families made by the Department of Agriculture in 1922-24 was confined to 11 States and did not represent all income levels. Studies of farm family living carried out by various State agencies employed such diverse methods of collection and analysis that it has been impossible to fit the results together to obtain a satisfactory general picture of farm family consumption. Urban family studies had been similarly limited; those of the Bureau of Labor Statistics had included only wage earners and low-salaried clerical workers. Investigations based on broadly representative samples of urban business and professional groups and of the village population had never been made.

To obtain a picture of family-consumption patterns by income levels for the most important population groups of this country, on farms, in villages, and in cities, an investigation carried out simultaneously in several regions and in communities of various degrees of urbanization was required. The study of consumer purchases was designed to meet that need.

Selection of Communities

The study of consumer purchases included families living in 2 metropolises, 6 large cities, 14 middle-sized cities, 29 small cities, 140 villages, and 66 farm counties, shown in tables 180, 181, and 182, and in figure 1. The Bureau of Home Economics was in charge of the work in all villages and farm counties and in 19 of the 29 small cities. The Bureau of Labor Statistics assumed responsibility for the work in the 10 other small cities and in all cities of larger size.

The broad geographic regions studied were selected to represent the major cultural and economic groups of the country. An effort was made to have each region distinctive, so that regional differences might be investigated, yet to have a somewhat homogeneous population within the defined boundaries. The six regions chosen were New England, Middle Atlantic and East North Central, West North Central, Southeast, Mountain, and Pacific. For the analysis of data,

the Bureau of Home Economics has divided the schedules obtained in the West North Central region between the East North Central and Mountain regions. Accordingly, the reports of the Bureau of Home Economics cover five regions: New England, Middle Atlantic and North Central, Southeast, Plains and Mountain, and Pacific. (For comparison with census designations, see Methodology, p. 341.)

The communities studied in each region fell within five distinct degrees of urbanization: Large cities, middle-sized cities, small cities, villages, and farm counties. Thus, comparisons of consumption patterns of families living in communities of different sizes can be made without meeting the problems of regional differences. A sixth degree of urbanization is represented by Chicago, Ill., and New York City, selected to depict income and consumption of metropolitan families.

Economic activities, cultural patterns, proportion of native-white families in the population, density of population, and relationship to other cities within the region were considered in selecting the specific cities for study. The group of cities, rather than any one city, was representative of some of the outstanding characteristics of the region. For example, the group of small cities might include one with a State university or college, an important marketing center for an agricultural area, and a city that is primarily industrial. The villages were closely associated with the counties chosen for the study of farm families, being located either in those counties or in nearby counties with similar agricultural conditions.

Because of these bases of selection, no one community can be described as typical of a State, an entire region, or of the United States as a whole. But, when communities of the same degree of urbanization within each region are grouped together, they represent some of that region's most important characteristics. The data concerning them, therefore, can form the basis of estimates for the entire population, provided they are supplemented by information, from the census and other sources, that indicates how the communities studied differ from the remainder of the region.¹

Sampling Procedures

In many previous studies of family consumption, families were selected from certain socioeconomic population groups and data were presented for the sample as a whole. Some investigators had analyzed expenditures by family-income level, but few had studied relationships between consumption and factors other than income. The consumer purchases study with its large sample was able to provide for the exploration of relationships between family consumption and income, occupation, family type, the region, and the degree of urbanization of the community in which the family lived.

In order to reduce the number of other variables, only families in which there was a husband and a wife, both native-born (with or without other family members), were studied.² In the Southeast region, covered in this report, and in New York City and Columbus, Ohio, white and Negro families were studied; in all other regions the sample was limited to white families. Other minor restrictions facilitated clear-cut comparisons by excluding families in unusual

¹ UNITED STATES NATIONAL RESOURCES COMMITTEE. CONSUMER INCOMES IN THE UNITED STATES: THEIR DISTRIBUTION IN 1935-36. 104 pp., illus. 1938.

² In two cities studied by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Chicago, Ill., and Portland, Oreg., a special study of one-person families was made.

situations, as families that were not keeping house, or those operating large-scale rooming houses.

Although the families studied included only a portion of the population, the collection of schedules was so planned as to give a random sample of the families meeting the requirements for inclusion. A random sample of the dwelling units of the community was drawn and visits were made to each address in order to determine which families were to be studied further. For the study of family composition, income, and housing, certain groups were eliminated, namely, the foreign-born, one-person, broken families, and others in situations that would tend to blur the analysis. However, information on family composition, economic status, and other characteristics was obtained from the excluded families in some communities in order to clarify the position of the families studied in the population as a whole.³

For the study of family consumption a further elimination was made among families included in the income sample. Those eliminated were families living under circumstances that might distort the picture of family consumption during an entire year (such as those receiving relief), and families of types and occupational groups too infrequently encountered to permit analysis. (See Methodology, The Consumption Sample, Eligibility Requirements.)

Relief Families

Families were classified as having received relief if aid, regardless of the amount, had been received from any agency, public or private, upon proof of need, at any time during the year. (See Glossary, Relief Family.) Although family schedules were obtained from the relief group, it was recognized that the income data given were incomplete, largely because of the difficulty of obtaining data as to value of receipts in kind, such as food and clothing. The relief group has been omitted, therefore, from detailed analyses of amount and sources of family income.

The number of relief families in the sample studied, as shown in some tables, must not be considered as representative of the relief load in any given community, because the relief status of a very large group of ineligible families was not ascertained. The character and numerical importance of the excluded groups (as the foreign-born and broken families) differed among the communities studied. Moreover, only the fact that relief had been received at some time during the year is known; no information as to the length of time or degree of dependency on relief agencies was obtained.

Report Year

All family and expenditure schedules, as well as the supplementary schedules or check lists (with the exception of food), present data for 12 months. Families could choose any continuous 12-month period beginning not earlier than January 1935, and ending not later than December 1936. Factors influencing their choice were the date of

³ See Methodology, pp. 339, 354, for description of procedures in sampling and field work, and p. 356 for the eligibility requirements for inclusion in the income sample. An appraisal of the effects of these exclusions on income distributions and on the representative character of the sample is presented in pp. 363-373.

interview and ability to supply the necessary information for one period more accurately than for another. All of the 1-year schedules given by a specific family covered the same 12-month period. In the region covered in this report, schedules were collected for the years 1935 and 1936, but the majority fell in the period between January 1, 1935, and May 31, 1936. (See table 189 for the distribution of families by ending date of the year selected.)

Reports of the Study

The reports of the Bureau of Home Economics present data from approximately 158,000 record cards, 65,000 family-income schedules, 34,000 expenditure schedules, 17,000 supplementary food schedules, 21,000 supplementary furnishings schedules, 91,000 supplementary clothing schedules, and 5,000 food records (table 183).

The series of regional reports covers data from the family schedule concerning family composition, income, occupation, and housing; and also a summary of expenditure-schedule data. More detail on family expenditures is presented in reports on specific goods and services such as food, housing, and medical care. Publications of the Bureau of Labor Statistics concerning the communities that it surveyed follow a similar plan. The National Resources Planning Board, using data from this project and from other sources, has published estimates of the distribution of consumers by income for the country as a whole, and of consumer expenditures and savings. A comparison of consumer expenditures in communities of different degrees of urbanization, and conclusions relative to techniques applicable to studies in this field, will be prepared later by the three agencies.

Part 1 of this report presents data on family composition, income, occupation, and housing for native-born white and Negro families in small cities and villages in the Southeast region. Part 2 deals with the distribution of total expenditures, and relationships between income and expenditures, and change in net worth.

The communities studied by the Bureau of Home Economics in the Southeast region include: 7 villages in South Carolina, 8 in Georgia, 8 in North Carolina, and 11 in Mississippi; 2 small cities, Sumter, S. C., and Griffin, Ga. Two small cities studied by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Gastonia, N. C., and Albany, Ga., complete the sample of cities of this size in the Southeast. Part 1 of the report includes data for Sumter, S. C., and Griffin, Ga. Comparable data on family income in Gastonia, N. C., and Albany, Ga., are published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Because of the large sample needed for the study of family expenditures, the schedules obtained by the two agencies have been pooled for the expenditure analysis, and part 2 of this report presents data for four cities, Gastonia, N. C., Sumter, S. C., and Albany and Griffin, Ga., as well as for the villages of the Southeast.

This volume includes data for Negro and white families in two groups of villages and in two cities. With eight samples available (four groups of white and four groups of Negro families), it has been impossible to present a complete analysis of data for each. The two small cities represent only one-half of the communities of this size range studied in this region (the other two being covered by the

reports of the Bureau of Labor Statistics). The detailed analysis of findings, therefore, has been given for a group of villages instead of for cities as in other regional reports. Summaries are given for the second group of villages and the two cities. The basic tables are presented for each of the eight analysis units, with such changes in form as are necessitated by the size of the sample and the character of the data.

SECTION 2. VILLAGE FAMILIES IN THE SOUTH-EAST REGION

Villages Studied

Description of Communities

South Carolina-Georgia Villages

The South Carolina villages are in the east-central part of the State, east of Columbia and west of Florence. The villages selected are Bishopville, Camden, Lake City, Lamar, Manning, Summerton, and Timmonsville. Two had a population in 1930 of fewer than 1,000; four were in the 1,000-2,499 range; and one, Camden, was a town of larger size.

The Georgia villages are in the northeastern part of the State, within 100 miles of the South Carolina border. Comer, Commerce, Greensboro, Jefferson, Madison, Social Circle, Washington, and Winder were chosen. The 1930 population of one of these villages was 900; four were in the 1,000-2,499 range; three were communities of more than 2,500.

Cotton is the major crop in the farm country surrounding all of the Georgia villages and all but two of those in South Carolina. Eighty percent or more of the farms were classed as cotton by the 1930 census in the Georgia counties in which these villages were located, and 60 percent or more in all of the South Carolina counties except Florence. As a result, cotton gins, cottonseed-oil plants, and trade with cotton farmers engaged the attention of businessmen in many of these villages. In Florence County, S. C., in which Lake City and Timmonsville are located, tobacco farms were more numerous than those of other types. Lake City is noted as a tobacco market and has a tobacco redrying plant that sometimes employs as many as 300 persons. In Timmonsville tobacco warehouses add to employment opportunities.

In most of these South Carolina villages trade with nearby farmers is an important source of business. Some of them have only markets, stores, cotton gins, and small businesses to provide employment for the village families. Others, by the processing of agricultural products, have become more than crossroad-trading centers. Tobacco-processing plants, tobacco markets, cottonseed-oil mills, and sawmills have provided a greater variety of economic activity. A third group of villages, most of them in Georgia, have textile and garment factories either within or just outside the community, and are more industrial than agricultural in character. Camden, S. C., and Commerce, Greensboro, Jefferson, Social Circle, and Winder, Ga., are of this type.

Three-eighths of the 1930 population in these villages was Negro,¹ a proportion reasonably similar to the percentage of Negroes in the rural nonfarm population of these two States. In 1930 the census reported 34 percent of the rural population not on farms as Negro.

North Carolina-Mississippi Villages

Nineteen villages in North Carolina and Mississippi comprise the second group studied in the Southeast region. In 1930, 14 of the 19 had populations within the 1,000-2,499 range; each of 4 smaller villages had more than 800 inhabitants; and the largest, Indianola, had 3,116.

The North Carolina villages chosen were Elm City, Franklinton, Louisburg, Nashville, Spring Hope, Wake Forest, Whitakers, and Zebulon. They are located in the north-central part of the State in counties devoted chiefly to the raising of tobacco. Cotton farms ranked next to tobacco in number in these counties.

The Mississippi villages—Drew, Hollandale, Indianola, Itta Bena, Leland, Moorhead, Mound Bayou, Rosedale, Ruleville, Shaw, Shelby—are in the west-central part of the State, a rich cotton-growing section.

The North Carolina-Mississippi villages are more agricultural than are those selected in South Carolina and Georgia. Textile mills are located in or near two of the North Carolina villages, and in two, small colleges provide employment for professional workers. However, the remainder of the North Carolina villages and all of those in Mississippi had few industries, and these were chiefly dependent on the surrounding farm country. Processing plants as sawmills and cotton gins, factories for cottonseed-oil and tobacco products provided employment for the village families and served the farm community.

The villages studied in North Carolina and Mississippi were less representative of the total rural nonfarm population of these two States with respect to the proportion of Negroes than were those chosen in South Carolina and Georgia. In 1930, 48 percent of the population in the former group of villages included in this study was Negro,² whereas Negroes constituted only 27 percent of the total rural nonfarm population of North Carolina and Mississippi.

Size of Sample

South Carolina-Georgia Villages

In the South Carolina-Georgia villages, as in all villages included in the consumer purchases study, the first or record-card sample was planned to include all families. After the preliminary interview, certain families were eliminated from the second or income sample, because they did not meet the eligibility requirements for inclusion in the study. Other families were eliminated because of inability or unwillingness to give the information.

Acceptable income schedules were obtained from 2,675 white families, 2,255 in the nonrelief and 420 in the relief group, and from

^{1 2} Census of population, 1930. Unpublished data.

1,299 Negro families, of which 1,010 were nonrelief and 289 were relief families.

Visits were made to 4,844 addresses of white families (excluding vacancies) to obtain the 2,675 schedules. Of the families giving record-card data, 29 percent were ineligible for inclusion in the income sample, the chief reasons being that they were one-person or broken families. Other families, comprising 19 percent of those eligible for the income sample, were unable or unwilling to cooperate or gave incomplete or inconsistent schedules that had to be rejected (table 187). (See Appraisal, p. 365, for a more complete discussion of the nonreporting groups and those excluded as ineligible.)

Addresses of 2,834 Negro families were visited to obtain the 1,299 schedules in the South Carolina-Georgia villages. One-half of the Negro families giving record-card data were ineligible for study, a proportion greater than in the white sample; both broken and 1-person families were comparatively more numerous in the Negro group. However, the proportion of eligible families that furnished income schedules was greater among the Negroes, 93 percent as compared with 81 percent.

North Carolina-Mississippi Villages

The white families included in the income sample in the North Carolina-Mississippi villages numbered 1,816, 1,542 in the nonrelief and 274 in the relief group. Among the Negroes, 1,726 families were studied, 1,416 nonrelief and 310 relief.

Addresses of 3,350 white families (excluding vacancies) were visited to obtain these 1,816 family schedules. Of those giving record-card data (3,169), 71 percent were eligible for the income study. About one-fifth, 19 percent, of those eligible were unwilling or unable to give income-schedule data. The 1,816 families studied constituted 57 percent of all those in the record-card sample (table 187).

Among the Negroes, more than one-half, 52 percent, of those giving record-card data did not meet the eligibility requirements for inclusion in the income study. However, a larger proportion, 97 percent, of those eligible gave family-schedule data than did the whites, so that schedules were obtained from 47 percent of those giving record cards.

White Families in Villages

Composition of the Native-White, Unbroken Families and of Their Households (Eligible Families, Relief and Nonrelief)

Definition of Family

A family, to be included in this study, was required to have a husband and a wife, both native-born, married for at least 1 year, with or without other persons. Tests of family membership applied to other persons were: The person must live with the family (temporary absences at school or on business were permitted); he must pool his income with that of other family members and be dependent on the common family fund for most of his support. Sons and daughters living at home on a roomer-boarder basis and keeping their finances separate from the group funds were not counted as family members.

The family group is thus an economic unit, rather than a unit of related members only, though few nonrelated members were reported.³

South Carolina-Georgia Villages

Size of Family

Twenty-one percent of the families studied in the South Carolina-Georgia villages consisted of husband and wife only. Three- and four-person families were each a little more numerous, comprising 26 and 22 percent, respectively, of the group. Only 31 percent had as many as five members, and 8 percent as many as seven (table 1).

TABLE 1.—SIZE OF FAMILY: *Percentage distribution of relief and nonrelief families by number of persons in family, by number of persons other than husband and wife under 16 years of age, and by number 16 or older, Southeast villages, white families, 1935-36*

[White families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Persons ¹ (number)	Families by number of persons in family		Families by number of persons ² under 16 years of age		Families by number of persons ² 16 or older	
	South Carolina-Georgia	North Carolina-Mississippi	South Carolina-Georgia	North Carolina-Mississippi	South Carolina-Georgia	North Carolina-Mississippi
	Percent 100	Percent 100	Percent 100	Percent 100	Percent 100	Percent 100
All families.....						
None.....			37	36	61	60
1.....			28	29	21	24
2.....	21	20	19	18	11	11
3.....	26	27	9	8	5	4
4.....	22	24	4	5	2	1
5.....	15	13	2	2	(³)	(³)
6.....	8	8				
7.....	3	4				
8.....	3	2	1	2	(³)	(³)
9 or more.....	2	2				

¹ Year-equivalent person. See Glossary, Year-equivalent Person.

² Other than husband and wife.

³ 0.50 percent or less.

The average size of the families studied in these villages was 3.97 persons. Each family included a husband and a wife; other persons 16 or older averaged 0.69 per family, and those under 16 averaged 1.28 (table 118). Although there were enough children under 16 in the group to provide each family with 1, and more than one-fourth with 2, actually 37 percent of the families included no children under 16. Nearly one-half, 47 percent, of the families had either 1 or 2 children under 16; 16 percent had 3 or more.

Some of the families, although they included no children under 16, had older children who were still dependent on family funds. More than 8 out of 10 of the family members 16 or older, other than husband and wife, were grown sons and daughters living with their parents. Parents of either the husband or wife and other relatives

³ See Glossary, Economic Family, for a more complete definition of family. This definition differs from that of the census, since in the reports of the 1930 census a family is defined as "a group of persons, related either by blood or by marriage or adoption, who live together as one household, usually sharing the same table." Thus, sons and daughters living at home or away at school or college were counted in the census tabulations as family members without regard to financial arrangements, and nonrelatives were not considered family members even though they contributed their earnings to the family income or were dependent upon the family for support.

accounted for almost all of the remainder, as very few families included persons not related to the husband or wife. Eighty percent of the family members 16 or older (not husband or wife) were in the age class 16-29 (table 124).

The families dependent on relief had an average of 4.47 members each, while for those that were self-supporting average size was 3.88 persons. Forty-three percent of the relief families had five or more members as compared with 29 percent of the nonrelief group (table 118).

Age of Husbands and of Wives

Almost one-half (48 percent) of the husbands in relief and nonrelief families in these villages were in the age range 30-49, 16 percent were under 30, and the remaining 36 percent were 50 or older. Wives were, in general, somewhat younger; 27 percent were under 30, and only 24 percent were as old as 50. Couples that had been married for less than 1 year were not included in the study since they could not supply a year's record of their income and expenditures. Hence, it is probable that the proportion of the younger married men and women found in the sample is somewhat smaller than in the total population of these villages (tables 2 and 119).

TABLE 2.—AGE OF HUSBANDS AND OF WIVES: *Percentage distribution of husbands and of wives by age, by relief status, Southeast villages, white families, 1935-36*

[White families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Age group (years)	South Carolina-Georgia						North Carolina-Mississippi					
	Husbands			Wives			Husbands			Wives		
	All families	Non-relief families	Relief families	All families	Non-relief families	Relief families	All families	Non-relief families	Relief families	All families	Non-relief families	Relief families
All ages.....	Pct. 100	Pct. 100	Pct. 100	Pct. 100	Pct. 100	Pct. 100	Pct. 100	Pct. 100	Pct. 100	Pct. 100	Pct. 100	Pct. 100
Under 20.....	0	0	0	2	1	2	0	0	0	1	1	(¹)
20-29.....	16	17	14	25	25	21	12	12	10	22	23	20
30-39.....	24	25	17	26	28	19	25	27	19	31	32	27
40-49.....	24	24	21	23	23	27	28	29	27	25	24	26
50-59.....	19	18	23	16	15	21	18	18	18	14	13	17
60-64.....	8	7	12	4	4	5	8	7	12	4	4	5
65-69.....	5	5	7	2	2	3	5	4	9	2	2	4
70-74.....	2	2	2	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	1
75 or older.....	2	2	4	1	1	1	2	1	3	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)

¹ 0.50 percent or less.

Relief families were somewhat older than those independent of relief. For example, 48 percent of the husbands in relief families were 50 or older, as compared with 34 percent of those in nonrelief families.

Households

Six out of 10 of the village families, relief and nonrelief, had persons other than members of the economic family living in the household at some time during the year (table 3). Such persons as guests who stayed for 1 night or longer, roomers either with or without board,

boarders who had rooms elsewhere, tourists, transients, and paid help living with the family were considered as part of the household for the time that they were present. More of the nonrelief than of the relief families had nonfamily members in their households during the year.

TABLE 3.—MEMBERS OF HOUSEHOLD NOT IN ECONOMIC FAMILY: *Number and percentage¹ of families having persons in the household who were not members of the economic family and average number of such nonfamily members, by relief status and income, Southeast villages, white families, 1935-36*

[White families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State, relief status, and family-income class (dollars)	Families	Families having in the household—						Average non-family members ³	
		Any nonfamily members ²		Roomers and boarders					
				All types		Sons and daughters			
SOUTH CAROLINA-GEORGIA		Number	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number
All families.....	2, 675	1, 599	60	344	13	38	1	0.46	
Relief families.....	420	193	46	36	9	4	1	.28	
Nonrelief families.....	2, 255	1, 406	62	308	14	34	2	.49	
0-499.....	147	69	47	14	10	0	0	.27	
500-999.....	625	314	50	61	10	7	1	.37	
1,000-1,499.....	567	357	63	87	15	10	2	.47	
1,500-1,999.....	373	254	68	50	13	4	1	.45	
2,000-2,999.....	347	253	73	58	17	9	3	.60	
3,000 or over.....	196	159	81	38	19	4	2	.73	
NORTH CAROLINA-MISSISSIPPI									
All families.....	1, 816	1, 267	70	330	18	28	2	.61	
Relief families.....	274	168	61	41	15	4	1	.37	
Nonrelief families.....	1, 542	1, 099	71	289	19	24	2	.64	
0-499.....	58	33	57	3	5	0	0	.22	
500-999.....	234	142	61	30	13	1	(4)	.33	
1,000-1,499.....	311	211	68	53	17	4	1	.55	
1,500-1,999.....	289	204	71	54	19	7	2	.47	
2,000-2,999.....	310	234	75	65	21	5	2	.64	
3,000 or over.....	340	275	81	84	25	7	2	1.06	

¹ Percentages are based on number of families in each class.

² Nonfamily members include: Roomers and/or boarders whether sons and daughters or others, tourists or transients; paid help living in; overnight guests. See table 126 for counts of families having paid help and overnight guests in the household and for details as to roomers and boarders.

³ Year-equivalent persons: This figure is computed for each family by dividing by 52 the total number of weeks of residence in the household for all persons not members of the economic family. Averages are based on the number of families that reported weeks of household membership of nonfamily members. The counts given in this table are the families that reported having in the household any nonfamily members; a few of these families failed to report the weeks of membership.

⁴ 0.50 percent or less.

More than one-half, 52 percent, of these households included guests (table 126). Although many may have visited only overnight or for week ends, others must have stayed considerably longer, since their visits amounted to the equivalent of 8 weeks for each household that included guests. Those that stayed 27 weeks or more were considered members of the family if details on income could be obtained; if not, they were considered guests.

Only 6 percent of the families had paid help living in the family dwelling. Even in the highest-income class but 15 percent of the households accommodated paid helpers. Help living outside the family dwelling, a customary practice in the South, were not considered as members of the household. Few of the families (1 percent)

reported that sons and daughters lived at home as roomers and boarders. Other roomers who boarded with the family were present in 8 percent of the households; those who had rooms but did not board, in 3 percent.⁴

For the households that included nonfamily members, the average number of such persons on a year-equivalent basis was 0.46, that is, the equivalent of one person for 24 weeks. If these persons had been distributed among all families, they would have averaged only 0.28 per family. The average size of these village households, therefore, was only a little larger than that of the families, 4.25 persons as compared with 3.97.

North Carolina-Mississippi Villages

The average size of the white families studied in the North Carolina-Mississippi villages was 3.97, the same as in the South Carolina-Georgia villages. The distribution of families by size and by number of children under 16 showed small differences. In the age of husbands and of wives, the two samples of white families in the Southeast villages also followed a generally similar pattern, although in North Carolina and Mississippi there was a somewhat greater concentration of both husbands and wives in the age range 30-49 years.

Income Levels

Definition of Income

The income of the village family, as defined in this study, includes both money and nonmoney income. Money income is derived from net earnings of family members and from other sources. Earnings⁵ consist of contributions of individual earners and receipts from family enterprises. A person was considered an earner if, during the report year, he received any income, no matter how small in amount, from salary, wages, or a business he operated.⁶ Receipts from family undertakings were largely from keeping roomers and boarders. In addition, amounts earned from sources other than keeping roomers and boarders were reported as joint earnings by a few families because of the difficulty of allocating them to each of several persons. Because such earnings might be attributed to the family rather than to an individual, some few families had earnings although none of their workers were classed as breadwinners.

Money income from sources other than earnings consists of net rentals from real estate other than the owned family home, interest from invested funds, dividends, net profits from business enterprises (other than those in which family members were engaged as entrepreneurs), pensions, annuities, benefits, and small gifts of cash used for current family living.

⁴ Families that had the equivalent of more than 10 roomers for the year were not included in the study. (See Glossary, Roomer, Roomer-year.)

⁵ In determining net earnings for the family-income analysis, no deduction was made of expense for business use of the family car, union dues, and some other minor occupational items. See table 184 for method of computing income for the income sample and the consumption sample. See also Glossary, Income, City and Village Family.

⁶ This definition differs from the 1930 census definition of a "gainfully occupied" person, one supposed to be "customarily employed." The census did not consider a person as having a gainful occupation if he worked less than the equivalent of 1 day per week or if he earned only occasional sums of money. Accordingly, lack of agreement between census counts of "gainfully occupied persons" and counts of "earners" from this study is to be expected.

Nonmoney income includes the value of home-produced food consumed by the family and the net value of family housing received without direct expense. The value of occupancy of living quarters occupied rent-free as pay for services and the net value of occupancy of an owned home (i. e., the amount by which the rental value of an owned home exceeded interest and maintenance expenses) were considered part of income because amounts ordinarily spent for housing were released for other uses, thus increasing the family's funds available for other living expenses. For similar reasons, the value of home-produced food that these village families consumed was considered part of the income.

Income Levels of Native-White, Unbroken Families

South Carolina-Georgia Villages

Eligible families, relief and nonrelief combined.

When families receiving relief were included with those that were self-supporting, the median income of the native-white, unbroken families in these South Carolina-Georgia villages was \$1,125.⁷ This median was higher than the median income of native-white, unbroken families in five of the nine other groups of villages covered in the study of consumer purchases. It was exceeded by the median income of such families in New England, in one group of villages in the Plains and Mountain area, in one group of Pacific coast villages, and in another group of the Southeast villages (those in North Carolina and Mississippi), as is shown below:

Color and analysis unit:	<i>Eligible families per 100 in the total population</i> ¹	<i>Median income of—</i>	
		<i>Eligible nonrelief and relief families</i>	<i>Eligible nonrelief families</i>
White families:			
Vermont-Massachusetts-----	47	\$1, 233	\$1, 447
Pennsylvania-Ohio-----	70	1, 039	1, 167
Michigan-Wisconsin-----	60	1, 087	1, 208
Illinois-Iowa-----	64	737	1, 074
North Dakota-Kansas-----	57	918	1, 209
South Dakota - Montana - Colorado-----	62	1, 288	1, 467
Washington-Oregon-----	54	1, 024	1, 268
California-----	57	1, 355	1, 552
South Carolina-Georgia-----	44	1, 125	1, 308
North Carolina-Mississippi----- ²	33	1, 548	1, 764
Negro families:			
South Carolina-Georgia-----	19	316	386
North Carolina-Mississippi-----	26	373	440

¹ Estimates based on record-card analysis. See Appraisal.

² See Appraisal for comparison with census data for rural nonfarm population.

A comparison of the income levels of native-white, unbroken families in the 10 groups of villages cannot be regarded as a comparison of general economic level of the entire population in these different sections. Families that included a husband and wife, both native-white, did not constitute the same proportion of the total population. Moreover, the composition of the excluded group was not similar in character in all regions. Native-white, unbroken families tended to

⁷ In the computation of any medians presented in this report for relief and nonrelief families combined, it has been assumed that all relief families had incomes below the median. Data available concerning their incomes substantially support this assumption.

have a higher-income level than other groups, but the extent of the difference depended upon the relative proportions of nonwhite, foreign-born, and broken families in the population.

In the South Carolina-Georgia villages only 44 percent of all families were white and included a husband and wife both native-born. Thus, more than one-half of all families in these villages were either Negro or other nonwhite races or were foreign-born, one-person, or broken white families. The Negroes were a far larger proportion of the population than in any other village group except those in North Carolina and Mississippi. In the New England villages native-white, unbroken families were almost as low a percentage of the population, 47 percent. However, the 53 percent of the population not covered by the study in New England included few Negroes and a large number of foreign-born families, whose income level, without doubt, was higher than that of Negroes. In all other village groups more than half of the families were of the classification defined as eligible for study.

In the villages of the North and West, income data were obtained only for the native-white, unbroken families. In the South, however, the unbroken Negro families, in which both husband and wife were native-born, were also studied. The median income of such Negro families was considerably below that of the white families in the same area. From these medians it can be inferred that in view of the numerical importance of Negroes in the population, the general income level of all families in these Southeast villages would be substantially lower than that of all village families in other regions. In the South Carolina-Georgia villages the median of the income distribution of eligible white and Negro families together was only \$747, a value lower than the estimated median income of all village families (eligible and ineligible) in most other areas. The median income for all families in the South Carolina-Georgia villages, the one-person and broken, as well as the eligible white and Negro families, would undoubtedly be even lower (Appraisal, p. 368).

High incomes were not numerous in these South Carolina-Georgia villages; only 7 percent of the native-white families received as much as \$3,000 and only 3 percent as much or more than \$4,000 (table 4).

TABLE 4.—FAMILY INCOME: *Number of families and percentage distribution by relief status and income, Southeast villages, white families, 1935-36*

[White families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Relief status and family-income class (dollars)	South Carolina-Georgia		North Carolina-Mississippi		Relief status and family-income class (dollars)	South Carolina-Georgia		North Carolina-Mississippi	
	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.		No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.
All families.....	2, 675	100	1, 816	100	Nonrelief families—Continued	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.
Relief families.....	420	16	274	15	1, 250-1, 499.....	275	10	146	8
Nonrelief families.....	2, 255	84	1, 542	85	1, 500-1, 749.....	227	8	161	9
0-249.....	17	1	16	1	1, 750-1, 999.....	146	5	128	7
250-499.....	130	5	42	2	2, 000-2, 249.....	138	5	104	6
500-749.....	298	12	104	6	2, 250-2, 499.....	89	3	86	5
750-999.....	327	13	130	7	2, 500-2, 999.....	120	4	120	7
1, 000-1, 249.....	292	11	165	9	3, 000-3, 499.....	65	2	92	5
					3, 500-3, 999.....	41	2	60	3
					4, 000 or over ¹	90	3	188	10

¹ Largest income reported: South Carolina-Georgia, between \$10,000 and \$15,000; North Carolina-Mississippi, over \$20,000.

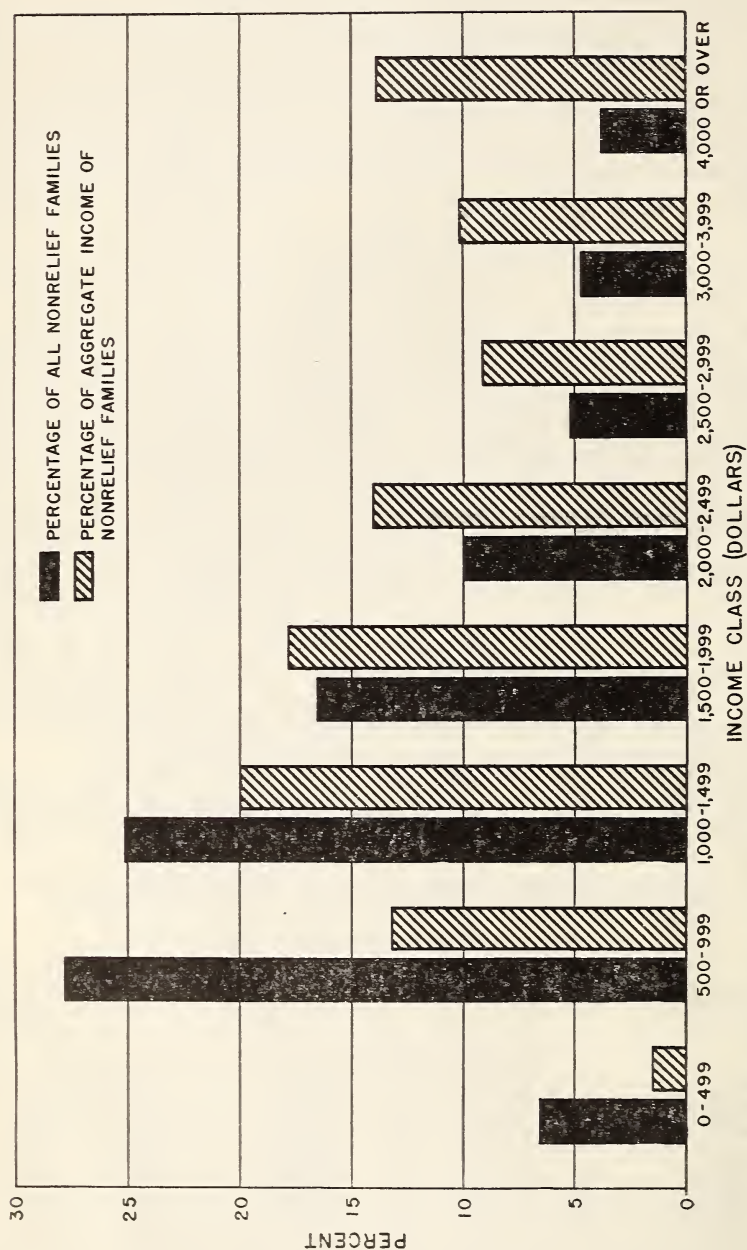


FIGURE 2.—Incomes of nonrelief families: Percentage distributions of nonrelief families and of aggregate income of nonrelief families, classified by income, South Carolina-Georgia villages, white families, 1935-36.

Relief families are not distributed by income because of the limited data they furnished concerning real income. The number and percentage of families in the low-income classes as shown in table 4, therefore, are applicable only to nonrelief families; they do not represent the proportion of all families (relief and nonrelief) at these economic levels. Beyond the median, however (inasmuch as available data indicate that the incomes of relief families were well below that point), the figures apply to all eligible families.

Eligible nonrelief families.

The median income of the white nonrelief families was \$1,308, \$183 higher than for relief and nonrelief families combined. The income level of the former group of families, therefore, was considerably above that of the village population as a whole.

More than one-third, 35 percent, of these nonrelief families received incomes of less than \$1,000; 41 percent were in the range \$1,000–\$1,999; 15 percent, in the range \$2,000–\$2,999. Only 9 percent received \$3,000 or more.

Because of the inequalities in the distribution of income, the buying power of the various income groups differed considerably from the numerical importance of those groups in the population. Thus, 60 percent of the white nonrelief families had incomes below \$1,500 but they received only 35 percent of the aggregate income of the group. In contrast, the families with incomes of \$3,000 or over constituted only 9 percent of the group, but they received 24 percent of its total income (fig. 2).

North Carolina–Mississippi Villages

Half of the native-white, unbroken families (relief and nonrelief combined) living in the North Carolina–Mississippi villages had incomes above \$1,548; 18 percent had incomes of \$3,000 or more. Thus the income level of this group in the population was considerably higher in these villages than in those of South Carolina and Georgia where the median was \$1,125 (p. 14 and table 4).

The median income of native-white, unbroken nonrelief families in these North Carolina–Mississippi villages was \$1,764; only 19 percent of these families had incomes of less than \$1,000 while 22 percent had incomes of \$3,000 or more ⁸ (table 112).

The median income of native-white, unbroken families in the North Carolina–Mississippi villages was higher than that of any other village group included in the study. Native-white, unbroken families, however, constituted only 33 percent of all families living in these villages (p. 14); their income level, therefore, does not serve as an index of the economic level of the entire population in relation to the level of the village population in other regions. More than half of all families in these North Carolina–Mississippi villages were Negro, and in no other village group studied was the proportion so high.⁹

The unbroken, native-Negro families in these North Carolina–Mississippi villages had a median income of about \$370; the median

⁸ See p. 76 for a discussion of the income levels of the nonrelief village families in North Carolina and Mississippi separately; see also table 40.

⁹ The villages selected for the survey had a relatively larger Negro population than all village communities in these States. The 1930 census shows that 41 percent of all rural nonfarm families in Mississippi and 23 percent in North Carolina were Negro. For a discussion of the problem of relative weights to be given the white and Negro in combining data for the two groups see Appraisal, p. 369.

income of all unbroken families, white and Negro, was \$728, an amount below the estimates of median income for all families (eligible and ineligible) in the majority of village groups in other regions.

Family Income and Earners (Nonrelief Families)

South Carolina-Georgia Villages

Sources of Income

Earnings provided the major part, 86 percent, of the aggregate income in these villages; income from such sources as rents, interest, pensions, and cash gifts used for family living, 6 percent. Nonmoney income, averaging \$128, was but 8 percent of the total. Of this nonmoney income an average of \$66 was from home-produced foods and \$62 from housing, largely occupancy of owned homes (tables 5 and 114).

TABLE 5.—SOURCES OF FAMILY INCOME:¹ *Average*² *amount and percentage of income derived from specified sources, and average*² *amount of business losses, by income, Southeast villages, white families, 1935-36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State and family-income class (dollars)	Families	Total family income	Money income from—			Business losses	Non-money income	Distribution of total income ⁴			
			All sources (net) ³	Earnings	Other sources			Money income from—			Non money income
								All sources (net) ³	Earnings	Other sources	
SOUTH CAROLINA-GEORGIA	No.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
All incomes.....	2, 255	1, 579	1, 451	1, 357	98	4	128	92	86	6	8
0-499.....	147	383	324	298	26	(⁵)	59	85	78	7	15
500-999.....	625	755	691	666	27	2	64	92	88	4	8
1,000-1,499.....	567	1, 245	1, 150	1, 103	48	1	95	92	88	4	8
1,500-1,999.....	373	1, 702	1, 575	1, 512	67	4	127	93	89	4	7
2,000-2,999.....	347	2, 395	2, 184	2, 068	119	3	211	91	86	5	9
3,000 or over.....	196	4, 396	4, 033	3, 540	541	28	343	92	81	12	8
NORTH CAROLINA-MISSISSIPPI											
All incomes.....	1, 542	2, 428	2, 239	2, 057	190	8	189	92	84	8	8
0-499.....	58	339	291	270	22	1	48	86	79	7	14
500-999.....	234	773	692	663	29	(⁵)	81	89	85	4	11
1,000-1,499.....	311	1, 240	1, 121	1, 070	56	5	119	90	86	4	10
1,500-1,999.....	289	1, 728	1, 582	1, 511	71	(⁵)	146	92	88	4	8
2,000-2,999.....	310	2, 429	2, 209	2, 063	148	2	220	91	85	6	9
3,000 or over.....	340	5, 601	5, 243	4, 682	591	30	358	94	83	11	6

¹ See table 114 for definitions of terms used in this table.

² Averages are based on the number of families in each class.

³ The sum of earnings and money income from other sources, with business losses deducted.

⁴ Percentages are based on the average family income for each class.

⁵ \$0.50 or less.

Nearly all families, 99 percent, had income from earnings, either from individual breadwinners or from some sort of joint family enterprise as keeping roomers and boarders. Fewer, 24 percent, had money income from sources other than earnings. More than half, 56 percent, produced some food for family use; 35 percent had net returns from occupying their owned homes; only 3 percent received rent as pay for services of some family member.

Earnings.

Individuals contributed the bulk of earnings, an average of \$1,334; returns from the family undertaking of keeping roomers and boarders, averaged only \$23 per family. Other family earnings not allocable to individuals averaged less than \$0.50 per family (table 127). Earnings from individuals were reported by 98 percent of the families. Of the 38 families without earners, 12 received earnings from roomers and boarders or other joint family enterprises; 26 had no earnings whatsoever.

Earnings provided a smaller proportion of total income at the level below \$500 and at the upper extreme, \$3,000 or more, than at intermediate levels. Within the broad middle range of incomes, \$500–\$2,999, the proportion of income from earnings was from 86 to 89 percent. Families at the lower end of the income distribution received proportionately more of their income from housing and home-produced food than did any other group; those at the upper end, relatively more from money income other than earnings.

Money income other than earnings.

The village families that received some of their money income from sources other than earnings (24 percent of all the group) had average receipts of \$401 each, an amount large enough to suggest that some in the group must have obtained a sizable share of their incomes from such sources. However, if these amounts had been distributed equally among all families, the average would have been but \$98 per family, or 6 percent of the group's aggregate income.

Chief among the sources of money income other than earnings was net rental from owned property, a kind of income reported by 12 percent of the families. Such property rented to others probably included dwellings, business buildings, and farms that the owner leased under an arrangement whereby he did not participate in management. Forty percent of total money income other than earnings came from rents.

Cash gifts used for current living were reported by the next largest group of families, 7 percent, but the amounts were so small that gifts provided less of the aggregate than did pensions, annuities, and benefits, which were received by only 4 percent. Interest and dividends were received by 3 percent of the families, and profits and other kinds of money income other than earnings, by even fewer (table 115). Averages based on all families and on families having each specified kind of income were as follows:

Source:	Average money income other than earnings received by—	
	All families	Families having such receipts
All income other than earnings.....	\$98	\$401
Rent from property.....	39	318
Pensions, annuities, benefits.....	26	579
Interest and dividends.....	19	555
Gifts for current use.....	9	120
Profits.....	4	638
Other sources.....	1	56

Families that received money income other than earnings were relatively more numerous at the top than at the bottom of the income

scale. In the income classes below \$1,750, 6 to 21 percent had such income; in the \$3,500-\$3,999 and \$4,000 or over income classes, 56 and 54 percent (table 115). Families in the upper-income classes that had such income received more than those in the lower brackets. In the income class \$4,000 or over, for example, average receipts of those having income other than earnings were \$1,528; in the classes below \$1,250, the average gains of such families from this source were less than \$200.

Nonmoney income from housing.

Thirty-five percent of the white families in these villages lived in owned homes whose rental value during the year was greater than their outlay for maintenance expense and payments of interest charges on mortgages. To the home-owning families, the average addition to their income from this source was \$155. However, for all families, the average value of such housing income was but \$56 and provided 3.5 percent of aggregate income.

The proportion of families receiving nonmoney income from owned homes increased from 24 percent or fewer in the income classes below \$1,250 to more than 80 percent in the income classes above \$3,000. Average housing-income receipts of families owning homes increased with income level, largely because the homes owned by the well-to-do families had higher rental values than those of the low-income group. In the \$0-\$249 income class, for example, average home-ownership income for the families receiving it was but \$67, and in the income class \$4,000 or over, \$248.

A second kind of housing income was the rental value of living quarters furnished as pay for services of family members. Clergymen and workers such as janitors and caretakers who occupied rent-free homes furnished by their employers were the chief recipients of such income. These families were few (but 3 percent of the group), and rent as pay provided less than 1 percent of aggregate income.

Nonmoney income from home-produced food.

Home-produced food consumed by these village families added a little more to their income than did the occupancy of owned homes. The total value was 4 percent of aggregate income, or, had it been distributed equally among all families, an average of \$66 each. The families that used home-produced food were 56 percent of the non-relief group, and to these families such foods—garden products, eggs, milk, meat, etc.—were worth an average of \$119.

Fruits and vegetables were produced for home use by 47 percent of the families; eggs by 25; poultry by 23; milk by 21; and other foods, chiefly meat and fats, by 18 percent. The quantity and value of milk were sufficiently large that milk accounted for nearly one-half (47 percent) of the aggregate value of all home-produced food. Meats, fats, and such miscellaneous foods as honey and cereals, which ranked second in value, provided 21 percent, reflecting the relatively high value of meat products. Although fruits and vegetables were reported by relatively more families than were the other foods, they were worth an average of only \$26 to the families that had gardens or orchards, and provided but 18 percent of the value of all home-produced foods (table 116).

Net business losses.

A frequent source of business losses was the ownership of property other than the family domicile, which yielded either no income at all, or an amount insufficient to cover taxes and maintenance costs. Losses also were incurred by family members who operated business enterprises that were unsuccessful, or through the resale, at a loss, of stocks or other property purchased during the year. Only losses realized on money transactions during the report year were included; depreciation in the value of real estate, stocks, or other items was not taken into account. (See Glossary, Income, City and Village Family: Business Losses.)

The number of families having losses, as shown in table 114, does not necessarily represent the total number having some unsuccessful enterprise during the year. Losses were reported only when they represented a net deficit from business operations within a specific field, as real estate ownership or operation of a store. Thus, if a family owned two rental properties and lost money on one, a loss entry was made only if that net deficit exceeded net income from the other.

In these villages, 2 percent of the nonrelief families had business losses. Such losses averaged only \$4 on an all-family basis; but for the few families involved the average loss was \$243. There seems to have been a tendency for the families having such losses to be relatively more numerous in the income classes below \$500 and above \$1,750 than in the middle brackets, but the 40 families involved are too few to serve as a basis for generalizations.

Responsibility for Family Support

Sole earners, principal earners, and supplementary earners.

A single earner carried the burden of family support in 60 percent of the native-white, self-supporting families in these South Carolina-Georgia villages. Thirty-eight percent reported two or more persons working for money, and 2 percent had no individual earners. Sole earners were almost always husbands; only 4 percent of the persons in that capacity were other family members (table 129).

That person in the family whose earnings were greatest was designated the principal earner; he might be the sole breadwinner, or he might share the burden of family support with others, described as secondary or supplementary earners.

Principal earners carried the major responsibility for family maintenance, contributing 86 percent of aggregate family earnings. Supplementary earners provided 12 percent, and thus played a much less important role than would be anticipated on the basis of the proportion, 38 percent, of the families in which they were reported. On an all-family basis, the average receipts per family from principal earners were \$1,171; from supplementary earners, \$163 (table 6).

At each income level, the general picture is one of dependence on the principal breadwinner for family support, but the families differed considerably in the way in which they achieved their income status. For example, in the \$0-\$499 income class, 7 percent of the families had no earners whatever, depending on returns from keeping roomers and boarders, and on rents, pensions, and gifts for their money incomes. The proportion of families with secondary earners, 21 percent, was smaller than in any other income class; the proportion with

only one earner, 71 percent, was greater. Principal earners received varying amounts, although more than one-half, 55 percent, earned as much as \$300 but less than \$500 (table 139). Of the supplementary earners, 71 percent earned less than \$100. The total contributions of all workers in a secondary role provided only 5 percent of the aggregate earnings in this income class (\$0-\$499), while those of principal earners provided 92 percent.

TABLE 6.—PRINCIPAL AND SUPPLEMENTARY EARNERS: *Percentage of families having principal and supplementary earners, average amounts earned, and percentage of total family earnings derived from such earners, by income, Southeast villages, white families, 1935-36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State and family-income class (dollars)	Percentage ¹ of families having—		Average ² earn- ings per earner		Average ³ earn- ings per family		Percentage ⁴ of family earnings derived from—	
	Prin- cipal earner	Supple- men- tary earner	Prin- cipal earner	Supple- men- tary earner	Prin- cipal earner	Supple- men- tary earner	Prin- cipal earner	Supple- men- tary earner
SOUTH CAROLINA-GEORGIA								
All incomes	Percent 98	Percent 38	Dollars 1, 191	Dollars 339	Dollars 1, 171	Dollars 163	Percent 86.3	Percent 12.0
0-499	93	21	295	65	274	15	91.9	5.0
500-999	98	30	615	154	602	55	90.4	8.3
1, 000-1, 499	98	46	924	324	907	177	82.2	16.0
1, 500-1, 999	100	49	1, 239	421	1, 235	259	81.7	17.1
2, 000-2, 999	100	40	1, 788	416	1, 783	244	86.2	11.8
3, 000 or over	99	32	3, 253	573	3, 220	254	90.9	7.2
NORTH CAROLINA-MISSISSIPPI								
All incomes	99	31	1, 918	334	1, 897	124	92.2	6.0
0-499	93	22	268	71	250	18	92.6	6.7
500-999	98	29	612	150	601	50	90.7	7.5
1, 000-1, 499	99	32	973	221	961	86	89.9	8.0
1, 500-1, 999	100	36	1, 356	299	1, 352	129	89.5	8.5
2, 000-2, 999	100	33	1, 896	337	1, 890	138	91.6	6.7
3, 000 or over	99	25	4, 433	672	4, 394	211	93.9	4.5

¹ Percentages are based on the total number of families in each class (table 5).

² Averages are based on the corresponding number of principal or supplementary earners in each class (tables 128 and 129).

³ Averages are based on the number of families in each class, regardless of whether they had any earners.

⁴ Percentages are based on the total family earnings for each class (table 5).

The families with incomes of \$3,000 or more resembled those with incomes under \$500 in the large proportion of aggregate earnings provided by principal earners, 91 percent, and the small proportion provided by supplementary earners, 7 percent. Nearly three-fourths, 72 percent, of the principal earners received \$2,500 or more, which, with nonmoney income, money income such as rents and interest, or small amounts from supplementary earners, would probably provide family incomes of \$3,000 or over. However, in 14 percent of the families at this income level, the principal earners received less than \$2,000; such families therefore depended upon substantial amounts from supplementary earners or from other sources. Hence, although 32 percent of the families in this income class had at least one supplementary earner, not all of these secondary contributors earned enough

to make up the difference between the husband's earnings and total family income. Nearly one-half, 46 percent, of those earners received less than \$500, and the receipts of some were so small as to amount to very little in relation to the amounts received from other sources (tables 6 and 139).

Since the supplementary breadwinner, by definition, must make less than the principal, his earnings would of necessity be small in a low-income family—less than one-half of the family's income. But at the upper-income levels the amount that a secondary worker might earn was greater; his earnings had a possible range of \$1 to \$1,499 if his family had an income of \$3,000 and depended solely upon money contributions of working members. About one-sixth, 16 percent, of all secondary earners made less than \$50 during the year. One-half had earnings of less than \$300; only 2 percent earned \$1,000 or more.

Irregular employment is one reason for the low earnings of many secondary breadwinners. Of those who made less than \$100, 52 percent failed to report their period of employment. If earners failing to report the number of weeks they worked were distributed according to the same pattern as were those reporting, 73 percent of those who made less than \$100 would have been employed fewer than 14 weeks (table 7). Supplementary breadwinners in the better-paid groups seem to have had fairly regular employment. Of those whose earnings were in the range \$500–\$999, 87 percent reported working for 40 or more weeks. In interpreting these figures for weeks that a person earned, it must be remembered that he may have had very little work, perhaps only a few hours, during any week. A woman could have cared for children one-half day weekly and have been credited with earning during 52 weeks of the year. No attempt was made to reduce the figures to a full-time employment basis.

Principal earners were employed more regularly than were those in a secondary role; if earners that did not report period of employment were distributed according to the same pattern as were those reporting, 93 percent of the former compared with 52 percent of the latter worked 40 weeks or more.

Relatively fewer supplementary than principal breadwinners were in the better-paid occupations. Classified in broad occupational groupings, principal earners were distributed as follows: 33 percent in business and professional, 17 in clerical, 45 in wage-earner occupations, and 5 percent in the group of farm operators and sharecroppers. The proportion of supplementary earners in business and professions was smaller, 16 percent; the proportion in clerical and wage-earner jobs larger, 21 and 57 percent, respectively (tables 8 and 132). (See Glossary, Occupational Classification.)

In families with incomes below \$1,000, approximately seven-tenths of both principal and secondary breadwinners were wage earners; 14 percent of the former and 9 percent of the latter were in business or professions. At higher-income levels, the increase in the proportion of workers in business and professions was more pronounced for principal than for supplementary earners; at the top of the scale (family-income class, \$3,000 or more), 71 percent of the former, in contrast to 37 percent of the latter earners, were in such occupations.

TABLE 7.—EARNERS BY AMOUNT OF EARNINGS AND WEEKS OF EMPLOYMENT:
Distribution of principal earners, supplementary earners, and earning wives, by amount of earnings and weeks of employment, Southeast villages, white families, 1935-36

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State and weeks of employment ¹ (number)	Number of earners	Number of earners, earning—										
		Less than \$50	\$50- \$99	\$100- \$199	\$200- \$299	\$300- \$399	\$400- \$499	\$500- \$999	\$1,000- \$1,499	\$1,500- \$1,999	\$2,000- \$2,499	\$2,500 or over
SOUTH CAROLINA- GEORGIA												
PRINCIPAL EARNERS												
All weeks.....	2, 217	5	23	30	51	76	125	890	438	260	142	177
Under 5.....	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5-13.....	9	1	4	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
14-26.....	34	0	2	3	7	10	5	7	0	0	0	0
27-39.....	97	0	0	0	7	6	19	55	8	2	0	0
40-52.....	2, 051	0	10	18	36	58	99	824	430	258	142	176
Unknown.....	25	4	6	7	1	0	2	4	0	0	0	1
SUPPLEMENTARY EARNERS												
All weeks.....	1, 087	174	114	153	105	95	114	311	16	3	2	0
Under 5.....	42	35	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5-13.....	93	18	41	27	3	2	1	1	0	0	0	0
14-26.....	127	5	6	40	45	26	3	2	0	0	0	0
27-39.....	108	1	3	8	10	21	32	32	1	0	0	0
40-52.....	519	9	13	55	34	41	77	270	15	3	2	0
Unknown.....	198	106	44	23	13	5	1	6	0	0	0	0
EARNING WIVES												
All weeks.....	628	103	64	76	41	45	50	233	12	2	2	0
Under 5.....	21	17	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5-13.....	37	6	16	11	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
14-26.....	56	2	3	18	18	14	0	1	0	0	0	0
27-39.....	76	0	2	3	4	11	21	34	1	0	0	0
40-52.....	302	2	7	25	11	18	29	195	11	2	2	0
Unknown.....	136	76	32	19	6	1	0	2	0	0	0	0
NORTH CAROLINA- MISSISSIPPI												
PRINCIPAL EARNERS												
All weeks.....	1, 525	3	8	22	24	44	47	352	293	275	159	298
Under 5.....	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5-13.....	8	0	2	3	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
14-26.....	31	0	0	7	6	6	3	8	0	0	1	0
27-39.....	50	0	0	2	6	7	3	18	9	4	1	0
40-52.....	1, 425	3	3	9	10	28	39	325	284	271	157	296
Unknown.....	9	0	1	1	1	1	2	1	0	0	0	2
SUPPLEMENTARY EARNERS												
All weeks.....	573	94	83	97	65	57	30	120	18	5	3	1
Under 5.....	27	18	7	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5-13.....	75	15	29	25	2	3	1	0	0	0	0	0
14-26.....	69	6	6	19	23	8	4	2	1	0	0	0
27-39.....	57	0	4	9	11	9	5	19	0	0	0	0
40-52.....	228	0	4	24	25	35	20	94	17	5	3	1
Unknown.....	117	55	33	18	4	2	0	5	0	0	0	0
EARNING WIVES												
All weeks.....	320	66	56	47	30	23	15	63	8	6	5	1
Under 5.....	13	8	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5-13.....	34	7	14	9	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
14-26.....	30	2	6	7	11	3	0	1	0	0	0	0
27-39.....	27	0	1	3	3	3	3	14	0	0	0	0
40-52.....	124	2	2	15	12	14	12	47	8	6	5	1
Unknown.....	92	47	28	13	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0

¹ The number of weeks during which earners had earnings from employment, either full or part time.

TABLE 8.—OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF EARNERS: *Number and percentage distribution of earners by family income; percentage distribution by chief occupation of all earners, principal earners, and supplementary earners, by family income, Southeast villages, white families, 1935-36*

(White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born)

	All earners		Percentage distribution of earners by occupation ²								
State and family-income class (dollars)	Number	Percentage distribution by income ¹	All occupations	Wage-earner	Clerical	Business and professional					Farm-operator, shareholder, cropper, and unknown
						All	Independent business	Independent professional	Salaries business	Salaries professional	
SOUTH CAROLINA-GEORGIA											
ALL EARNERS											
All incomes-----	3,304	100	100	48	19	28	14	2	6	6	5
0-499-----	171	5	100	66	9	13	11	0	1	1	12
500-999-----	835	25	100	69	15	12	7	1	3	1	4
1,000-1,499-----	866	26	100	60	15	21	10	1	5	5	4
1,500-1,999-----	601	18	100	40	22	34	18	1	6	9	4
2,000-2,999-----	550	17	100	24	28	42	15	3	12	12	6
3,000 or over-----	281	9	100	10	21	60	28	9	13	10	9
PRINCIPAL EARNERS											
All incomes-----	2,217	100	100	45	17	33	16	2	9	6	5
0-499-----	136	6	100	68	6	13	11	0	1	1	13
500-999-----	612	27	100	68	15	14	8	(3)	4	2	3
1,000-1,499-----	557	25	100	54	15	28	13	1	8	6	3
1,500-1,999-----	372	17	100	34	21	42	23	1	9	9	3
2,000-2,999-----	346	16	100	13	28	54	20	4	17	13	5
3,000 or over-----	194	9	100	5	14	71	34	13	16	8	10
SUPPLEMENTARY EARNERS											
All incomes-----	1,087	100	100	57	21	16	7	1	2	6	6
0-499-----	35	3	100	63	20	11	11	0	0	0	6
500-999-----	223	21	100	70	14	9	8	1	0	(3)	7
1,000-1,499-----	309	28	100	68	16	10	4	1	1	4	6
1,500-1,999-----	229	21	100	51	25	20	8	1	1	10	4
2,000-2,999-----	204	19	100	43	28	23	7	(3)	4	12	6
3,000 or over-----	87	8	100	22	33	37	15	0	6	16	8
NORTH CAROLINA-MISSISSIPPI											
ALL EARNERS											
All incomes-----	2,098	100	100	30	25	38	18	3	9	8	7
0-499-----	69	3	100	77	4	9	8	1	0	0	10
500-999-----	308	15	100	60	17	14	11	(3)	2	1	9
1,000-1,499-----	428	20	100	44	25	28	16	1	7	4	3
1,500-1,999-----	413	20	100	29	31	35	15	2	10	8	5
2,000-2,999-----	436	21	100	14	30	49	19	3	15	12	7
3,000 or over-----	444	21	100	5	21	61	26	10	12	13	13
PRINCIPAL EARNERS											
All incomes-----	1,525	100	100	27	21	45	21	4	12	8	7
0-499-----	54	4	100	72	6	9	7	2	0	0	13
500-999-----	230	15	100	60	17	15	11	(3)	3	1	8
1,000-1,499-----	307	20	100	43	21	33	18	2	9	4	3
1,500-1,999-----	288	19	100	26	27	43	18	2	14	9	4
2,000-2,999-----	309	20	100	8	27	58	23	3	20	12	7
3,000 or over-----	337	22	100	2	15	70	30	13	14	13	13
SUPPLEMENTARY EARNERS											
All incomes-----	573	100	100	37	34	21	11	1	2	7	8
0-499-----	15	3	100	93	0	7	7	0	0	0	0
500-999-----	78	14	100	60	16	12	9	0	0	3	12
1,000-1,499-----	121	21	100	45	34	17	14	0	0	3	4
1,500-1,999-----	125	21	100	35	40	18	10	2	2	4	7
2,000-2,999-----	127	22	100	28	38	28	13	2	1	12	6
3,000 or over-----	107	19	100	14	39	32	13	1	7	11	15

¹ Percentages are based on the total number of all earners, principal earners, or supplementary earners.² Percentages are based on the corresponding number of earners in each class.³ 0.50 percent or less. See table 132 for counts of earners.

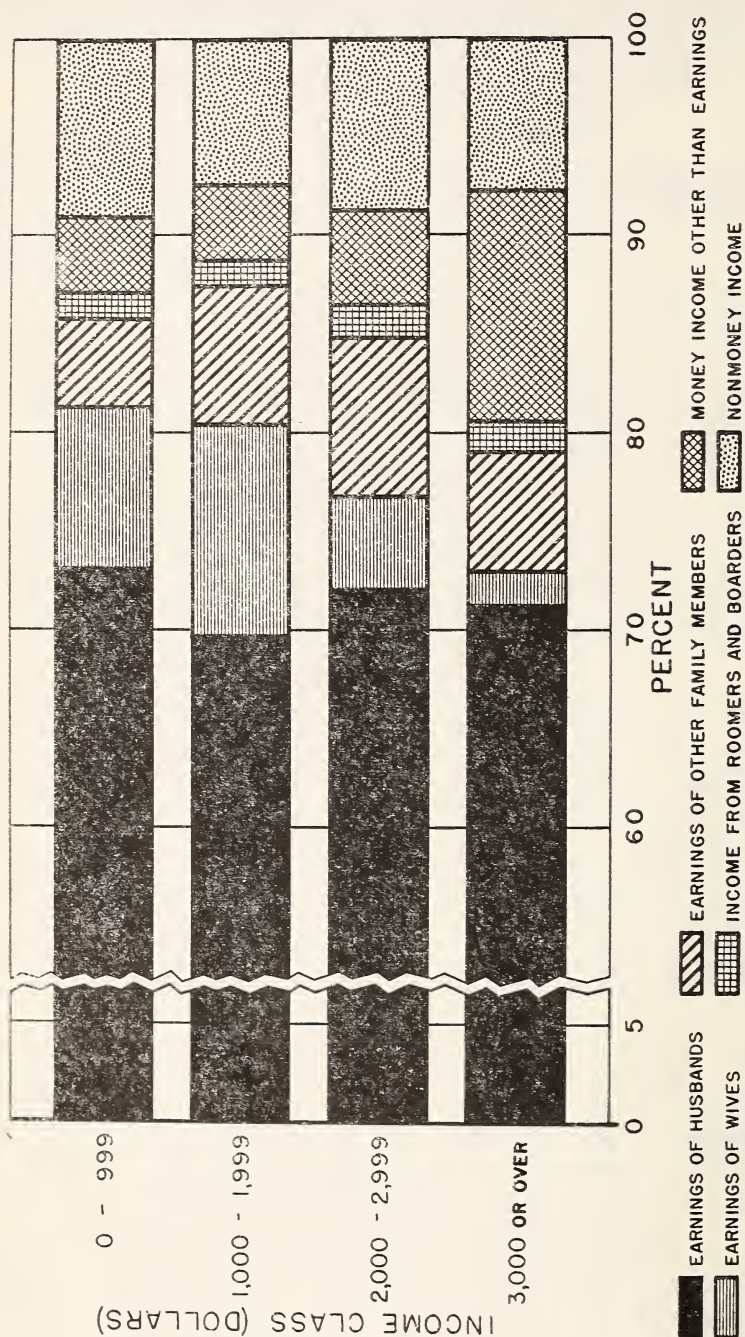


FIGURE 3.—Sources of family income: Percentage distributions of family income by source, for nonrelief families classified by income, South Carolina-Georgia villages, white families, 1935-36.

Secondary earners were, for the most part, wives, and sons and daughters aged 16 or older; husbands seldom played a minor role in family support. In the group of such earners, 14 percent were husbands; 47 percent, wives; and 39 percent, other family members. In the income class \$500–\$999, husbands were 21 percent of the secondary workers; wives, 49 percent; sons, daughters, and other members, 30 percent. At the top of the income scale, relatively few of such earners were husbands and wives, 7 and 33 percent, respectively, while 60 percent were other family members (table 129).

Few wives, daughters, or other females were the principal support of their families—only 8 of every 100 principal earners. In contrast, 62 of every 100 supplementary earners were women or girls. Sex, therefore, may have been a factor in the low average earnings of the secondary workers, since the labor of women often is sold more cheaply than that of men.

Age of the supplementary earners may have put many at a disadvantage in marketing their labor. Some were young sons and daughters too inexperienced to command more than a small wage; others were husbands whose best earning days lay behind them. Forty-six percent of all supplementary-earner husbands were 50 years of age or older, in contrast to fewer than one-third, 29 percent, of those who were principal earners (table 135).

Husbands as breadwinners.

A large share, 83 percent, of the earnings upon which these South Carolina-Georgia village families depended was provided by husbands. Husbands who did not contribute a substantial proportion of family funds were unusual; of every 100, 58 were the sole earners in their families, and 30 more, although assisted by other family members, were still the chief breadwinners (tables 9 and 129). Only 7 out of each 100 husbands had earnings less than those of some other family member, and 5 earned nothing whatever during the year (table 9). Average receipts of all husbands who earned were \$1,186; of those who were the chief support of their families, \$1,245 (tables 11 and 128).

Families in different income classes differed somewhat in the way in which they were supported, but at all levels close to 70 percent of family income was provided by the earnings of husbands. Earnings of other family members and other kinds of income, although relatively small in amount, accounted for more than one-quarter of the total (fig. 3).

Wives and other family members provided 18 percent of income in the class \$1,000–\$1,999, a larger share than in other classes; but even at this level the husbands' earnings were the chief source of family maintenance. In families with incomes of \$3,000 or more, husbands' contributions provided 71 percent of total income. Nonmoney income from housing and home-produced food, and money income other than earnings provided a larger proportion of the total than among lower-income families.

TABLE 9.—HUSBANDS AND WIVES AS EARNERS: *Percentage of families with husband or wife earning, percentage of total family earnings derived from their earnings, and percentage of families having husband or wife as principal or supplementary earner, by income, Southeast villages, white families, 1935-36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State and family-income class (dollars)	Families	Percentage ¹ of families with income from—		Percentage ² of family earnings derived from—		Percentage ¹ of families in which—			
		Hus- band	Wife	Hus- band	Wife	Husband was—		Wife was—	
						Princi- pal earner	Supple- mentary earner	Princi- pal earner	Supple- mentary earner
SOUTH CAROLINA-GEORGIA									
All incomes.....	No. 2, 255	Pct. 94. 9	Pct. 27. 8	Pct. 82. 8	Pct. 7. 8	Pct. 88. 2	Pct. 6. 7	Pct. 5. 3	Pct. 22. 5
0-499.....	147	86. 4	23. 1	83. 1	10. 2	82. 3	4. 1	7. 5	15. 6
500-999.....	625	93. 3	24. 8	84. 3	9. 2	85. 9	7. 4	7. 4	17. 4
1, 000-1, 499.....	567	94. 5	35. 8	78. 2	13. 1	86. 8	7. 7	6. 5	29. 3
1, 500-1, 999.....	373	98. 4	33. 5	78. 9	10. 9	89. 5	8. 9	4. 3	29. 2
2, 000-2, 999.....	347	96. 5	23. 1	83. 5	5. 2	91. 9	4. 6	2. 0	21. 1
3, 000 or over.....	196	97. 4	15. 8	88. 6	2. 2	94. 4	3. 0	1. 0	14. 8
NORTH CAROLINA-MISSISSIPPI									
All incomes.....	1, 542	96. 7	20. 8	90. 8	3. 5	93. 6	3. 1	2. 1	18. 7
0-499.....	58	89. 7	22. 4	91. 5	5. 8	89. 7	. 0	3. 4	19. 0
500-999.....	234	95. 3	20. 9	87. 6	5. 0	92. 7	2. 6	1. 3	19. 6
1, 000-1, 499.....	311	96. 8	24. 4	88. 2	5. 7	92. 3	4. 5	3. 2	21. 2
1, 500-1, 999.....	289	97. 6	24. 2	87. 7	5. 2	94. 1	3. 5	2. 1	22. 1
2, 000-2, 999.....	310	97. 4	21. 3	89. 3	4. 6	93. 5	3. 9	2. 9	18. 4
3, 000 or over.....	340	97. 4	13. 5	92. 9	2. 1	95. 6	1. 8	. 9	12. 6

¹ Percentages are based on the number of families in each class.

² Percentages are based on the total family earnings for each class (table 5).

Earnings of husbands by age and occupation.

Husbands in their forties and early fifties tended to earn more than those either younger or older. Breadwinning husbands in the age class 45-49 had the highest average earnings, \$1,496, while averages for those in the classes 40-44 and 50-54 were almost as high, \$1,426 and \$1,427. For those under 25 average receipts were only \$685, but the average increased with each higher age class up to 45-49 years. Husbands 65 or older who earned made an average of \$925, considerably less than receipts of those in their forties, yet more than the average for men at the beginning of their careers as earners (table 10).

The picture of the earning capacity of older men is somewhat less optimistic when it is remembered that these averages are for the husbands who had some work during the year. Twenty percent of the husbands 60 or older in nonrelief families earned nothing whatever, while this was true of only 2 percent of the husbands under 30 (table 135).

One factor in the level of earnings achieved by husbands in various age classes was the type of occupation in which they worked. Thus, 78 percent of the husbands under 25 were wage earners and their average earnings were less than those of any other age class. In the age class 45-49, where average earnings were highest, 48 percent of

the husbands were business or professional men, a larger proportion than in any other age class.¹⁰

In each occupational group, average earnings increased with age up to an age class in the range 40-49 years, and then decreased. However, the business and professional group showed both a sharper increase and a lesser decrease than did the other two groups. For example, in the wage-earner group husbands in the two age classes, 60-64 and 65 or older, had average earnings about the same or less than those of husbands under 25, but among business and professional men average earnings of those in the two highest age classes were more than the average for those under 25 or those in the class 25-29 (table 10).

TABLE 10.—EARNINGS AND AGE OF HUSBANDS: *Percentage distribution and average earnings of husbands who were earners, by husband's occupation, by age, Southeast villages, white families, 1935-36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State and age group (years)	Distribution of earning husbands by occupation					Average ¹ earnings per husband by occupation				
	All	Wage-earner	Clerical	Business and professional	Farm-operator, share-cropper, and unknown	All	Wage-earner	Clerical	Business and professional	Farm-operator, share-cropper, and unknown
SOUTH CAROLINA-GEORGIA										
All ages.....	Pct. 100	Pct. 44	Pct. 17	Pct. 34	Pct. 5	Dol. 1, 186	Dol. 766	Dol. 1, 299	Dol. 1, 686	Dol. 1, 120
Under 25.....	100	78	11	10	1	685	631	778	1, 021	² 264
25-29.....	100	68	16	15	1	844	732	1, 096	1, 154	124
30-34.....	100	54	17	27	2	1, 053	793	1, 237	1, 483	616
35-39.....	100	45	18	35	2	1, 216	833	1, 321	1, 680	807
40-44.....	100	42	19	35	4	1, 426	881	1, 515	2, 028	1, 337
45-49.....	100	31	19	48	2	1, 496	831	1, 565	1, 945	846
50-54.....	100	37	15	42	6	1, 427	819	1, 343	1, 956	1, 712
55-59.....	100	26	18	45	11	1, 334	679	1, 458	1, 628	1, 502
60-64.....	100	27	18	40	15	1, 105	632	1, 142	1, 453	958
65 or older.....	100	25	14	42	19	925	483	772	1, 216	979
NORTH CAROLINA-MISSISSIPPI										
All ages.....	100	28	20	45	7	1, 929	911	1, 586	2, 483	3, 342
Under 25.....	100	63	17	17	3	903	705	1, 287	926	² 2, 425
25-29.....	100	40	22	34	4	1, 357	972	1, 185	1, 917	1, 362
30-34.....	100	34	26	37	3	1, 574	991	1, 522	2, 145	1, 743
35-39.....	100	36	18	43	3	1, 638	948	1, 718	2, 152	1, 926
40-44.....	100	28	19	48	5	2, 076	908	1, 601	2, 854	3, 003
45-49.....	100	24	22	48	6	2, 570	826	1, 965	3, 551	3, 822
50-54.....	100	17	18	53	12	2, 178	1, 000	1, 790	2, 291	3, 909
55-59.....	100	22	11	53	14	2, 017	887	1, 311	2, 382	3, 015
60-64.....	100	13	19	59	9	2, 775	774	1, 609	2, 502	9, 940
65 or older.....	100	18	12	41	29	1, 389	582	887	1, 576	1, 815

¹ Averages are based on the number of earning husbands in each class.

² Average based on fewer than 3 cases.

¹⁰ The tables in this section present data for husbands and wives, classified by the occupations from which they derived their major earnings. In the section on family occupation, families were classified according to the occupational group that provided the largest share of family earnings. (See Glossary, Occupation, Chief, and Occupational Classification.) Because husbands' earnings were so large a proportion of family earnings, classification of families by occupation of husband would have provided substantially the same result as the procedure that was followed. However, the same would not be true of classification of families by occupation of wives or other earners. (See p. 75.)

Family income and age of husband.

Because of the husband's importance as a family breadwinner, the change in his earning ability with advancing age is directly related to the amount of income available to the family during successive periods of its life cycle. When families were arrayed by income according to age of husband, those with husbands falling within the age range 50-59 had the highest median income and those with husbands under 30, the lowest:

Age of husbands:	Median family income
Under 30.....	\$940
30-39.....	1, 258
40-49.....	1, 621
50-59.....	1, 635
60 or older.....	1, 226

Family income was affected less by the receipts of other earners than by those of husbands. However, relative importance of contributions of family members other than husbands was greater in the older families than in younger; 14 percent of the earning husbands 60 or above had other members of their families who earned more than they, as compared with only 6 percent of those under 40 (table 135).

Wives as breadwinners.

That as many as 28 percent of the wives in the white families of the villages in South Carolina and Georgia were earning probably is related to the opportunities for employment provided by textile mills, canneries, and tobacco-processing plants in or near several of the communities. However, these women received an average of but \$380 each; their contributions provided but 8 percent of aggregate earnings of all families in the group (tables 9 and 11).

Of the 628 wives who worked for money, 119, almost one-fifth, were the principal earners of their families. However, the proportion of all families in which the wife carried this responsibility was small, 5 percent of the group.

More than 9 out of 10 of the earning wives were in families in which the husband also was a breadwinner. Of the 44 wives in families in which the husband did not earn, 32 were sole breadwinners, 4 were the chief support of their families with persons other than the husband contributing to earnings, and 8 were supplementary workers (table 133).

Some wives, not classed as earners, added to the income of their families by their work in connection with roomers or boarders in the family home. In this study, earnings from that source have not been allocated to individual family members, because of the difficulties involved in determining the persons to whom they should be assigned. However, if the work involved had been considered as done by the wives, as a large share undoubtedly was, the proportion of breadwinning wives would have been increased by about one-third, to 37 percent, taking account of those who, in addition to this responsibility, had other earnings (table 133).

Wives' contributions were a larger part of earnings of families in the \$1,000-\$1,499 and \$1,500-\$1,999 income classes than at other levels. In these two income classes 36 percent and 34 percent, respectively, of

the wives did paid work at some time during the year, and their contributions amounted to 13 and 11 percent of total family earnings. The amounts earning wives received were highest in the \$1,500–\$1,999 income class, where the average was \$493. More than 6 out of 10 (61 percent) of the earning wives in families at this income level received \$500 or more, and only 15 percent earned less than \$100. In the \$1,000–\$1,499 income class earning wives averaged \$404 each, a little less than in the higher-income classes, but the proportion receiving less than \$100 was smaller than in any family-income class except \$1,500–\$1,999 (table 139).

TABLE 11.—FAMILY EARNERS: *Number and percentage distribution of earners classified as husbands, wives, and other family members, and average earnings per person, by income, Southeast villages, white families, 1935–36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State and family-income class (dollars)	Families	Individual earners				Percentage ¹ of earners that were—			Average ² earnings per person		
		All	Husbands	Wives	Other family members	Husbands	Wives	Other family members	Husbands	Wives	Other family members
SOUTH CAROLINA-GEORGIA											
All incomes.....	No. 2, 255	No. 3, 304	No. 2, 159	No. 628	No. 537	Pct. 65	Pct. 19	Pct. 16	Dol. 1, 186	Dol. 380	Dol. 437
0-499.....	147	171	127	34	10	74	20	6	286	131	158
500-999.....	625	835	583	155	97	69	19	12	601	247	225
1,000-1,499.....	567	866	536	203	127	62	23	15	913	404	338
1,500-1,999.....	373	601	367	125	109	61	21	18	1, 213	493	463
2,000-2,999.....	347	550	335	80	135	60	15	25	1, 790	466	491
3,000 or over.....	196	281	191	31	59	68	11	21	3, 218	485	869
NORTH CAROLINA-MISSISSIPPI											
All incomes.....	1, 542	2, 098	1, 491	320	287	71	15	14	1, 929	351	445
0-499.....	58	69	52	13	4	75	19	6	275	70	80
500-999.....	234	308	223	49	36	72	16	12	609	159	242
1,000-1,499.....	311	428	301	76	51	70	18	12	974	249	262
1,500-1,999.....	289	413	282	70	61	68	17	15	1, 359	323	362
2,000-2,999.....	310	436	302	66	68	69	15	16	1, 890	444	420
3,000 or over.....	340	444	331	46	67	75	10	15	4, 467	711	815

¹ Percentages are based on the number of individual earners in each class.

² Averages are based on the corresponding number of individual earners in each class.

Nearly one-fourth of the wives in families with incomes under \$1,000 were breadwinners and their contributions amounted to about one-tenth of aggregate earnings (table 9). If all these women had made substantial amounts, their families' incomes would have been raised considerably. But in the income class \$0–\$499 earning wives had average receipts of only \$131, and 53 percent made less than \$100. In the next class, \$500–\$999, average receipts were \$247, and earnings of less than \$100 were reported by 38 percent of the workers.

Proportionately fewer wives were earning among the families in the income class \$3,000 or more, in which 16 percent did paid work. At this level other earners, especially husbands, received sums large enough to make the contributions of wives only 2 percent of total earnings. Although these working wives had average receipts of \$485, 32 percent received less than \$100, a larger proportion than in any income class except those below \$1,000. In the more well-to-do

families there was less pressure for wives to earn and many may have preferred to work only occasionally (table 139).

The relationship between the amount wives earned and the number of weeks they worked is marked (table 7). For example, only 1 of the 58 wives who worked during fewer than 13 weeks earned as much as \$500, compared with 70 percent of those who had work in 40 or more weeks. Irregularity of work within a week, as well as differences in rates of pay, may also be a factor, since for this tabulation any work during a week was recorded.

Principal-earner wives had higher average earnings than wives who were supplementary earners, \$631 as compared with \$322. The supplementary-earner group included the majority of those with very small earnings; 31 percent received less than \$100, compared with 6 percent of the principal earners. Seventy-two percent of the latter earned \$500 or more. Women who were the chief support of their families had employment during a greater portion of the year than did the secondary workers. The percentage distribution of women in the two groups, by weeks of employment, was as follows:

Weeks of employment:	Principal- earner wives	Supplementary- earner wives ¹
Under 5-----	0	14
5-13-----	0	15
14-26-----	4	14
27-39-----	14	12
40-52-----	82	45

¹ This distribution includes the wives who failed to report; it was assumed that they were distributed by period of employment in the same way as were reporting wives within the same earnings class.

Of the families that depended chiefly on the wife's earnings, 48 percent had incomes below \$1,000 as compared with 35 percent of all families. Only 2 percent of the former, as compared with 9 percent of the latter, had incomes of as much as \$3,000. If many of the principal-earner wives had not been assisted by other breadwinners or by income from other sources, their families would have been in lower-income classes. Of the 37 principal-earner wives in families in the income class \$1,000-\$1,499, 33 earned less than \$1,000. Earnings of less than \$1,500 were reported by all 16 of the principal-earner wives in the class \$1,500-\$1,999, by 6 of the 7 in the class \$2,000-\$2,999, and by 1 of the 2 in families with incomes of \$3,000 or more (table 139). However, of the 119 principal-earner wives in all income groups, 32, or more than one-fourth, were the sole breadwinners of their families (table 133).

Earnings of wives by age and occupation.

Earning wives tended to be younger than those who did not work for money; 65 percent of the former were under 40 as compared with 51 percent of the latter. The proportion of wives who were breadwinners was greater at the lower end of the age distribution than at the upper—35 percent of those under 30 and only 16 percent of those 50 or older (table 12).

More of the wives who earned than of the husbands were wage earners, 57 percent compared with 44 percent. Since canneries and textile and clothing factories were the largest industries in several of the

villages, it is not surprising that wage-earning occupations were reported by more than half of the wives who did paid work. Only 14 percent were clerical workers, 22 percent were in business or professions, and 7 percent operated farms. The wives differed from their husbands in the relation between occupation and level of earnings; those in business and in professional work had average earnings of \$380, as compared with the average of \$405 for the wage earners, and \$413 for those in clerical jobs. However, in the case of the women these averages probably are more indicative of differences in the time worked than of differences among occupational groups with respect to rates of pay.

TABLE 12.—EARNINGS AND AGE OF WIVES: *Number of wives who were without earnings, number who were earners, and average earnings per wife, by wife's occupation, by age, Southeast villages, white families, 1935-36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State and age group (years)	All wives	Wives without earnings	Earning wives					Average ² earnings per wife				
			All	Wage-earner	Clerical	Business and professional	Farm-operator and share-cropper	All	Wage-earner	Clerical	Business and professional	Farm-operator and share-cropper
SOUTH CAROLINA-GEORGIA												
All ages-----	No. 2, 255	No. 1, 627	No. 628	No. 357	No. 88	No. 138	No. 45	Dol. 380	Dol. 405	Dol. 413	Dol. 380	Dol. 117
Under 30-----	603	393	210	162	24	22	2	409	439	320	320	\$ 67
30-39-----	632	433	199	104	43	44	8	414	436	469	366	92
40-49-----	510	373	137	66	14	47	10	380	365	424	447	10:
50-59-----	347	284	63	21	7	15	20	251	193	360	441	131
60 or older-----	162	143	19	4	0	10	5	130	24	-----	171	131
NORTH CAROLINA-MISSISSIPPI												
All ages-----	1, 542	1, 222	320	90	104	89	37	351	189	453	462	192
Under 30-----	363	282	81	23	44	11	3	313	211	354	430	60
30-39-----	499	386	113	32	36	35	10	393	176	510	529	184
40-49-----	379	292	87	21	22	32	12	389	189	550	516	107
50-59-----	204	177	27	12	2	6	7	264	209	3 525	82	438
60 or older-----	97	85	12	2	0	5	5	134	3 36	-----	163	144

¹ This is the same as the total number of families, since all families included in this study contained both husband and wife. In the South Carolina-Georgia villages, 1 wife without earnings did not report age.

² Averages are based on the corresponding number of earning wives.

³ Average based on fewer than 3 cases.

Wage-earning wives were considerably younger than those in other occupations. Nearly one-half, 45 percent, were under 30, as compared with 27 and 16 percent, respectively, of those in clerical and business or professional occupations. Average earnings of wage-earner wives tended to be somewhat higher in the age classes under 40 than in those above. The reverse tendency was found in the business and professional group; average earnings of wives under 40 were lower than those of wives in the age range 40-59. Clerical wives in their thirties had earnings averaging above those of the younger group; the sample of those in their forties was too small for comparison.

Sons, daughters, and others as breadwinners.

Sons, daughters, and others ¹¹ (not husband or wife) constituted 16 percent of all breadwinners in these village families, but they contributed only 7 percent of the aggregate income of all families. Their contributions were a larger percentage of total income with each successive income level up to \$3,000—the proportion ranging from 3 percent for the small group with incomes under \$500 to 8 percent in the income class \$2,000–\$2,999.

The small proportion of aggregate income from contributions of sons and daughters reflects both the relatively small number of such breadwinners (16 percent of the earning group) and their low earnings, an average of \$437 per worker compared with \$1,186 for husbands. Although the per capita earnings of sons and daughters increased as family income rose, they were smaller in relation to earnings of husbands at upper than at lower-income levels (tables 11 and 13).

TABLE 13.—EARNERS OTHER THAN HUSBAND AND WIFE: *Number of earners other than husband and wife, average amounts earned, and percentage of total family earnings derived from such earners, by income, Southeast villages, white families, 1935-36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State and family-income class (dollars)	Earners other than husband and wife					Average earnings of earners other than husband and wife				Percent- age ³ of family earnings derived from earners other than husband and wife
	All	Prin- cipal	Sup- ple- men- tary	Male	Fe- male	Per earner ¹			Per family ²	
						All	Male	Fe- male		
SOUTH CAROLINA-GEORGIA	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Pct.
All incomes.....	537	110	427	318	219	437	422	459	103	7.7
0-499.....	10	4	6	3	7	158	181	147	11	3.6
500-999.....	97	29	68	61	36	225	200	268	34	5.2
1,000-1,499.....	127	28	99	66	61	338	329	348	76	6.9
1,500-1,999.....	109	22	87	59	50	463	438	493	135	9.0
2,000-2,999.....	135	20	115	87	48	491	490	494	191	9.3
3,000 or over.....	59	7	52	42	17	869	741	1,187	262	7.4
NORTH CAROLINA- MISSISSIPPI										
All incomes.....	287	49	238	193	94	445	464	404	83	4.0
0-499.....	4	0	4	3	1	80	91	446	6	2.0
500-999.....	36	10	26	24	12	242	246	235	38	5.6
1,000-1,499.....	51	10	41	39	12	262	269	240	43	4.0
1,500-1,999.....	61	10	51	42	19	362	372	339	76	5.1
2,000-2,999.....	68	10	58	45	23	420	407	444	92	4.5
3,000 or over.....	67	9	58	40	27	815	974	578	160	3.4

¹ Averages are based on the corresponding number of earners in each class.

² Averages are based on the number of families in each class.

³ Percentages are based on the total family earnings for each class (table 5).

⁴ Average based on fewer than 3 cases.

Four-fifths of these earning sons and daughters were supplementary breadwinners; their earnings, therefore, probably varied greatly

¹¹ These figures do not include earning sons and daughters who were at home on a rooming and boarding basis and were not members of the economic family. Such sons and daughters were reported in only 1.5 percent of the families. The group of family members other than husband and wife included sons, daughters, and a few other related persons, such as parents of the husband or wife or sons- and daughters-in-law and grandchildren. However, since the other related persons were so few in number, the group will be designated as "sons and daughters" in the interest of brevity.

from the average. The remaining one-fifth carried the major burden of the support of their families (table 13). While this is a sizable proportion of the families in which such breadwinners were found, it represents only 5 percent of all families in the sample. It would seem, therefore, that in unbroken families the role of principal earner seldom is played by a son or daughter.

Practically all of these breadwinning sons and daughters were 16 or older; only 37 of the 537 were children under 16. Child-labor and compulsory school-attendance laws doubtless explain the small number of children working for money.

Men and boys constituted 59 percent of this group of earners; women and girls, 41 percent. The women and girls had slightly higher average earnings than the men and boys, \$459 compared with \$422 (table 13); however, this difference is not great and may be due to sampling.

North Carolina-Mississippi Villages

Sources of Income

Earnings were the largest part, 84 percent, of the aggregate income of the native-white, unbroken families in these North Carolina-Mississippi villages. Money income from sources other than earnings and nonmoney income were each 8 percent of the total. The distribution of the aggregate income according to source at each income level was very similar to that found for the South Carolina-Georgia villages. Nonmoney income was a larger proportion of the aggregate in the income class under \$500 than in those above. Money income other than earnings provided a smaller share of the total in the income range \$500–\$1,999 than in the classes above or below. Earnings, the major part of income at all levels, were greatest, relative to the total, in the income class \$1,500–\$1,999 (table 5).

Thirty-one percent of the families in the North Carolina-Mississippi villages had money income from sources other than earnings; in 9 of the 14 income classes the proportion of families having such income was greater than in the villages of South Carolina and Georgia.

Owned homes were a source of nonmoney income to 43 percent of the families in the North Carolina-Mississippi village group, compared with 35 percent of those in South Carolina and Georgia. However, this difference is associated with the greater proportion of families in the upper-income classes in the former villages; within specific income classes the latter village group outranked the former in percentage of families having income from owned homes in 9 of the 14 comparisons.

Nonmoney income from consumption of home-produced food was reported by 70 percent of the North Carolina-Mississippi village families, compared with 56 percent of those in the other village unit. The value of such food averaged \$88 per family (on an all-family basis) in the former group of village families, \$66 in the latter. Almost two-thirds, 63 percent, of the families in the North Carolina-Mississippi group had home-produced fruits or vegetables; these foods provided one-fourth of the total value of nonmoney income from home-food production (table 116). The larger proportion of families having food from their own gardens and orchards in these villages than in those of South Carolina and Georgia may have been related to the greater proportion of home-owners in the former group.

Responsibility for Family Support

Principal breadwinners provided 92 percent of the total earnings of this group of village families in North Carolina and Mississippi, a somewhat greater proportion than in the other unit, 86 percent. Relatively fewer of the families in the former than in the latter village group had two or more earners, 31 compared with 38 percent; contributions of the secondary breadwinners were 6 and 12 percent, respectively, of aggregate earnings of the two groups of families (table 6). The per capita earnings of these secondary workers differed little in the two groups of villages, although those earning less than \$500 or \$1,000 or more were comparatively more numerous in the agricultural villages of North Carolina and Mississippi than in the more industrialized villages of South Carolina and Georgia (table 7).

Principal breadwinners in the North Carolina-Mississippi villages had comparatively high average earnings, \$1,918 compared with \$1,191 in the other village unit. This difference doubtless is associated with differences in the economic character of the two village units. In the former villages, 27 percent of the principal earners in the native-white, unbroken families were in wage-earner occupations, and 45 percent were in business or professions; in the latter villages, the two percentages were 45 and 33 (table 8). More than nine-tenths of the principal earners in the former villages worked for money during 40 or more weeks of the report year; a similar proportion of those in the latter villages had earnings during this number of weeks.

Dependence on the husbands' earnings, characteristic of all groups of white families included in the consumer purchases study, was more marked among those in the North Carolina-Mississippi villages than in South Carolina and Georgia. More than 9 out of 10 (94 percent) of the husbands in the former group of villages were the chief breadwinners in their families, and 67 percent were the only earners. Husbands contributed 91 percent of the total earnings of these families compared with 83 percent in the South Carolina-Georgia villages (table 9).

Breadwinning husbands made an average of \$1,929 in the North Carolina-Mississippi villages, \$1,186 in South Carolina and Georgia. This difference was associated with a difference in the occupational distribution of the two groups of earners, as well as with higher per capita earnings by each of the occupational groups in the former than in the latter villages. Thus, in the former villages, 28 percent of the husbands who worked for money were wage earners, 45 percent were business or professional men; in the latter, the two percentages were 44 and 34—relatively more in the lower-paid types of jobs, relatively fewer in the higher-paid (table 10). Per capita earnings of husbands in each of the four occupational groups in the two village units were as follows:

Occupation of husband:	North Carolina- Mississippi	South Carolina- Georgia
All.....	\$1, 929	\$1, 186
Wage-earner.....	911	766
Clerical.....	1, 586	1, 299
Business and professional.....	2, 483	1, 686
Other (farm operators, share- croppers, and others).....	3, 342	1, 120

In the North Carolina-Mississippi villages, 21 percent of the wives in the native-white families studied did paid work—a smaller proportion than in the South Carolina-Georgia villages, where 28 percent were breadwinners. Average receipts of earning wives were somewhat lower in the former than in the latter villages, \$351 as compared with \$380. Relatively fewer of the earning wives in the North Carolina-Mississippi villages than in the other village unit made \$500 or more, 26 as compared with 40 percent; and relatively more made less than \$100, 38 as compared with 27 percent.

The lower average earnings in the North Carolina-Mississippi villages than in the more industrialized villages of South Carolina and Georgia represented fewer weeks of employment. In the former villages 54 percent of the earning wives who reported period of employment worked in 40 weeks or more, as compared with 61 percent in the latter villages, and those who worked in fewer than 14 weeks accounted for 21 as compared with 12 percent of these earning wives (table 7).

Wives who served as principal earners, although comparatively few in the North Carolina-Mississippi villages, had the relatively high average earnings of \$960. Supplementary-earner wives, in contrast, averaged only \$281. The group of supplementary earners received so little partly because many worked for only short periods. The percentage distribution, by weeks of employment, of principal-earner and supplementary-earner wives was as follows:

Weeks of employment:	<i>Principal- earner wives</i>	<i>Supplementary- earner wives ¹</i>
Under 5-----	0	14
5-13-----	0	25
14-26-----	0	16
27-39-----	15	9
40-52-----	85	36

¹ This distribution includes the wives who failed to report weeks of employment; it was assumed that they were distributed by period of employment in the same way as were reporting wives within the same earnings class.

Fewer than one-third, 28 percent, of the breadwinning wives in North Carolina and Mississippi were in wage-earner work; 32 percent were in clerical work; 28 percent in business or professional; and 12 percent operated farms or worked as sharecroppers. In contrast, more than half of the wives who earned in the more industrialized villages were wage earners (table 12).

Sons and daughters contributed a smaller share of aggregate earnings in these North Carolina-Mississippi villages than in the other village unit—4 percent compared with 8. Per capita earnings of such workers were about the same in the two groups of villages, \$445 in the former and \$437 in the latter (table 13). There was less likelihood that sons and daughters 16 or older would earn in the more agricultural villages; 27 percent of those living with their parents as members of the economic family were breadwinners, while in the more industrialized villages 34 percent played this role.

Family Composition and Income

South Carolina-Georgia Villages

Family-Type Groups Based on Family Composition (Relief and Nonrelief Families Combined)

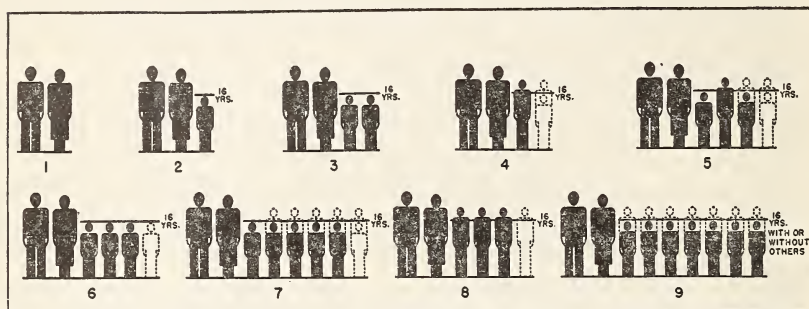


FIGURE 4.—Definitions of family types: Illustration of the definitions of the nine types used in classification of families. Possible variations in the number and age class of persons other than husband and wife are indicated by dotted lines. Type 9 families, for the most part, had nine or more members. A few families of seven or eight members (those having no children under 16) were classed as type 9; all other families of this size were classed as type 7.

The size of a family and the ages of its members affect general patterns of sources of income as well as of consumption. A family of four adults, for example, is likely to have more earners than a family of two adults and two children, and the ways of spending of the two families are likely to differ considerably. In order to study the influence of family composition on income and consumption, families included in this study were classified into nine type groups, the classification taking account both of the number of persons in the family and whether they were under 16, or 16 or older.

Some of the family types were rigidly defined; there could be only a specified number of persons other than husband and wife, and they must be in a specified age class, i. e., under 16, or 16 or older. Definitions of other types had greater flexibility both as to age composition and size of family. The nine types are described in figure 4; dotted lines are used where variation in age or in number, or in both, is permitted by definition. (See Glossary, Family Type, and table 190, for details of the scheme of classification.)

Family-type 1 includes all two-person, husband-wife families, regardless of age. A small proportion, 2 percent, had sons and daughters living in the household not as members of the economic family but as roomers and boarders. A few others had infants not yet 27 weeks old at the end of the report year; the remainder had no children at home. Families of type 1 comprised 21 percent of the combined relief and nonrelief sample in the South Carolina-Georgia villages, a larger proportion than any other type, as is shown in the following tabulation:

Family type and number of persons:	<i>Persons other than husband and wife</i>	<i>Percentage distribution of families</i>	
		<i>South Carolina-Georgia</i>	<i>North Carolina-Mississippi</i>
1 (2 persons)-----	None-----	21	20
2 (3 persons)-----	1 child under 16-----	17	17
3 (4 persons)-----	2 children under 16-----	13	12
4 (3 or 4 persons)-----	1 person 16 or older, with or without 1 other person regardless of age.	19	20
5 (5 or 6 persons)-----	1 child under 16, 1 person 16 or older, and 1 or 2 others regardless of age.	12	11
6 (5 or 6 persons)-----	3 or 4 children under 16--	8	8
7 (7 or 8 persons)-----	1 child under 16, and 4 or 5 others regardless of age.	6	6
8 (5 or 6 persons)-----	3 or 4 persons 16 or older--	2	3
9 (7 or more persons)---	5 or 6 persons 16 or older; 7 or more persons regardless of age (all combinations of 5 or more persons not included in type 7).	2	3

Families of type 2 with one child under 16 and of type 3 with two children of that age were grouped together for analysis. In both types there was no possibility, by definition, of year-equivalent family members 16 or older, other than husband and wife. Together these two types constituted a little less than one-third, 30 percent, of the group of village families.

Types 4 and 5 were similar in that, by definition, every family included one person 16 or older, other than husband and wife. Type-4 families were smaller than those of type 5; the former had three or four members, the latter five or six. Every type-5 family had at least one member under 16; this was not required by definition in type 4, but 28 percent of these families had one child of this age. The two groups together constituted 31 percent of the white families studied.

Type-7 families, as defined, included at least one child under 16, but three-fourths had three or more children of this age. They, therefore, were grouped for analysis with families of type 6 which they resembled, since in each of the latter there must be three or four children under 16. In more than three-fourths of the type-7 families there was at least one person other than husband or wife who was 16 or older. Type-6 families included no such members. These large families (five to eight members) were found less frequently than the small; together, the two types (6 and 7) included only 14 percent of all families.

Families of types 8 and 9 were similar in that both were large and each might include members other than husband and wife 16 or older. In the type-8 families, all of the five or six members must be of this age. Families of type 9 had seven or more members; in those of seven or eight persons, all must be 16 or older; in those of nine or more, members other than the husband and wife might be of any age. Families of types 8 and 9 were comparatively rare—each group included but 2 percent of all families.

Age of Husbands and of Wives in Each Family-Type Group (Nonrelief Families)

Since families were classified according to the number and age of the children, it followed that each of the family-type groups except type 1 included husbands and wives rather similar in age. Thus, the parents, particularly the wives, in families with one or two children under 16 years but none older would tend to be young, while those with more children or with some who had reached 16 would tend to be older (table 14).

TABLE 14.—AGE OF HUSBANDS AND OF WIVES: *Percentage distribution by age of husbands and of wives, by family type, Southeast villages, white families, 1935-36*
[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State and age group (years)	Distribution by age of husbands and of wives in families of types 1—									
	1		2 and 3		4 and 5		6 and 7		8 and 9	
	Hus- bands	Wives	Hus- bands	Wives	Hus- bands	Wives	Hus- bands	Wives	Hus- bands	Wives
SOUTH CAROLINA-GEORGIA	<i>Pct.</i> 100	<i>Pct.</i> 100	<i>Pct.</i> 100	<i>Pct.</i> 100	<i>Pct.</i> 100	<i>Pct.</i> 100	<i>Pct.</i> 100	<i>Pct.</i> 100	<i>Pct.</i> 100	<i>Pct.</i> 100
All ages										
Under 30.....	27	35	29	45	4	7	8	24	0	0
30-39.....	18	17	41	38	11	18	41	47	5	19
40-49.....	14	14	19	12	32	39	34	21	24	32
50-59.....	15	19	7	4	31	27	12	6	43	36
60-64.....	9	7	2	1	11	5	3	1	14	11
65 or older.....	17	8	2	(²)	11	4	2	1	14	2
NORTH CAROLINA-MISSISSIPPI										
All ages	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Under 30.....	19	32	22	41	3	6	3	18	0	1
30-39.....	25	23	42	42	10	22	43	56	8	20
40-49.....	15	16	26	13	36	42	42	20	26	37
50-59.....	15	15	7	4	32	22	8	4	34	30
60-64.....	13	8	2	(²)	10	5	2	2	12	8
65 or older.....	13	6	1	0	9	3	2	0	20	4

¹ For description of family types see Glossary, Family Type.

² 0.50 percent or less.

Families of type 1 were more varied in age than any other group, since this type included all families of only two persons. Almost one-half, 45 percent, of the husbands were under 40; 29 percent were in the age class 40-59; 26 percent were 60 or older. The median age of husbands was 44 years.

The families with one or two children under 16, types 2 and 3, were comparatively young. Seventy percent of the husbands and 83 percent of the wives were under 40. The median age of husbands was 35 years.

Families of types 6 and 7 had more children; in the latter type some had reached 16. Seventy-five percent of the husbands and 68 percent of the wives were in the age range 30-49. The median age of husbands, 40 years, was above that of husbands in the smaller families of types 2 and 3.

Families of types 4 and 5, and 8 and 9 represent later stages in the family-life cycle. Children were older, a large proportion 16 years or more, and approximately two-thirds of the parents were in their forties or fifties. Relatively more of the husbands were 60 or

older in families of types 8 and 9 than in those of types 4 and 5, 28 percent as compared with 22 percent. The median age of husbands in families of the former type group, 55 years, was somewhat above that of husbands in families of the latter types, 51 years.

Income Levels of Family-Type Groups

Relief and nonrelief families combined.

The large families of types 7 and 9 with seven or more members were more likely to turn to public agencies for financial aid than were smaller ones; 25 percent of type-7 and 29 percent of type-9 families had received relief at some time during the year. These two type groups also ranked highest in average number of children under 16 to be supported—type-7 families had an average of 3.50 such members and type 9, an average of 4.29 (table 118).

In contrast, only about half as many, relatively, of the families of types 1, 2, and 3 (with two, three, and four members, respectively) were in the relief group. The relationship between family size and relief status is further evidenced by the larger average size of the relief than of the nonrelief families in the type groups in which there was flexibility as to number of members. For example, the relief families of type 6 had an average of 3.38 persons under 16; the non-relief, 3.32 (table 118).

The proportion of families that did not receive relief and had incomes of less than \$500 was related to the number of persons to be supported. For example, 10 percent of the husband-wife families of type 1 were self-maintaining and in this income class (\$0-\$499), while none of the large families of type 9 were maintaining themselves at this level (table 15). Doubtless the relatively large number of relief families of the latter type included many with incomes of this amount, insufficient to meet the needs of seven or more persons though families of two managed to live on similar sums.

TABLE 15.—FAMILY TYPE AND INCOME: *Number of families and percentage distribution by relief status and income, and percentage distribution of nonrelief families by income, by family type, Southeast villages, white families, 1935-36*

[White families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State, relief status, and family-income class (dollars)	Families of type 1—									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	8 and 9
ALL FAMILIES										
SOUTH CAROLINA-GEORGIA	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
All families.....	555	443	337	496	334	224	169	56	56	112
Relief families.....	64	48	44	85	74	34	43	12	16	28
Nonrelief families.....	491	400	293	411	260	190	126	44	40	84
0-499	54	33	22	18	5	8	7	0	0	0
500-999.....	134	121	97	96	58	71	30	11	7	18
1,000-1,499.....	136	112	74	103	52	48	31	5	6	11
1,500-1,999.....	80	63	42	59	55	36	21	9	8	17
2,000-2,999.....	63	48	38	77	57	15	24	13	12	25
3,000 or over.....	24	23	20	58	33	12	13	6	7	13

See footnote at end of table.

TABLE 15.—FAMILY TYPE AND INCOME: *Number of families and percentage distribution by relief status and income, and percentage distribution of nonrelief families by income, by family type, Southeast villages, white families, 1935-36—Continued*

[White families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State, relief status, and family-income class (dollars)	Families of type 1—									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	8 and 9
ALL FAMILIES—Continued										
SOUTH CAROLINA-GEORGIA—Continued										
All families.....	Pct. 100	Pct. 100	Pct. 100	Pct. 100	Pct. 100	Pct. 100	Pct. 100	Pct. 100	Pct. 100	Pct. 100
Relief families.....	12	11	13	17	22	15	25	21	29	25
Nonrelief families.....	88	89	87	83	78	85	75	79	71	75
0-499.....	10	7	7	4	1	4	4	0	0	0
500-999.....	24	27	29	19	18	32	18	20	12	16
1,000-1,499.....	25	25	22	20	16	21	19	9	11	10
1,500-1,999.....	14	14	12	12	16	16	12	16	14	15
2,000-2,999.....	11	11	11	16	17	7	14	23	22	22
3,000 or over.....	4	5	6	12	10	5	8	11	12	12
NONRELIEF FAMILIES										
All incomes.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
0-499.....	11	8	8	4	2	4	6	0	0	0
500-999.....	27	30	33	23	22	38	24	25	17	22
1,000-1,499.....	28	28	25	26	20	25	24	11	15	13
1,500-1,999.....	16	16	14	14	21	19	17	20	20	20
2,000-2,999.....	13	12	13	19	22	8	19	30	30	30
3,000 or over.....	5	6	7	14	13	6	10	14	18	15
ALL FAMILIES										
NORTH CAROLINA-MISSISSIPPI										
All families.....	No. 369	No. 320	No. 214	No. 374	No. 191	No. 147	No. 102	No. 49	No. 50	No. 99
Relief families.....	45	34	26	55	42	27	22	14	9	23
Nonrelief families.....	324	286	188	319	149	120	80	35	41	76
0-499.....	16	10	10	6	5	6	4	1	0	1
500-999.....	51	48	31	35	15	27	17	0	10	10
1,000-1,499.....	66	68	37	51	28	32	16	5	8	13
1,500-1,999.....	66	53	40	60	25	23	11	2	9	11
2,000-2,999.....	60	57	34	68	42	15	10	10	5	15
3,000 or over.....	65	50	36	99	34	17	13	17	9	26
All families.....	Pct. 100	Pct. 100	Pct. 100	Pct. 100	Pct. 100	Pct. 100	Pct. 100	Pct. 100	Pct. 100	Pct. 100
Relief families.....	12	11	12	15	22	18	22	29	18	23
Nonrelief families.....	88	89	88	85	78	82	78	71	82	77
0-499.....	4	3	5	2	3	4	4	2	0	1
500-999.....	14	15	14	9	8	18	16	0	20	10
1,000-1,499.....	18	21	17	14	15	22	16	10	16	13
1,500-1,999.....	18	17	19	16	13	16	11	4	18	11
2,000-2,999.....	16	17	16	18	21	10	18	20	10	15
3,000 or over.....	18	16	17	26	18	12	13	35	18	27
NONRELIEF FAMILIES										
All incomes.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
0-499.....	5	3	5	2	3	5	5	3	0	1
500-999.....	16	17	16	11	10	23	21	0	24	13
1,000-1,499.....	20	24	20	16	19	27	20	14	20	17
1,500-1,999.....	20	19	22	19	17	19	14	6	22	14
2,000-2,999.....	19	20	18	21	28	12	24	29	12	20
3,000 or over.....	20	17	19	31	23	14	16	48	22	35

1 For description of family types see Glossary, Family Type.

In general, income levels of families in the types in which there were potential earners other than the husband and wife were higher than those of families of husband and wife only or with no children aged 16 or older. However, the earnings of sons and daughters were not the only reason for this higher rank. Families with children old enough to earn were more likely to have income other than earnings than were those whose children were young. Thus, families of types 8 and 9 combined, with a larger number of members 16 or older (not husband or wife) than any other type group, ranked first with respect to median income. Those of type 5 (average number of such members, 1.68) ranked second and those of type 4 (average number of such members, 1.24) ranked third. The lowest median was that of the type-6 families with three or four children under 16 and none older, as the following figures show:

Family type:	Median income ¹ (relief and non- relief families)	Difference between the median income of the nonrelief families and that of the relief and nonrelief combined
8 and 9-----	\$1, 450	\$407
5-----	1, 328	301
4-----	1, 250	197
1-----	1, 086	108
2-----	1, 083	91
7-----	1, 080	346
3-----	1, 034	134
6-----	993	189

¹ Medians for relief and nonrelief families were computed on the assumption that all relief families had incomes below the median for the entire sample. Available data concerning these incomes substantially support this assumption.

The families of type 7, as a group, had a comparatively high average number of members, other than husband or wife, aged 16 or more, 1.92. However, almost one-fourth, 23 percent, of these families had no members of this age but had five or six children under 16 to be maintained. Such families resembled those of type 6 (three or four children) and their presence helps to explain the low position of the median income of the group.

The three family types with the largest percentage of relief families, types 8 and 9 combined, 7, and 5 were the three with the greatest difference between the median income of the relief and nonrelief families combined and that of the nonrelief alone. For example, the exclusion of one-fourth of the families of types 8 and 9 because of relief status left a nonrelief group whose median income was \$407 above that of the relief and nonrelief families combined.

Nonrelief families.

When the type groups were ranked according to the median income of nonrelief families, types 8 and 9 were first. Their median income of \$1,857 was more than \$200 above that of type-5 families which ranked second. Type 4 was in third position. These three type groups thus had the same ranks as when relief and nonrelief families were combined (table 16).

Nonrelief families of type 7, with a median \$346 above that for relief and nonrelief combined, ranked fourth instead of sixth. The median incomes of the nonrelief families of types 1, 6, 2, and 3 were similar, the difference between the highest and lowest being but \$26; when

relief families were included, the difference was greater, \$93, and their ranks differed.

The rank of the median income of the nonrelief families of a type group, therefore, and the pattern of distribution of families by income within the type was affected by the proportion of low-income families excluded from the group because of relief status.

TABLE 16.—INCOME: *Quartiles of family income, by family type, Southeast villages, white families, 1935-36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State and quartile	Family type ¹ —							Family-type combinations ¹ —			
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	2 and 3	4 and 5	6 and 7	8 and 9
SOUTH CAROLINA-GEORGIA											
First quartile.....	Dol. 753	Dol. 779	Dol. 771	Dol. 945	Dol. 1,025	Dol. 787	Dol. 914	Dol. 775	Dol. 973	Dol. 825	Dol. 1,125
Median.....	1,194	1,174	1,168	1,447	1,629	1,182	1,426	1,172	1,515	1,285	1,857
Third quartile.....	1,698	1,718	1,716	2,316	2,303	1,704	2,229	1,717	2,309	1,850	2,667
NORTH CAROLINA-MISSISSIPPI											
First quartile.....	1,103	1,099	1,068	1,394	1,293	946	972	1,087	1,363	957	1,344
Median.....	1,691	1,625	1,700	2,082	2,027	1,386	1,594	1,653	2,061	1,467	2,150
Third quartile.....	2,556	2,533	2,542	3,401	2,904	2,100	2,611	2,536	3,267	2,250	3,700

¹ For description of family types see Glossary, Family Type.

Number of children under 16 in relation to family income (relief and nonrelief families).

Almost one-fifth, 19 percent, of the children under 16 were in families that had received relief during the report year (table 17). Of these children in relief families, almost three-fourths, 74 percent, were in the large families of types 5, 6, 7, and 9. These four type groups constituted only 28 percent of the families in the relief and nonrelief group, but they included 63 percent of all children under 16, as is shown below:

		Percentage distribution of persons under 16 years of age in families of specified types		
Family type:		All families	Nonrelief families	Relief families
All.....	100	100	100	100
2.....	13	14	8	
3.....	20	21	13	
4.....	4	4	5	
5.....	17	16	21	
6.....	22	23	18	
7.....	17	16	24	
9.....	7	6	11	

A little less than one-half, 48 percent, of the children under 16 were in relief families or in self-maintaining families with incomes of less than \$1,000. The kind of living provided these children depended both upon income and upon the number of persons to be supported. An only child in a type-2 family could be expected to live more comfortably than a child in a family of type 9 with the same income. Of the 1,629 children in relief families and self-maintaining families with incomes of less than \$1,000, almost two-thirds were in the large

families of types 5, 6, 7, and 9, all with five or more members to be supported.

TABLE 17.—CHILDREN UNDER 16: *Number of persons¹ under 16 years of age, by family type, relief status, and income, Southeast villages, white families, 1935-36*

[White families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Relief status and family-income class (dollars)	Persons under 16 years of age in South Carolina-Georgia in families of types—						Persons under 16 years of age in North Carolina-Mississippi in families of types—					
	All		2 and 3	4 and 5	6 and 7	9	All		2 and 3	4 and 5	6 and 7	9
	No.	Pct.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Pct.	No.	No.	No.	No.
All families.....	3,420	100	1,121	722	1,337	240	2,341	100	749	485	876	231
Relief families.....	637	19	136	164	266	71	400	17	86	100	171	43
Nonrelief families.....	2,783	81	985	558	1,071	169	1,941	83	663	385	705	188
0-249.....	7	(²)	3	0	4	0	16	1	16	0	0	0
250-499.....	140	4	74	13	53	0	56	2	14	7	35	0
500-749.....	393	12	154	48	173	18	172	7	48	18	85	21
750-999.....	452	13	161	87	187	17	206	9	62	27	84	33
1,000-1,499.....	682	19	259	122	266	35	427	19	142	70	174	41
1,500-1,999.....	498	15	147	111	205	35	359	15	133	64	119	43
2,000-2,999.....	396	12	124	112	114	46	375	16	125	108	123	19
3,000 or over.....	215	6	63	65	69	18	330	14	123	91	85	31

¹ Year-equivalent persons. See Glossary, Year-equivalent Person. Families of types 1 and 8, omitted from this table, do not include year-equivalent persons under 16 years of age.

² 0.50 percent or less.

Sources of Income by Family Type (Nonrelief Families)

The two family-type groups (nonrelief families) ranking highest with respect to mean and median income—8 and 9, and 4 and 5—were those in which earnings of family members other than husbands, and money and nonmoney income other than earnings, together, were the largest proportion of income. Although the total earnings of wives, sons, daughters, and others were much less than those of husbands, they were sufficient to give these two type groups an income advantage over the others with smaller proportional receipts from such breadwinners (table 18).

Earnings of husbands were only a little more than half of the aggregate income of families of types 8 and 9; about two-thirds of that of types 4 and 5. In the three other type groups, husbands contributed from 72 to 81 percent of total income. Average earnings of husbands per family ranged from \$1,017 to \$1,209 in the five type groups, a much smaller range than that of average income, \$1,398 to \$2,061. Had the groups been ranked by average earnings of husbands per family, types 8 and 9 would have ranked fourth instead of first.

Money income from sources other than earnings, such as investments, pensions, and the like, and nonmoney income from housing, largely owned homes, together were a larger proportion of total income of families of types 8 and 9 and of types 4 and 5 than of types 2 and 3 and of types 6 and 7. It will be recalled that husbands in the two former groups were older—median age 55 and 51 years, respectively, while the median age of husbands of types 2 and 3 was 35 years and of types 6 and 7, 40 years. The former families, therefore, had had a longer period over which to save for income-yielding investments and to purchase homes yielding nonmoney income. Families of type

1, also with a large proportion of husbands aged 60 or older, received an even greater percentage of total income from housing and from money receipts other than earnings than did types 4 and 5, and types 8 and 9.

TABLE 18.—SOURCES OF FAMILY INCOME: *Average total family income, average earnings per family from husbands, and percentage of total family income derived from specified sources, by family type, Southeast villages, white families, 1935-36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Family type No.	Average ¹ total family income	Average ¹ earn- ings per family from hus- bands	Percentage ² of total family income derived from—							
			Money earnings from—					Money income other than earn- ings	Nonmoney in- come from—	
			All sources	Hus- bands	Wives	Other family mem- bers	Sources not attrib- utable to individu- als ³		Hous- ing ⁴	Home- pro- duced food
SOUTH CAROLINA- GEORGIA										
All types.....	<i>Dol.</i> 1,579	<i>Dol.</i> 1,124	<i>Pct.</i> 85.9	<i>Pct.</i> 71.2	<i>Pct.</i> 6.7	<i>Pct.</i> 6.6	<i>Pct.</i> 1.4	<i>Pct.</i> 6.2	<i>Pct.</i> 4.0	<i>Pct.</i> 4.2
1.....	1,421	1,017	82.9	71.6	9.1	.0	2.2	9.2	5.2	2.7
2 and 3.....	1,398	1,132	90.3	80.8	8.2	.1	1.2	4.0	3.0	2.7
4 and 5.....	1,850	1,209	84.0	65.3	5.4	11.7	1.6	7.0	4.4	5.0
6 and 7.....	1,522	1,106	87.3	72.7	5.0	8.8	.8	3.4	2.9	6.5
8 and 9.....	2,061	1,100	83.1	53.5	2.5	26.7	.4	8.0	4.0	6.0
NORTH CAROLINA- MISSISSIPPI										
All types.....	2,428	1,865	84.7	76.8	3.0	3.4	1.5	7.8	4.2	3.6
1.....	2,176	1,583	80.3	72.8	5.6	.1	1.8	11.9	5.3	2.7
2 and 3.....	2,129	1,836	89.9	86.3	2.6	(5)	1.0	5.1	3.2	2.6
4 and 5.....	2,906	2,131	83.2	73.3	2.4	5.5	2.0	8.4	4.6	3.9
6 and 7.....	1,959	1,519	84.7	77.6	2.4	4.1	.6	6.4	3.3	5.6
8 and 9.....	3,650	2,520	84.8	69.0	1.6	13.1	1.1	6.3	4.2	5.4

¹ Averages are based on the number of families in each class (table 26).

² Percentages are based on the total family income in each class. They may not add to 100 because business losses, deducted from total family income, are not deducted elsewhere in this table. See table 114.

³ Includes earnings from roomers and boarders and from other sources not attributable to individuals.

⁴ Includes nonmoney income from occupancy of owned homes and from rent as pay.

⁵ 0.050 percent or less.

Family Type and Occupation (Nonrelief Families)

There was a close relationship between family income and family occupation; wage-earner families had a median income but little more than half that of business and professional families and almost \$600 below that of the clerical group (table 28). A similar relationship between the average earnings of husbands in each of these three occupational groups was noted (table 10). Classification by family type brought together in each type group families of all three major occupational classes as well as those from the fourth, those without earnings or with their principal earnings from farm operation.

It might have been expected, therefore, that the type groups with the largest proportion of business and professional families would be those with the highest median incomes. This was not found to be true, however; families of types 8 and 9, the group with the highest median income, ranked below those of type 1, with next to the lowest median income, in proportion of families in this occupational group, 31 percent as compared with 37 (table 19). That there is not a more easily discernable relationship between distribution of families within

a type group by occupation, and the median income of that group is due to the several other factors also operating to affect income. For example, classification by family type doubtless tended to throw together in type 1 many of the older men of all occupations, less able than those of middle age to command high earnings. Although this type group included a higher proportion (37 percent) of business and professional families than did any other except types 4 and 5, favorable effects of occupational distribution were clouded by effects of age and lack of sons and daughters to act as supplementary earners; the group ranked low both in average earnings of husbands and in median family income (tables 16 and 20).

TABLE 19.—FAMILY OCCUPATION: *Number and percentage of families in specified occupational groups, by family type, Southeast villages, white families, 1935-36*
[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State and family type No.	Distribution of families by occupation								
	All occupations	Wage-earner	Clerical	Business and professional					Other ¹
				All	Independent business	Independent professional	Salaried business	Salaried professional	
SOUTH CAROLINA-GEORGIA	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number
All types.....	2, 255	991	384	755	379	50	195	131	125
1.....	491	185	81	179	90	14	37	38	46
2.....	400	191	72	128	63	8	35	22	9
3.....	293	150	49	81	38	4	24	15	13
4.....	411	144	80	161	85	12	42	22	26
5.....	260	109	37	99	49	7	29	14	15
6.....	190	114	27	45	26	2	11	6	4
7.....	126	59	24	36	18	1	9	8	7
8 and 9.....	84	39	14	26	10	2	8	6	5
All types.....	Percent 100	Percent 44	Percent 17	Percent 33	Percent 16	Percent 2	Percent 9	Percent 6	Percent 6
1.....	100	38	16	37	18	3	8	8	9
2.....	100	48	18	32	16	2	9	5	2
3.....	100	51	17	28	13	1	9	5	4
4.....	100	35	19	40	21	3	11	5	6
5.....	100	42	14	38	19	3	11	5	6
6.....	100	60	14	24	14	1	6	3	2
7.....	100	46	19	29	15	1	7	6	6
8 and 9.....	100	46	17	31	12	2	10	7	6
NORTH CAROLINA-MISSISSIPPI	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number
All types.....	1, 542	417	315	689	319	65	184	121	121
1.....	324	76	67	149	52	15	45	37	32
2.....	286	82	63	126	67	5	40	14	15
3.....	188	66	37	83	37	9	17	20	2
4.....	319	55	65	162	73	18	42	29	37
5.....	149	35	35	62	30	6	18	8	17
6.....	120	47	30	38	21	5	8	4	5
7.....	80	30	6	38	20	5	8	5	6
8 and 9.....	76	26	12	31	19	2	6	4	7
All types.....	Percent 100	Percent 27	Percent 20	Percent 45	Percent 21	Percent 4	Percent 12	Percent 8	Percent 8
1.....	100	23	21	46	16	5	14	11	10
2.....	100	29	22	44	23	2	14	5	5
3.....	100	35	20	44	19	5	9	11	1
4.....	100	17	20	51	23	6	13	9	12
5.....	100	23	23	42	21	4	12	5	12
6.....	100	39	25	32	18	4	7	3	4
7.....	100	37	8	47	25	6	10	6	8
8 and 9.....	100	34	16	41	25	3	8	5	9

¹ Families that had no income from earnings and families of farm operators and sharecroppers living in villages.

Family Support in Nonrelief Families of Type 1

Husband and wife only

Families of type 1 had average earnings of only \$1,178, less than any other family-type group (table 114). One reason for the lower level of earnings is the absence of family members other than husband and wife, who could serve as breadwinners. Another is the age composition of the group.

The breadwinning husbands in families of type 1 had average earnings of \$1,101, the lowest average of those in any family-type group, though the highest average was less than \$200 above this. However, when husbands having paid work in each of the type groups were classified by age and average earnings of each age class were computed, the averages showed no consistent differences. In some age classes, husbands of type-1 families had the highest average earnings; in others their earnings were relatively low. The low rank of the average earnings of all husbands in the type-1 group, therefore, did not reflect lower earning ability than that of husbands of the same age in other type groups, but rather was related to their age distribution. A large proportion, 41 percent, were either under 30 or were 65 or older, age classes in which average earnings were lowest. Of the husbands in families of types 4 and 5, those whose average earnings were highest, only 12 percent were at the extremes of the age distribution (table 20).

The relationship between age of husband and lack of employment for pay has already been discussed (p. 28). The proportion of husbands without earnings in families of type 1 was greater than in the younger type groups but smaller than in types 8 and 9, as follows:

Family-type group:	Percentage of husbands without earnings
8 and 9.....	14
1.....	8
4 and 5.....	7
6 and 7.....	3
2 and 3.....	2

Wives in the small, two-person families of type 1 had lighter home-making responsibilities than did those with young children or large families. This situation may have been related to the comparatively large proportion, 32 percent, of earners among the group (table 21). However, there is evidence that in some instances low earnings of husbands or no contributions from them also affected the wife's earning status. More than one-fourth, 42 of the 158 working wives, were principal earners and 13 were in families in which no other members worked for money. In no other type group were so many, relatively, of the breadwinning wives chief or sole earners, as the following figures show:

Family-type group:	Number of earning wives	Number of earning wives who were—	
		Principal earners	Sole earners
1.....	158	42	13
2 and 3.....	199	37	9
4 and 5.....	182	34	8
6 and 7.....	75	6	2
8 and 9.....	14	0	0

TABLE 20.—EARNINGS AND AGE OF HUSBANDS: *Number of husbands who were earners¹ and average earnings per husband, by family type and husband's age, Southeast villages, white families, 1935-36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State and age group (years)	All husbands ²	Earning husbands in families of types—						Average ³ earnings per husband in families of types—					
		All	1	2 and 3	4 and 5	6 and 7	8 and 9	All	1	2 and 3	4 and 5	6 and 7	8 and 9
SOUTH CAROLINA-GEORGIA													
All ages ⁴	No. 2, 255	No. 2, 139	No. 454	No. 681	No. 626	No. 306	No. 72	Dol. 1, 186	Dol. 1, 101	Dol. 1, 151	Dol. 1, 295	Dol. 1, 141	Dol. 1, 283
Under 20.....													
20-24.....	109	105	45	50	8	2	0	685	753	655	520	\$ 572	
25-29.....	271	268	81	150	15	22	0	844	844	855	877	741	
30-34.....	305	302	58	151	25	68	0	1, 053	1, 165	1, 088	1, 069	874	
35-39.....	278	277	31	133	46	63	4	1, 216	1, 266	1, 256	1, 195	1, 131	1, 071
40-44.....	300	293	37	79	92	74	11	1, 426	1, 504	1, 541	1, 310	1, 356	1, 787
45-49.....	245	240	31	48	121	31	9	1, 496	1, 234	1, 410	1, 601	1, 560	1, 229
50-54.....	225	215	28	32	122	18	15	1, 427	1, 469	1, 611	1, 394	1, 397	1, 257
55-59.....	179	164	40	14	78	16	16	1, 334	1, 429	1, 399	1, 388	1, 006	1, 106
60-64.....	152	135	40	12	67	8	8	1, 105	1, 118	1, 303	972	1, 120	1, 848
65 or older.....	190	139	62	12	52	4	9	925	817	1, 282	1, 041	566	674
NORTH CAROLINA-MISSISSIPPI													
All ages.....	1, 542	1, 491	309	472	448	195	67	1, 929	1, 660	1, 844	2, 226	1, 558	2, 859
Under 20.....													
20-24.....	29	29	9	17	2	1	0	903	1, 007	922	\$ 488	\$ 468	
25-29.....	158	158	53	89	11	5	0	1, 357	1, 355	1, 344	1, 591	1, 098	
30-34.....	215	213	50	105	18	39	1	1, 574	1, 743	1, 601	1, 810	1, 197	\$ 780
35-39.....	204	203	27	93	29	49	5	1, 638	1, 746	1, 790	1, 670	1, 322	1, 136
40-44.....	251	250	26	83	80	49	12	2, 076	2, 228	2, 210	2, 142	1, 804	1, 487
45-49.....	195	194	24	40	87	35	8	2, 570	1, 787	3, 359	2, 797	1, 891	1, 478
50-54.....	170	167	25	26	96	7	13	2, 178	2, 188	1, 958	2, 212	1, 586	2, 667
55-59.....	105	98	22	7	51	7	11	2, 017	1, 362	2, 046	2, 393	1, 395	1, 962
60-64.....	110	101	40	9	45	1	6	2, 775	1, 800	1, 552	2, 672	\$ 3, 600	11, 736
65 or older.....	105	78	33	3	29	2	11	1, 389	1, 222	1, 218	974	\$ 3, 675	2, 614

¹ Either principal or supplementary.² This is the same as the total number of families, since all families included in this study contained both husband and wife.³ Averages are based on the corresponding number of earning husbands in each class.⁴ Includes 1 husband of unknown age in South Carolina-Georgia, whose average earnings were \$2,611.⁵ Average based on fewer than 3 cases.

Breadwinning wives in type-1 families had average receipts of \$403 each and provided 11 percent of aggregate earnings of all families of the type group. Husbands still were primarily responsible for family support, providing 86 percent of total earnings. The remainder, 3 percent, was received from roomers and boarders (table 127).

The proportion of wives that earned was greatest in the three income classes, \$1,500-\$1,999, \$1,000-\$1,499, and \$500-\$999—48, 36, and 32 percent, respectively. This may have been associated with age. It will be recalled that relatively more of the wives under 40 than of those older worked for money (table 12). Families of type 1 were of all ages; but there seems to have been a tendency for the older families to be concentrated at the income extremes and for the younger ones to be more frequent in intermediate-income classes. Thus, the median age of wives in the two income classes \$0-\$499 and \$3,000 or over was 55 and 51 years; the median age in the three income classes listed above, in which the proportion of earners was high, was 35, 34, and 35 years (table 120).

TABLE 21.—WIVES AS EARNERS: *Percentage of families with earning wives, average amounts earned, and percentage of total family earnings derived from wives, by family type and income, Southeast villages, white families, 1935-36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Family type and income class (dollars)	South Carolina-Georgia			North Carolina-Mississippi		
	Families having earning wives ¹	Average earnings per wife ²	Percentage of family earnings derived from wives ³	Families having earning wives ¹	Average earnings per wife ²	Percentage of family earnings derived from wives ³
	Percent	Dollars	Percent	Percent	Dollars	Percent
Type 1.....	32	403	11.0	25	490	7.0
0-499.....	19	136	10.5	6	150	3.2
500-999.....	32	274	14.4	24	222	8.5
1,000-1,499.....	36	473	15.8	26	274	6.7
1,500-1,999.....	48	509	16.0	42	439	12.8
2,000-2,999.....	24	522	5.9	22	591	6.4
3,000 or over.....	12	55	.2	15	1,228	5.0
Type 2 and 3.....	29	399	9.1	19	286	2.3
0-499.....	27	119	9.2	20	86	6.5
500-999.....	22	271	8.3	23	164	5.3
1,000-1,499.....	41	446	16.1	26	299	6.7
1,500-1,999.....	34	535	12.0	15	206	2.0
2,000-2,999.....	23	410	4.7	21	323	3.2
3,000 or over.....	7	921	1.8	9	667	1.4
Type 4 and 5.....	27	369	6.4	22	322	2.9
0-499.....	26	160	14.0	45	55	9.6
500-999.....	27	229	9.7	16	103	2.6
1,000-1,499.....	32	296	8.9	29	167	4.8
1,500-1,999.....	32	459	9.7	25	321	5.3
2,000-2,999.....	22	532	5.5	25	476	5.6
3,000 or over.....	22	501	3.1	14	452	1.3
Type 6 and 7.....	24	323	5.8	19	250	2.9
0-499.....	20	117	7.9	30	47	5.0
500-999.....	20	199	5.7	25	125	4.6
1,000-1,499.....	34	362	11.1	17	287	4.5
1,500-1,999.....	23	450	6.6	18	69	.8
2,000-2,999.....	26	386	4.8	12	644	3.8
3,000 or over.....	8	4,209	.5	20	448	2.1
Type 8 and 9.....	17	315	3.1	11	525	1.8
0-499.....				(⁵)		(⁶)
500-999.....	17	22	.6	0		.0
1,000-1,499.....	0		.0	8	450	.4
1,500-1,999.....	12	4,355	2.9	9	4,260	1.7
2,000-2,999.....	24	325	3.6	20	22	.2
3,000 or over.....	23	560	4.0	12	1,276	2.2

¹ Percentages are based on the number of families in each class.² Averages are based on the number of earning wives in each class.³ Percentages are based on the total family earnings for each class (table 127).⁴ Average based on fewer than 3 cases.⁵ Percentages not computed for fewer than 10 cases.⁶ Percentages not computed for averages based on fewer than 3 cases.

Family Support in Nonrelief Families of Types 2 and 3

Type 2, average size, 3 persons; 1 child under 16; none older

Type 3, average size, 4 persons; 2 children under 16; none older

Since all members of these families, other than husband and wife, were under 16, persons available for earning were almost as few as in families of type 1. However, nearly all of the husbands in families of types 2 and 3 worked at some time during the year, 98 percent compared with 92 percent in the type-1 group. The proportion of husbands who were sole earners was greater and the proportion of families

in which there were supplementary workers was smaller in types 2 and 3 than in the other type groups, as follows:

Family-type group:	Percentage of husbands who were—		Percentage of families with more than one earner
	Sole earners	Principal earners	
2 and 3-----	70	94	28
1-----	63	87	30
6 and 7-----	60	93	38
4 and 5-----	43	83	52
8 and 9-----	33	74	63

Breadwinning husbands made an average of \$1,151. Their contributions were 90 percent of aggregate earnings, a larger proportion than in any other type group. In the income range \$1,000–\$1,499, in which about two-fifths of the wives earned, husbands contributed a somewhat smaller part of the group's total earnings than they did at higher- and lower-income levels where the relative number of earning wives was smaller (table 22).

Husbands in families of types 2 and 3 also contributed a larger proportion of total income than did those in other type groups. Money income from investments, pensions, cash gifts, and other sources, not earnings, constituted 4 percent of the total; income from housing, 3 percent; home-produced food, with an average value of \$38, 3 percent (table 18).

The families of types 2 and 3 in the lower-income classes tended to be younger than the more well-to-do. Median age of husbands in families with incomes of less than \$500 was 33 years; of \$500–\$999, 32 years; in families in the class \$2,000–\$2,999, 40 years; and in those with incomes of \$3,000 or more, 44 years.

TABLE 22.—HUSBANDS AS EARNERS: *Average earnings of husbands and percentage of total family earnings derived from husbands, by family type and income, Southeast villages, white families, 1935–36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State and family-income class (dollars)	Average ¹ earnings per husband in families of types—					Percentage ² of family earnings derived from husbands in families of types—				
	1	2 and 3	4 and 5	6 and 7	8 and 9	1	2 and 3	4 and 5	6 and 7	8 and 9
SOUTH CAROLINA-GEORGIA										
All incomes-----	<i>Dol.</i> 1, 101	<i>Dol.</i> 1, 151	<i>Dol.</i> 1, 295	<i>Dol.</i> 1, 141	<i>Dol.</i> 1, 283	<i>Pct.</i> 86.3	<i>Pct.</i> 89.5	<i>Pct.</i> 77.8	<i>Pct.</i> 83.2	<i>Pct.</i> 64.3
0-499-----	246	334	260	275	577	85.2	87.8	67.8	80.3	-----
500-999-----	565	661	512	642	577	83.6	90.9	72.4	89.8	62.5
1,000-1,499-----	948	967	820	913	820	80.9	82.8	69.1	81.1	71.5
1,500-1,999-----	1, 252	1, 322	1, 065	1, 324	897	81.6	86.7	70.2	85.7	51.1
2,000-2,999-----	1, 895	1, 930	1, 733	1, 639	1, 544	90.6	94.1	79.7	75.9	63.5
3,000 or over-----	3, 958	3, 394	3, 079	3, 280	2, 302	98.6	95.3	86.3	84.1	71.2
NORTH CAROLINA-MISSISSIPPI										
All incomes-----	1, 660	1, 844	2, 226	1, 558	2, 859	90.6	96.1	88.2	91.6	81.4
0-499-----	346	247	279	258	3 72	96.8	93.4	78.4	91.8	(*)
500-999-----	577	655	544	647	522	88.8	93.1	73.4	92.3	81.9
1,000-1,499-----	986	1, 055	864	989	849	88.5	91.6	82.7	91.7	73.6
1,500-1,999-----	1, 263	1, 517	1, 219	1, 477	1, 239	83.8	97.0	79.1	95.5	70.9
2,000-2,999-----	1, 868	2, 078	1, 795	1, 861	1, 528	91.5	96.0	84.4	90.1	69.3
3,000 or over-----	3, 628	4, 373	4, 701	4, 119	6, 143	93.6	97.5	92.5	90.5	84.8

¹ Averages are based on the number of earning husbands in each class.

² Percentages are based on the total family earnings for each class (table 127).

³ Average based on fewer than 3 cases.

⁴ Percentages not computed for averages based on fewer than 3 cases.

Family Support in Nonrelief Families of Types 4 and 5

Type 4, average size 3.52 persons; 0.28 children under 16; 1.25 persons (other than husband and wife) 16 or older

Type 5, average size 5.37 persons; 1.70 children under 16; 1.70 persons (other than husband and wife) 16 or older

The comparatively high median income, \$1,515, of families of types 4 and 5 reflects a favorable situation with respect to earnings and to income from other sources as well. Husbands had higher average earnings than did those in the other type groups, but other income was sufficiently great that their contributions were only 65 percent of the group's income. Wives, sons, daughters, and others contributed 17 percent, and unallocated earnings, 2 percent. Money income other than earnings, averaging \$129, provided 7 percent; nonmoney income from housing and home-produced food, with an average value of \$175, 9 percent (table 18).

Husbands tended to be concentrated in the middle-age classes; 63 percent were in the age range 40-59. Only 4 percent were under 30; 11 percent, 65 or older. This age distribution, therefore, was favorable to high average earnings for the group. All but 7 percent worked for money; 83 percent were the chief breadwinners of their families.

TABLE 23.—EARNERS OTHER THAN HUSBAND AND WIFE: *Number of earners other than husband and wife, and amount and percentage of family earnings contributed by them, by family type and income, Southeast villages, white families, 1935-36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State and family-income class (dollars)	Earners other than husband and wife per 100 fam- ilies of types 1—			Average ² earn- ings per earner in families of types 1—			Average ³ earn- ings per family of types 1—			Percentage ⁴ they contributed to earnings of families of types 1—		
	4 and 5	6 and 7	8 and 9	4 and 5	6 and 7	8 and 9	4 and 5	6 and 7	8 and 9	4 and 5	6 and 7	8 and 9
SOUTH CAROLINA-GEORGIA												
All incomes.....	No. 48	No. 35	No. 117	Dol. 450	Dol. 386	Dol. 472	Dol. 216	Dol. 134	Dol. 551	Pct. 13.9	Pct. 10.0	Pct. 32.2
0-499.....	30	20	-----	179	107	-----	54	21	-----	18.2	7.2	-----
500-999.....	41	18	83	239	161	258	97	28	216	15.5	4.1	35.0
1,000-1,499.....	55	38	100	388	209	326	213	79	327	19.8	7.1	28.4
1,500-1,999.....	65	23	118	443	486	563	287	111	663	19.3	7.2	45.9
2,000-2,999.....	47	87	148	531	449	471	250	392	698	12.0	19.1	32.6
3,000 or over.....	34	48	115	960	944	673	328	453	776	9.2	12.6	24.0
NORTH CAROLINA-MISSISSIPPI												
All incomes.....	40	18	83	404	457	577	160	80	479	6.6	4.8	15.4
0-499.....	15	10	(⁵)	89	⁶ 52	-----	24	5	⁶ 0	9.4	1.9	(⁷)
500-999.....	48	14	60	295	130	144	142	17	87	22.2	2.6	13.6
1,000-1,499.....	38	17	92	283	193	275	107	32	254	10.6	3.1	26.0
1,500-1,999.....	51	21	91	374	216	407	189	45	370	12.7	2.9	25.9
2,000-2,999.....	41	24	87	372	505	590	153	119	512	7.3	5.9	29.0
3,000 or over.....	30	17	85	652	1,615	929	196	269	786	3.9	6.3	11.8

¹ For description of family types see Glossary, Family Type. Families of types 1, and 2 and 3 are not shown by income because of the small number of cases.

² Averages are based on the number of earners other than husband and wife in each class (tables 128 and 129).

³ Averages are based on the total number of families in each class, regardless of whether they had earners other than husband and wife.

⁴ Percentages are based on the total family earnings for each class (table 127).

⁵ Not computed for fewer than 10 cases.

⁶ Average based on fewer than 3 cases.

⁷ Percentages not computed for averages based on fewer than 3 cases.

Children were growing up; more than 6 out of every 10 family members other than husband or wife were 16 or older. By definition, every family in types 4 and 5 included at least 1 son or daughter (or other person not husband or wife) of this age (16 or older) who might be considered a potential breadwinner. About one-third of these family members worked for money; there were 48 such workers in every 100 families. Their average earnings were \$450 apiece; had they been equally distributed among all families in the group, each would have received \$216 (table 23).

Earners other than husband and wife were relatively more numerous and their contributions were a larger proportion of total earnings in the income classes \$1,000–\$1,499 and \$1,500–\$1,999 than at the extremes of the distribution. At these two income levels husbands contributed 69 and 70 percent of aggregate earnings, respectively. In the more well-to-do families with incomes of \$3,000 or more the contributions of husbands were a larger proportion, 86 percent, and those of earners other than husband and wife, a smaller proportion, 9 percent, of earnings than at intermediate levels. Husbands were chief breadwinners in a larger proportion of this high-income group than in any other.

Wives contributed only 6 percent of aggregate earnings in families of types 4 and 5. The smaller proportion, 27 percent, working for money and the lower average earnings, \$369, are reflected in their smaller share of the total, as compared with that of wives in families of type 1 and of types 2 and 3.

Family Support in Nonrelief Families of Types 6 and 7

Type 6, average size 5.32 persons; 3.32 children under 16; none older

Type 7, average size 7.39 persons; 3.49 children under 16; 1.92 persons (other than husband and wife) 16 or older

Every family in this group had at least one child under 16; 89 percent had three or more children. In families of type 6, all of the three or four members, other than husband and wife, were of this age. Type-7 families by definition need have only one such child but actually 6 out of 10 family members other than husband and wife were under 16. The two types of families, therefore, were similar in that they included a comparatively large number of children. However, they differed somewhat in the presence of other persons; the type-7 families had an average of 1.92 persons 16 or older, not husband or wife, while the type-6 families had no such members (table 118).

Among families of type 6, median income was \$1,182; among those of type 7, \$1,426. When the two types* were combined, median income was \$1,285.

Contributions of husbands were an important component of income of these families, 73 percent; wives' earnings were 5 percent; those of other family members, 9 percent; and earnings not attributable to an individual, 1 percent. Income from investments, pensions, and the like averaged \$52, a smaller amount than in the other family-type groups, and was but 3 percent of the total. Nonmoney income from housing was also 3 percent. Home-produced food, averaging \$99 in value, provided 6 percent, a relatively large proportion (table 18).

Principal earners in these families were, for the most part, husbands. Only 6 of the 315 were wives; 15 were other family members.

More than one-third of the families had secondary earners (table 24). Of these latter workers, 54 percent were sons and daughters (with perhaps some other relatives); 39 percent, wives; and 7 percent, husbands. These supplementary earners contributed only 12 percent of aggregate earnings. Their contributions were a larger proportion of the total for families in the income range \$1,000-\$2,999 than at the extremes of the income distribution.

TABLE 24.—SUPPLEMENTARY EARNERS: *Percentage of families with supplementary earners, average amounts earned, and percentage of total family earnings derived from supplementary earners, by family type and income, Southeast villages, white families, 1935-36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Family type and income class (dollars)	South Carolina-Georgia				North Carolina-Mississippi			
	Families having supplementary earners ¹	Earnings from supplementary earners			Families having supplementary earners ¹	Earnings from supplementary earners		
		Average per earner ²	Average per family ³	Percentage of total family earnings ⁴		Average per earner ²	Average per family ³	Percentage of total family earnings ⁴
	Percent	Dollars 350	Dollars 103	Percent 8.7	Percent 24	Dollars 408	Dollars 97	Percent 5.6
Type 1.....								
0-499.....	17	62	10	4.3	6	\$ 150	9	3.2
500-999.....	28	181	50	8.2	22	145	31	5.1
1,000-1,499.....	33	410	136	12.6	24	228	55	5.3
1,500-1,999.....	46	461	213	14.1	41	367	150	10.3
2,000-2,999.....	24	522	124	5.9	20	612	122	6.1
3,000 or over.....	8	\$ 50	4	.1	15	880	135	3.6
Types 2 and 3.....	28	347	98	7.8	19	267	52	2.7
0-499.....	22	72	16	4.5	20	86	17	6.5
500-999.....	21	187	40	5.6	23	162	37	5.3
1,000-1,499.....	40	395	159	14.0	26	256	66	5.8
1,500-1,999.....	35	493	179	11.7	15	206	31	2.0
2,000-2,999.....	22	351	82	4.0	22	296	68	3.2
3,000 or over.....	9	714	66	1.9	9	667	62	1.4
Types 4 and 5.....	52	337	236	15.2	45	323	188	7.8
0-499.....	30	85	33	11.1	45	63	34	13.3
500-999.....	45	141	84	13.4	44	168	91	14.3
1,000-1,499.....	60	285	224	20.9	49	188	122	11.9
1,500-1,999.....	67	378	361	24.3	55	307	224	15.0
2,000-2,999.....	49	440	285	13.7	45	331	211	10.1
3,000 or over.....	46	598	335	9.4	35	555	234	4.7
Types 6 and 7.....	38	291	162	12.2	28	230	78	4.7
0-499.....	20	16	5	1.8	30	48	19	6.8
500-999.....	26	135	47	6.7	30	113	41	6.0
1,000-1,499.....	51	260	184	16.5	23	254	79	7.5
1,500-1,999.....	37	460	210	13.6	32	148	56	3.7
2,000-2,999.....	54	344	371	18.1	26	293	95	4.7
3,000 or over.....	32	450	216	6.0	27	521	156	3.7
Types 8 and 9.....	63	397	473	27.6	51	499	420	13.6
0-499.....					(⁵)		\$ 0	(⁷)
500-999.....	50	98	65	10.6	40	144	87	13.6
1,000-1,499.....	64	251	251	21.9	46	227	210	21.5
1,500-1,999.....	71	393	439	30.4	55	404	330	23.1
2,000-2,999.....	72	432	691	32.3	73	213	185	10.5
3,000 or over.....	54	613	848	26.3	46	915	844	12.6

¹ Percentages are based on the total number of families in each class.

² Averages are based on the total number of supplementary earners in each class.

³ Averages are based on the total number of families in each class, regardless of whether they had any supplementary earners.

⁴ Percentages are based on the total family earnings for each class (table 127).

⁵ Average based on fewer than 3 cases.

⁶ Percentages not computed for fewer than 10 cases.

⁷ Percentages not computed for averages based on fewer than 3 cases.

All but 3 percent of the husbands in families of types 6 and 7 had some work during the year; their earnings averaged \$1,141 per worker, \$10 less than those of husbands in types 2 and 3, the group most comparable as to age. The contributions of husbands were 83 percent of aggregate earnings, a fact not surprising in view of the proportion, 60 percent, who were the sole breadwinners of their families and the relatively small contributions of other family members included in the secondary-earner group.

Only 24 percent of the wives in families of types 6 and 7 were earning. Their average receipts of \$323 were low in comparison with those of wives in all other groups except types 8 and 9 (table 21).

Family Support in Nonrelief Families of Types 8 and 9

Type 8, average size 5.23 persons; no children under 16; 3.27 persons (other than husband and wife) 16 or older

Type 9, average size 9.08 persons; 4.23 children under 16; 2.90 persons (other than husband and wife) 16 or older

Families of types 8 and 9 were relatively unimportant numerically as they comprised but 4 percent of the nonrelief sample. However, they are of especial interest because of their size; they had an average of 7.07 members, and 43 percent had as many as 9. Persons 16 or older, not husband or wife, were more numerous than in families of other types, averaging 3.27 per family in type 8, and 2.90, in type 9. Almost nine-tenths of these family members were sons and daughters, most of whom were in the age range 16-29 (table 124).

This group ranked above the others in mean and in median income, largely because of the greater contributions per family from bread-winning sons and daughters, although comparatively large receipts of money income other than earnings and of nonmoney income also helped increase the aggregate. Of the average income of \$2,061, earnings of husbands constituted 54 percent; those of wives, 2 percent; of other family members, 27 percent. Returns from investments and the like averaged \$165 and were 8 percent; nonmoney income from housing (largely owned homes) provided 4 percent; and home-produced food, averaging \$125 in value, was an even more important component, providing 6 percent of the total (table 18).

Husbands who worked had average earnings of \$1,283, an amount exceeded only by earnings of husbands in families of types 4 and 5. Two-thirds, 56 of the 84 husbands, were in the age range 40-59, where average earnings tended to be high. However, more than one-fourth, 24, were 60 or older—a fact doubtless related to the number of non-earners, 12, and of supplementary earners, 10, in the group.

Wives provided little of the support of families of types 8 and 9, as has been noted. Only 17 percent were earners and their average receipts were but \$315 each—both figures lower than those for the other family-type groups.

As might be anticipated from the large proportion of income which they contributed, earners other than husband and wife were comparatively numerous, 117 per 100 families. Their average receipts were \$472 each and would have yielded \$551 per family had they been equally distributed among the group. In no other type were average earnings per family greater than per capita earnings of such workers (table 23).

TABLE 25.—FAMILY SIZE AND EARNERS: *Average number of persons and average number of earners in families, by family type and income, Southeast villages, white families, 1935-36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State and family-income class (dollars)	Average persons ¹ in families of types ² —					Average ³ earners in families of types ² —				
	1	2 and 3	4 and 5	6 and 7	8 and 9	1	2 and 3	4 and 5	6 and 7	8 and 9
SOUTH CAROLINA-GEORGIA	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
All incomes.....	2.02	3.42	4.24	6.15	7.07	1.25	1.28	1.69	1.55	2.19
0-499.....	2.01	3.38	3.77	6.23	-----	1.02	1.20	1.35	1.27	-----
500-999.....	2.03	3.45	4.21	5.88	6.56	1.22	1.21	1.56	1.35	1.67
1,000-1,499.....	2.03	3.39	4.12	6.16	7.36	1.28	1.40	1.77	1.71	2.00
1,500-1,999.....	2.01	3.40	4.48	6.26	7.19	1.46	1.36	1.95	1.46	2.12
2,000-2,999.....	2.00	3.45	4.33	6.55	7.29	1.24	1.23	1.64	2.08	2.60
3,000 or over.....	2.00	3.47	4.20	6.30	6.92	1.00	1.09	1.56	1.48	2.38
NORTH CAROLINA-MISSISSIPPI										
All incomes.....	2.02	3.40	4.16	6.17	7.56	1.21	1.19	1.57	1.34	1.82
0-499.....	2.03	3.52	4.06	6.02	5.00	.88	1.20	1.45	1.40	1.00
500-999.....	2.00	3.39	4.12	6.22	9.30	1.18	1.23	1.50	1.36	1.60
1,000-1,499.....	2.03	3.36	4.17	6.10	8.05	1.20	1.26	1.65	1.31	1.85
1,500-1,999.....	2.04	3.42	4.13	5.94	9.09	1.41	1.15	1.72	1.38	1.82
2,000-2,999.....	2.00	3.36	4.28	6.45	6.36	1.20	1.22	1.64	1.32	1.87
3,000 or over.....	2.02	3.43	4.08	6.19	6.79	1.12	1.09	1.42	1.30	1.88

¹ Year-equivalent persons. See Glossary, Year-equivalent Person.² For description of family types see Glossary, Family Type.³ Averages are based on the number of families in each class, regardless of whether they had any earners.⁴ Average based on fewer than 3 cases.TABLE 26.—FAMILY MEMBERS EARNING: *Number and percentage of husbands, wives, and other family members earning, by family type, Southeast villages, white families, 1935-36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State and family type ¹ No.	Fami- lies	Family members earning					Percentage ² of specified family members earning				
		All	Hus- bands	Wives	Others under 16	Others 16 or older	All	Hus- bands	Wives	Others under 16	Others 16 or older
SOUTH CAROLINA- GEORGIA	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
All types.....	2,255	3,304	2,139	628	37	500	37.8	94.9	27.8	1.3	34.3
1.....	491	612	454	158	-----	-----	62.3	92.5	32.2	-----	-----
2 and 3.....	693	886	681	199	5	31	37.4	98.2	28.7	.5	(³)
4 and 5.....	671	1,131	626	182	15	308	39.6	93.3	27.2	2.7	32.2
6 and 7.....	316	491	306	75	15	95	25.2	96.8	23.7	1.4	39.3
8 and 9.....	84	184	72	14	2	96	30.8	85.7	16.7	1.2	36.9
NORTH CAROLINA- MISSISSIPPI											
All types.....	1,542	2,098	1,491	320	21	266	34.9	96.7	20.8	1.1	26.9
1.....	324	391	309	81	-----	31	60.3	95.4	25.0	-----	(³)
2 and 3.....	474	565	472	90	3	-----	35.1	99.6	19.0	.5	-----
4 and 5.....	468	736	448	103	8	177	37.8	95.8	22.1	2.1	28.3
6 and 7.....	200	268	195	38	9	26	21.7	97.5	19.0	1.3	20.3
8 and 9.....	76	138	67	8	1	62	24.0	88.2	10.5	.5	26.4

¹ For description of family types see Glossary, Family Type.² Percentages are based on the total number of specified family members in each class.³ Member of the economic family for fewer than 27 weeks. See Glossary, Year-equivalent Person.

This large number of earning sons and daughters is reflected in the total number of earners per family in this type group, an average of 2.19 persons. However, since the families were so large, an average of 7.07 persons each, the group as a whole had more than 3 persons to be supported for each person earning. Moreover, not every family had 2 or more earners; 31 of the 84 families in the group had only 1 and 13 of these 1-earner families had incomes of less than \$1,500 (table 129). The number of earners per family was greater among those above the \$1,500-income line than among those below (table 25).

About two-fifths of the earners in this type group were husbands—a smaller proportion than in the other types; more than half were sons, daughters, and others (not husband or wife) 16 or older. However, the percentage of sons and daughters of this age that worked for money was a little less than in families of types 6 and 7, 37 percent compared with 39 (table 26).

Households of the Family-Type Groups (Nonrelief Families)

The proportion of families having nonfamily members in their households ranged from 55 percent in types 6 and 7 to 70 percent in types 4 and 5, as follows:

Family-type group:	<i>Percentage of families with nonfamily household members</i>
6 and 7.....	55
2 and 3.....	58
1.....	62
8 and 9.....	65
4 and 5.....	70

In spite of their large size, 61 percent of the families of types 8 and 9 found room to house overnight guests. A similar percentage of families of types 4 and 5 reported guests staying the night or longer, as compared with about 50 percent of the families of types 1, 2 and 3, and 6 and 7. However, a smaller proportion of the families of types 8 and 9 than of the other type groups reported rooms occupied by sons and daughters rooming and boarding, other roomers, and paid help, 13 percent as compared with from 16 to 21 percent in the other type groups (table 126).

Paid help living in was reported a little more frequently by families with children under 16; 8 percent of the families of types 2 and 3 and of types 6 and 7 had such household members, compared with 5 or 6 percent of the other types. The latter families may have employed household help as frequently as the former but not supplied their living quarters.

Sons and daughters living at home on a roomer-boarder basis and hence not counted as members of the economic family were reported by a negligible proportion of most of the family-type groups, by 3 percent of the families of types 4 and 5, 2 percent of those of type 1, and 1 percent or less of those of the other family-type groups..

North Carolina-Mississippi Villages

The group of native-white, unbroken families studied in North Carolina and Mississippi was distributed among the nine type groups according to a pattern that closely resembled that found in South.

Carolina and Georgia; type-1 families, husband and wife only, were 20 percent of the group; families of types 2 and 3, 29 percent; those of type 4, 20 percent; and those of types 5 to 9 inclusive, with five or more members, 31 percent (p. 39 and table 118).

In the families with five or more members to be supported, types 5 to 9, the proportion that had received relief at some time during the report year was greater than in the smaller families of types 1 to 4. Thus 23 percent of the families of types 8 and 9 had received aid from relief agencies, compared with 12 percent of those of type 1.

Families of type 4, relief and nonrelief combined, had a median income of \$1,815, \$200 above that of any other type group. More than one-fourth of this group, 26 percent, had incomes of \$3,000 or more; 11 percent had incomes below \$1,000 and received no aid from relief agencies, while 15 percent had had such assistance (table 15). Families of type 6, with three or four children under 16 and none older, ranked lowest with respect to median income, as is shown below:

Family type:	Median income ¹ (relief and non- relief families)	Difference between the median income of the nonrelief families and that of the relief and nonrelief combined	Percentage receiving relief
4-----	\$1, 815	\$267	15
5-----	1, 615	412	22
8 and 9-----	1, 604	546	23
1-----	1, 543	148	12
3-----	1, 538	162	12
2-----	1, 500	125	11
7-----	1, 167	427	22
6-----	1, 161	225	18

¹ Medians for relief and nonrelief families were computed on the assumption that all relief families had incomes below the median for the entire sample. Available data concerning these incomes substantially support this assumption.

As in the other group of villages, the three family-type groups with the highest percentage of families receiving relief, types 8 and 9, 5, and 7, were those that showed the greatest difference between the median income of the nonrelief families and the median of the relief and nonrelief combined.

For nonrelief families only, the tendency for median income to be higher in the type groups composed of families with potential earners other than husband and wife, noted in the South Carolina-Georgia villages, also was observed in North Carolina and Mississippi. For types 8 and 9 the median income was \$2,150; for type 4, \$2,082; and for type 5, \$2,027. Approximately one-third of the nonrelief families of types 8 and 9 and of type 4 had incomes of \$3,000 or more, and 23 percent of those of type 5 were in this class (table 15). Families of type 7 occupied a less favorable position with respect to median income in North Carolina and Mississippi than in the other village group; their median income of \$1,594 was below that of all types except 6. With the higher general income level of native-white, unbroken families in the former villages than in the latter, it is not surprising that the median income of each family-type group was higher (table 16).

Families that had received relief during the year included relatively more children under 16 than did those of the nonrelief group—an

average of 1.46 per family as compared with an average of 1.26. Almost three-fourths of the children in relief families were in those with five or more members to be maintained—types 5, 6, 7, and 9—as is shown by the percentage distribution given below:

Percentage distribution of persons under 16 years of age in families of specified types

Family type:	<i>All families</i>	<i>Nonrelief families</i>	<i>Relief families</i>
All-----	100	100	100
2-----	14	15	9
3-----	18	19	13
4-----	6	6	5
5-----	15	14	20
6-----	21	20	22
7-----	16	16	20
9-----	10	10	11

More than one-third, 36 percent, of the children under 16 were in the lower-income group—families that had received relief or that were maintaining themselves, independently, on incomes of less than \$1,000. Children in small families must usually have fared better than those in large families when limited income was stretched to meet maintenance needs; however, almost two-thirds of the children in the lower-income group were in the large families of types 5, 6, 7, and 9 (table 17).

The way in which families of the different type groups were supported followed a generally similar pattern in the two groups of villages. In the younger families of types 2 and 3, with no potential earners other than husband and wife, money earnings of husbands in the North Carolina-Mississippi villages were 86 percent of aggregate income, a greater share than in any other type group; in families of types 8 and 9, they were 69 percent, a smaller share than in any other. Families of type 1 received a greater proportion of their aggregate income from rent, interest, pensions, and the like, and from housing than did the others. Families of types 6 and 7 and of types 8 and 9 ranked high with respect to the share of income provided by home-produced food (table 18).

Family Occupation and Income (Nonrelief Families)

South Carolina-Georgia Villages

Number of Families in Each Occupational Group

White families in the South Carolina-Georgia villages derived their earnings from a variety of sources, although a large proportion, 44 percent, depended chiefly on occupations classed as wage-earner. This category included such workers as unskilled laborers, factory operatives, some of the employees of small business establishments, and workers with more skilled or responsible tasks, such as foremen. The clerical group, including office workers and sales clerks, accounted for only 17 percent of the families, a situation often found in villages where large offices and department stores are unusual.

The business and professional group, which included 33 percent of the families, included a wide variety of occupations. About one-half

of these families, 16 percent of the total, depended chiefly on independent businesses. In this group were found the families of those who operate the sawmills, cotton gins, and cottonseed-oil plants so characteristic of these villages. Some of these businesses were large-scale but there were small undertakings as well. Families of independent professional men, such as physicians, dentists, and lawyers, were a small group, only 2 percent of the total. Among the salaried business group, which comprised 9 percent of all families, were found the officials of some of the larger business enterprises, such as the tobacco warehouses and drying plants of South Carolina and the textile mills of Georgia. Salaried professional occupations accounted for the remainder of the business and professional families, 6 percent of the entire group, and included such types of workers as teachers, lawyers, accountants, and physicians employed on a salaried basis.

The remaining 6 percent of the nonrelief families comprised a fourth group, those with no income from earnings and the families of farm operators and sharecroppers that lived in the villages. This group included 26 families without earnings, 92 families of farm operators, and 7 families of sharecroppers that lived within the villages (table 112).

TABLE 27.—AGE OF HUSBANDS: *Percentage distribution by age of husbands, by family occupation, Southeast villages, white families, 1935-36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State and family occupational group	Families ¹	Distribution of husbands by age ²							
		20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75 or older
SOUTH CAROLINA-GEORGIA	Number	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
All occupations.....	2, 255	17	25	24	18	7	5	2	2
Wage-earner.....	991	28	29	21	13	4	3	1	1
Clerical.....	384	14	27	26	18	8	4	2	1
Business and professional.....	755	7	23	29	23	8	5	2	3
Other.....	125	2	10	16	20	17	14	13	8
NORTH CAROLINA-MISSISSIPPI									
All occupations.....	1, 542	12	27	29	18	7	4	2	1
Wage-earner.....	417	19	34	28	12	4	3	(³)	(³)
Clerical.....	315	13	31	29	15	6	3	2	1
Business and professional.....	689	9	24	31	21	9	4	1	1
Other.....	121	6	10	19	29	11	12	7	6

¹ This is the same as the total number of husbands, since all families included in this study contained both husband and wife.

² Percentages are based on the total number of husbands in each class that reported age. In South Carolina-Georgia, 1 husband did not report age. There were no husbands under 20 years of age.

³ 0.50 percent or less.

Characteristics of Families and of Households in Each Occupational Group

The wage-earner group was relatively young and was characterized by the presence of fairly large families, with more children under 16 in relation to the number of families than the other occupational groups. Thus, 57 percent of the husbands were under 40, as compared with only 30 percent in business and professional families (table 27). More than one-third, 34 percent, of the wage-earner families

had one or two children under 16, and none older, a larger proportion than in any other occupational group. Families of five or more persons were comparatively numerous (32 percent) and families of only two, comparatively infrequent (19 percent). The average size of family, 4.04 persons, and the average number of children under 16, 1.46 per family, were larger in the wage-earner than in the other occupational groups (table 112).

The business and professional group included a large proportion of families at a later stage of their life cycle; 52 percent of the husbands were in the age range 40-59 and those under 30 or 65 or older were comparatively few. The relatively larger proportion of husbands 50 or older in this group than among wage-earner or clerical families suggests that business and professions provide more opportunities for older men than do wage-earner or clerical jobs.

Only 28 percent of the business and professional families had one or two children under 16, and none older (table 112). Families were somewhat smaller in average size than in the wage-earner group but included more persons 16 or older, other than husband and wife, as is shown below:

Occupational group:	<i>Average number of year-equivalent persons per family¹</i>		
	<i>All</i>	<i>Under 16</i>	<i>16 or older (not husband or wife)</i>
Wage-earner.....	4. 04	1. 46	0. 58
Clerical.....	3. 82	1. 14	. 67
Business and professional.....	3. 74	1. 05	. 71
No income from earnings.....	2. 65	. 38	. 27
Farm-operator and sharecropper.....	3. 87	. 98	. 90

¹ Slight differences may occur between column 2 and the amount obtained by adding 2.00 (husband and wife) to the sum of columns 3 and 4, because of differences in the methods of computing averages for all members and for persons under 16 or 16 or older. See Glossary, Year-equivalent Person.

A larger proportion of the older children may have remained dependent on family funds for a longer period in the business and professional families than in the others both because of the income level and the customs of this group. However, the relatively high percentage of husbands in their forties and fifties was probably also a factor in the extent to which older children were present.

Of the various types of business and professional families, those of independent professional workers were smallest, with an average of 3.52 members. In this group, families of only two persons were relatively numerous, and those with five or more members, relatively few. Families of salaried professional workers ranked next in average size, 3.62 persons, while business families, especially those dependent on salaried occupations, were larger (tables 19 and 28).

The clerical fell between the wage-earner and the business and professional groups with respect to age and family size. Husbands were older than those in wage-earner and younger than those in business and professional families; 41 percent were under 40, 15 percent were 60 or older. Average size of family was 3.82 persons, with an average of 1.14 children under 16 per family.

In the fourth occupational group, composed of families without earnings and of farm operators and sharecroppers, only 12 percent of the husbands were under 40, while 52 percent were 60 or older and 21 percent had reached the age of 70.

Of the families without earnings, two-thirds were composed of husband and wife only. With so many two-person families, the

average size of all was but 2.65 persons—a smaller average than for any other occupational group. Children under 16 were more numerous than persons 16 or older other than husband or wife, 0.38 per family compared with 0.27. About three-fourths, 16 of the 26 families without earners, had incomes of less than \$1,000.

The group of farm operators and sharecroppers differed considerably from the group without earners with which it is classed for most of the tabulation of data. Families of the farming group were larger, averaging 3.87 persons in size; the average number of family members 16 or older (not husband or wife) was greater than for any other occupational group, and the average number of children under 16 was but little smaller than in the business and professional families. About one-third of these families had incomes below \$1,000. A sizable number, 19 of the 99, had incomes of \$3,000 or more.

In the wage-earner group 52 percent of the families reported that their households included persons other than members of the economic family during the year, as compared with 63 percent in the clerical, and 73 percent in the business and professional, and fourth occupational groups. The average number of such persons, on a year-equivalent basis, was also smaller in the wage-earner households that included such persons than in the households of the other three groups. Relatively fewer of the wage-earner families than of the other groups had roomers and boarders, and guests in their homes (table 126).

Income Levels in Each Occupational Group

Of every 100 families having incomes under \$1,500, 61 were dependent on wage-earner occupations. Among those with incomes of \$1,500 or over, on the other hand, business and professional families were the largest group, accounting for 53 percent. Some families from each of the four occupational groups were found in each of these broad income classes. However, in general, wage-earner families were the major group below the \$1,500-income line; business and professional families, the major group above (fig. 5).

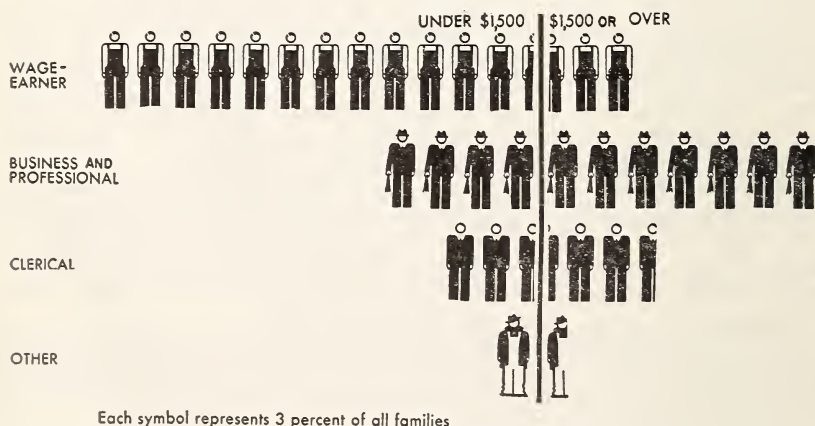


FIGURE 5.—Distribution of nonrelief families by income and occupation, South Carolina-Georgia villages, white families, 1935-36.

Since so many wage-earner families had incomes of less than \$1,500, the general income picture for the group is one of comparative homogeneity, at a low level. One-half of the wage-earner incomes were below \$982, three-fourths below \$1,375, and the middle one-half within the comparatively narrow range of \$694. Only 3 percent received as much as or more than \$2,500 (table 28).

TABLE 28.—FAMILY INCOME AND SIZE: *Percentage distribution of families by income, quartiles of family income, and average size of family, by occupation, Southeast villages, white families, 1935-36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Item	All families	Wage-earner families	Clerical families	Business and professional families					Other families ¹
				All	Independent business	Independent professional	Sal- aried business	Sal- aried professional	
	Percent 100	Percent 100	Percent 100	Percent 100	Percent 100	Percent 100	Percent 100	Percent 100	Percent 100
SOUTH CAROLINA-GEORGIA									
All incomes.....									
\$0-\$249.....	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
\$250-\$499.....	6	8	2	3	5	0	1	1	20
\$500-\$749.....	13	21	9	5	6	0	4	4	10
\$750-\$999.....	15	20	15	7	8	6	7	5	9
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	13	17	9	11	11	8	11	13	7
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	12	14	11	10	10	6	12	10	11
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	10	9	13	12	12	4	10	14	3
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	6	4	7	9	11	0	8	11	7
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	6	2	8	11	9	10	12	15	5
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	4	1	9	6	5	4	6	9	2
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	5	2	9	8	5	14	13	8	7
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	3	1	4	5	5	12	6	2	4
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	2	(²)	2	4	3	10	3	6	2
\$4,000 or over ³	4	(²)	2	9	10	26	7	2	11
Quartiles of family income:	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
First quartile.....	841	681	983	1,234	1,136	2,025	1,291	1,322	582
Median.....	1,308	982	1,550	1,816	1,701	2,929	1,898	1,848	1,295
Third quartile.....	1,964	1,375	2,242	2,584	2,398	4,250	2,651	2,339	2,344
Average persons ⁴ per family.....	Number 3.88	Number 4.04	Number 3.82	Number 3.74	Number 3.74	Number 3.52	Number 3.89	Number 3.62	Number 3.62
NORTH CAROLINA- MISSISSIPPI									
All incomes.....	Percent 100	Percent 100	Percent 100	Percent 100	Percent 100	Percent 100	Percent 100	Percent 100	Percent 100
\$0-\$249.....	1	2	(²)	(²)	(²)	2	0	0	3
\$250-\$499.....	3	7	1	(²)	1	0	0	0	6
\$500-\$749.....	7	14	5	2	4	0	2	0	12
\$750-\$999.....	8	19	8	3	5	2	1	2	7
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	11	19	9	7	11	3	4	2	6
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	9	12	11	8	7	6	11	8	3
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	10	12	13	10	8	3	13	11	6
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	8	7	10	9	9	5	9	11	3
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	7	4	9	8	8	5	9	9	3
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	6	1	8	7	5	3	10	11	6
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	8	1	10	11	9	6	15	11	9
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	6	1	7	8	7	13	10	6	8
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	4	(²)	3	7	6	6	5	12	2
\$4,000 or over ⁵	12	1	6	20	20	46	11	17	26
Quartiles of family income:	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
First quartile.....	1,142	773	1,305	1,604	1,384	2,281	1,630	1,812	914
Median.....	1,764	1,102	1,812	2,349	2,172	3,688	2,264	2,433	2,304
Third quartile.....	2,810	1,530	2,492	3,622	3,612	5,398	3,056	3,692	4,094
Average persons ⁴ per family.....	Number 3.90	Number 4.18	Number 3.79	Number 3.80	Number 3.97	Number 3.90	Number 3.62	Number 3.60	Number 3.79

¹ Families that had no income from earnings and families of farm operators and sharecroppers living in villages.

² 0.50 percent or less.

³ Largest income reported, between \$10,000 and \$15,000.

⁴ Year-equivalent persons. See Glossary, Year-equivalent Person

⁵ Largest income reported, over \$20,000.

Median incomes for clerical, and business and professional families were considerably higher than those of wage earners, \$1,550 and \$1,816 for the first two groups. The difference between the first and third quartiles was similar for the two, and nearly twice as much as for the wage-earner group. Of the four subgroups of business and professional families, those of independent professional workers had the highest incomes, with one-half above \$2,929. The other business and professional families were at a lower level; median income for salaried business families was \$1,898; for salaried professional families, \$1,848; and for independent business families, \$1,701.

Sources of Income in Each Occupational Group

In the wage-earner group, average total income was \$1,079, of which \$987, or 91 percent, was earnings; \$27, or 3 percent, money income other than earnings; and \$66, 6 percent, nonmoney income from housing and from home-produced food. Earnings provided a larger share of total income in the wage-earner than in the clerical or business and professional groups. However, the relatively few wage-earner families that reached the upper-income brackets depended less on earnings than did the others (table 29).

Only 13 percent of the wage-earner families received income from such sources as rents, interest, or dividends while 26 percent of the clerical and 34 percent of the business and professional families had such receipts. Even at comparable income levels, the wage-earner group ranked below the others. The proportion of families with nonmoney income from housing (occupancy of owned homes and rent received as pay) also was smaller in the wage-earner than in the clerical or business and professional families—17, 40, and 59 percent, respectively (table 114).

For clerical families, average earnings were \$1,485, providing 88 percent of total income. Money income from such sources as rents and pensions averaged \$86, and nonmoney income, \$111, both amounts above the averages for the wage-earner group. Earnings tended to be a slightly larger share of the income of clerical families than of those in the business and professional group at comparable income levels.

In the business and professional group, average total income was \$2,135; earnings, \$1,812; money income from sources other than earnings, \$146; and nonmoney income from housing and from home-produced food, \$185. Each of these averages was higher than were those for families of the two other major occupational groups; receipts from such sources as rents and pensions, and nonmoney income from housing were enough higher to account for larger proportions of aggregate income than in the two other groups.

Business and professional families in the two lower-income classes, \$0–\$499 and \$500–\$999, received a larger proportion of their total income from sources other than earnings than did those at any other level. Husbands in these lower-income families were somewhat older than those in the income range \$1,000–\$1,999, and the relationship between age and income from home ownership and from investments, pensions, and the like has already been noted (table 30).

TABLE 29.—SOURCES OF INCOME BY OCCUPATION: *Average earnings per family, and percentage of total family income derived from earnings, from money income other than earnings, and from nonmoney income, by occupation¹ and income, Southeast villages, white families, 1935-36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State and family-income class (dollars)	Wage-earner families' income derived from ² —				Clerical families' income derived from ² —				Business and professional families' income derived from ² —			
	Earnings ³		Money income other than earnings	Non-money income ⁴	Earnings ³		Money income other than earnings	Non-money income ⁴	Earnings ³		Money income other than earnings	Non-money income ⁴
	Dol.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Dol.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Dol.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
SOUTH CAROLINA-GEORGIA												
All incomes.....	987	91	3	6	1,485	88	5	7	1,812	84	7	9
0-499.....	344	91	2	7	329	83	2	15	292	72	9	19
500-999.....	694	93	1	6	695	88	4	8	601	78	9	14
1,000-1,499.....	1,145	92	2	6	1,107	88	6	6	1,092	87	4	9
1,500-1,999.....	1,554	92	2	6	1,520	91	4	5	1,506	88	4	8
2,000-2,999.....	2,107	88	5	7	2,186	91	3	6	2,045	86	5	9
3,000 or over.....	2,444	70	20	10	2,961	81	12	7	3,703	84	10	7
NORTH CAROLINA-MISSISSIPPI												
All incomes.....	1,063	90	2	8	1,708	84	8	8	2,623	85	8	7
0-499.....	321	89	3	8	189	60	9	31	230	71	21	8
500-999.....	709	90	2	8	671	85	6	9	639	84	5	11
1,000-1,499.....	1,108	92	1	7	1,097	87	4	9	1,043	82	7	12
1,500-1,999.....	1,501	88	4	8	1,517	88	5	7	1,534	88	3	9
2,000-2,999.....	1,910	84	4	12	2,039	84	7	9	2,122	87	5	8
3,000 or over.....	3,243	94	(⁵)	6	3,187	80	13	7	4,591	84	10	6

¹ Families in South Carolina-Georgia classed as other occupations received \$1.151 or 61 percent of their income from earnings, 21 percent from money income other than earnings, and 19 percent from nonmoney income; in North Carolina-Mississippi this group received \$3.164 or 80 percent from earnings, 11 percent from money income other than earnings, and 9 percent from nonmoney income.

² Percentages are based on the total family income in each class. They may not add to 100 because business losses, deducted from total family income, are not deducted in this table. See table 114.

³ Includes money earnings from all individual earners, from roomers and boarders, and from other sources not attributable to individuals. Averages are based on the number of families in each class (table 114).

⁴ Includes nonmoney income from owned homes, rent as pay, and home-produced food.

⁵ 0.50 percent or less.

TABLE 30.—MEDIAN AGE OF HUSBANDS: *Median age of husbands, by family occupation¹ and income, Southeast villages, white families, 1935-36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Family-income class (dollars)	South Carolina-Georgia			North Carolina-Mississippi		
	Wage-earner	Clerical	Business and professional	Wage-earner	Clerical	Business and professional
	Years	Years	Years	Years	Years	Years
All incomes.....	38	43	47	39	42	46
0-499.....	37	(²)	³ 57	36	(²)	(²)
500-999.....	36	39	47	38	38	45
1,000-1,499.....	37	40	44	38	38	45
1,500-1,999.....	40	43	45	41	40	43
2,000-2,999.....	48	46	48	³ 48	44	44
3,000 or over.....	(²)	³ 49	49	(²)	46	48

¹ The median age of husbands in families classed as other occupations was 61 years in South Carolina-Georgia and 55 years in North Carolina-Mississippi.

² Medians not computed for fewer than 10 cases.

³ Median based on more than 9 but fewer than 30 cases.

In the fourth occupational group, average total income was \$1,886, of which \$1,151, or only 61 percent, was earnings; \$397, or 21 percent, money income other than earnings; and \$352, 19 percent, nonmoney income from housing and home-produced food. These families received a larger proportion of total income from money income other than earnings than did those of any other occupational class.

Responsibility for Family Support in Each Occupational Group

Principal earners carried a heavy share of responsibility for family maintenance in the three major occupational groups, providing from 72 to 77 percent of total family income. However, similar though the contributions of such workers were as a proportion of the group's income, they were very different in average amount. In the business and professional group they averaged \$1,645 per family; in the clerical, \$1,299; in the wage-earner, \$776. Differences in the general income levels of these three groups, therefore, are due in considerable part to differences in the earning abilities of their chief breadwinners (table 128).

TABLE 31.—INCOME FROM PRINCIPAL AND SUPPLEMENTARY EARNERS AND FROM OTHER SOURCES: *Percentage¹ of total family income derived from principal earners, from supplementary earners, and from all other sources, by occupation² and income, Southeast villages, white families, 1935-36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State and family-income class (dollars)	Wage-earner families' income derived from—			Clerical families' income derived from—			Business and professional families' income derived from—		
	Principal earners	Supplementary earners	All other sources ³	Principal earners	Supplementary earners	All other sources ³	Principal earners	Supplementary earners	All other sources ³
SOUTH CAROLINA-GEORGIA									
All incomes.....	Percent 72	Percent 19	Percent 9	Percent 77	Percent 10	Percent 13	Percent 77	Percent 6	Percent 17
0-499.....	85	5	10	82	0	18	58	3	39
500-999.....	83	9	8	82	6	12	71	4	26
1,000-1,499.....	71	21	8	77	10	13	78	6	16
1,500-1,999.....	65	26	9	76	14	10	78	8	14
2,000-2,999.....	57	30	13	80	9	11	77	6	17
3,000 or over.....	51	19	30	68	10	22	77	5	19
NORTH CAROLINA-MISSISSIPPI									
All incomes.....	78	10	12	76	7	17	79	4	17
0-499.....	82	8	10	60	0	40	64	0	36
500-999.....	83	7	10	76	7	17	76	4	20
1,000-1,499.....	83	8	9	77	8	15	74	5	22
1,500-1,999.....	75	11	14	79	8	13	81	5	14
2,000-2,999.....	71	13	16	77	6	17	80	5	15
3,000 or over.....	58	33	9	72	6	22	79	3	18

¹ Percentages are based on the total family income in each class. They may not add to 100 because business losses, deducted from total family income, are not deducted in this table. (See table 114.)

² In South Carolina-Georgia, families classed as other occupations derived 55 percent of their income from principal earners, 5 percent from supplementary earners, and 41 percent from all other sources. In North Carolina-Mississippi, this group derived 77 percent from principal earners, 2 percent from supplementary earners, and 21 percent from all other sources.

³ Includes money earnings from roomers and boarders or other sources not attributable to individuals, money income other than earnings, and nonmoney income from housing and home-produced food.

At the extremes of the income distribution, the three major occupational groups showed greater differences with respect to the percentage of total income received from principal earners than at intermediate levels or when all incomes were combined. Thus, in the two income classes under \$1,000, the chief breadwinners in wage-earner families provided 85 and 83 percent of aggregate income; in business and professional families, a considerably smaller share, 58 and 71 percent. Contributions of secondary workers were a slightly larger percentage of the total income of the former than of the latter occupational group; but the main difference between the two lay in the share of income received from sources other than the earnings of individuals, i. e., income from joint family earnings (largely keeping roomers and boarders), from investments, pensions, and the like, and nonmoney income from housing and home-produced food. Receipts of wage-earner families from these sources were 10 and 8 percent of aggregate income at these two low-income levels; of business and professional families, 39 and 26 percent (table 31). Differences in the median age of the husbands in these two occupational groups in the income classes below \$1,000 have already been noted—37 and 36 years in the wage-earner families, and 57 and 47 years in the business and professional families.

At the upper end of the income distribution, the contributions of the chief breadwinners were a smaller percentage of total income of wage-earner than of business and professional families—a situation the reverse of that found at the lower end. In the income class \$2,000–\$2,999, such workers provided but 57 percent of the aggregate income of the former occupational group compared with 77 percent of that of the latter.

Per capita earnings of supplementary workers in families of the three major occupational groups were much the same, \$327 in the clerical, \$334 in the business and professional, and \$352 in the wage-earner families. However, the share of income which they provided differed considerably, being 19 percent in the wage-earner, 10 in the clerical, and 6 in the business and professional group.

The importance of contributions of supplementary workers as a component of total family income differed less from one income level to another in the business and professional group than in the wage-earner. Thus, in the former group, earnings of such breadwinners ranged from 3 percent of aggregate income in the class under \$500 to 8 percent in the class \$1,500–\$1,999; in the latter group they ranged from 5 percent in the lowest class to 30 percent in the class \$2,000–\$2,999. Apparently wage-earner families in the upper half of the income distribution depended more heavily upon the help of supplementary earners than did families in business and professions.

These relatively greater contributions of supplementary breadwinners in high-income than in low-income wage-earner families reflect both a larger proportion of families having such workers and higher per capita earnings. Thus the proportion of families having such earners was almost three times as great in the income class \$2,000–\$2,999 as it was below the \$500-income line; per capita earnings of workers in wage-earner families at these two income levels were \$465 and \$72, respectively (table 32).

TABLE 32.—SUPPLEMENTARY EARNERS: *Percentage of families with supplementary earners, average amounts earned, and percentage of total family earnings derived from supplementary earners, by family occupation¹ and income, Southeast villages, white families, 1935-36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State and family-income class (dollars)	Percentage ² of families with supplementary earners			Average ³ earnings per supplementary earner			Average ⁴ earnings per family from supplementary earners			Percentage ⁵ of family earnings derived from supplementary earners		
	Wage-earner	Clerical	Business and professional	Wage-earner	Clerical	Business and professional	Wage-earner	Clerical	Business and professional	Wage-earner	Clerical	Business and professional
SOUTH CAROLINA-GEORGIA												
All incomes.....	Pct. 45	Pct. 40	Pct. 30	Dol. 352	Dol. 327	Dol. 334	Dol. 202	Dol. 164	Dol. 125	Pct. 20.4	Pct. 11.0	Pct. 6.9
0-499.....	24	(⁶)	23	72	71	62	20	(⁶)	14	5.8	(⁶)	4.8
500-999.....	30	32	28	182	126	89	64	46	28	9.2	6.6	4.7
1,000-1,499.....	59	41	26	381	238	206	258	125	70	22.5	11.3	6.4
1,500-1,999.....	68	46	37	506	383	315	442	232	140	28.4	15.3	9.3
2,000-2,999.....	70	42	30	465	421	366	729	215	144	34.6	9.8	7.0
3,000 or over..	(⁶)	46	29	525	522	610	642	364	225	26.3	12.0	6.1
NORTH CAROLINA-MISSISSIPPI												
All incomes.....	38	34	26	266	328	407	125	138	124	11.8	8.1	4.7
0-499.....	33	(⁶)	(⁶)	71	-----	-----	27	0	0	8.4	.0	.0
500-999.....	35	26	16	140	209	206	56	59	33	7.9	8.8	5.2
1,000-1,499.....	33	38	29	241	223	190	102	98	64	9.2	8.9	6.1
1,500-1,999.....	47	39	28	327	303	271	183	138	94	12.2	9.1	6.1
2,000-2,999.....	58	33	29	458	319	341	304	148	113	15.9	7.3	5.3
3,000 or over..	(⁶)	29	23	879	599	689	1,130	250	189	34.8	7.8	4.1

¹ In South Carolina-Georgia 27 percent of the families classed as other occupations had supplementary earners whose average earnings were \$244 per earner, \$86 per family, and were 7.5 percent of the total family earnings for that group. In North Carolina-Mississippi 21 percent of these families had supplementary earners whose average earnings were \$304 per earner, \$88 per family, and were 2.8 percent of the total family earnings for that group.

² Percentages are based on the number of families in each class, regardless of whether they had any earners.

³ Averages are based on the number of supplementary earners in each class (table 129).

⁴ Averages are based on the number of families in each class, regardless of whether they had any supplementary earners.

⁵ Percentages are based on the total family earnings for each class (table 29).

⁶ Percentages not computed for fewer than 10 cases.

⁷ Average based on fewer than 3 cases.

⁸ \$0.50 or less.

⁹ 0.050 percent or less.

Families in the fourth occupational group were less dependent on contributions from principal earners than in the three other occupational groups. Average earnings per family from such earners were \$1,041, or 55 percent of aggregate family income. This percentage is lower than in the other groups, as would be expected, since families with no earnings from individuals were included in this group. Per capita earnings for principal earners averaged \$1,314, higher than for any except business and professional families. Contributions of supplementary earners averaged but \$86 per family and were a smaller proportion of income than in any other occupational group, 5 percent.

Husbands as breadwinners.

Husbands were chief breadwinners somewhat more frequently in the business and professional families than in the others, as is shown below:

Occupational group:	Percentage of families in which husband was—		
	Principal earner	Supplementary earner	Without earnings
Business and professional.....	92	3	5
Clerical.....	88	8	4
Wage-earner.....	86	10	4
Other.....	77	1	22

Because so many husbands were the chief support of their families, the proportion of aggregate income derived from their earnings was only a little less than that derived from all principal earners. Thus, in the business and professional group, husbands provided 75 percent, principal earners, 77 percent of all income. In the clerical group the two percentages were 74 and 77; in the wage-earner, 68 and 72 (tables 31 and 33).

TABLE 33.—EARNINGS OF FAMILY MEMBERS AS A PERCENTAGE OF INCOME: *Percentage*¹ of total family income derived from earnings of husbands, of wives, of other family members, and from all other sources, by occupation² and income, Southeast villages, white families, 1935-36

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Family-income class (dollars)	Wage-earner families' income derived from—				Clerical families' income derived from—				Business and professional families' income derived from—			
	Husbands	Wives	Other family members	All other sources ³	Husbands	Wives	Other family members	All other sources ³	Husbands	Wives	Other family members	All other sources ³
SOUTH CAROLINA-GEORGIA												
All incomes.....	Pct. 67.8	Pct. 13.2	Pct. 9.6	Pct. 9.4	Pct. 73.8	Pct. 5.8	Pct. 7.5	Pct. 13.0	Pct. 75.3	Pct. 3.5	Pct. 4.1	Pct. 17.5
0-499.....	76.1	9.6	4.6	9.7	82.5	.0	.0	17.5	52.1	9.1	.0	38.8
500-999.....	77.4	10.0	4.9	8.0	76.6	5.6	5.3	12.5	68.3	3.1	3.3	25.8
1,000-1,499.....	67.5	16.0	8.3	8.2	73.2	8.4	5.8	12.6	74.7	6.2	2.7	16.4
1,500-1,999.....	63.5	17.2	10.7	8.8	71.6	8.0	10.1	10.3	75.7	5.3	5.2	13.8
2,000-2,999.....	53.7	9.6	24.0	12.8	77.8	4.5	7.1	10.7	75.5	3.4	4.7	16.6
3,000 or over.....	49.4	.7	20.0	29.8	66.0	3.4	8.8	22.0	76.1	1.8	4.0	18.8
NORTH CAROLINA-MISSISSIPPI												
All incomes.....	76.8	4.7	6.9	11.6	73.6	4.0	5.3	17.1	77.8	2.9	2.4	17.4
0-499.....	82.1	5.3	2.3	10.0	60.1	.0	.0	39.9	54.3	9.9	.0	35.8
500-999.....	82.0	4.0	3.6	10.4	64.7	6.5	12.2	16.6	73.0	4.8	2.6	19.6
1,000-1,499.....	82.0	4.5	4.2	9.3	74.2	7.0	3.9	14.9	72.6	4.6	2.5	21.7
1,500-1,999.....	74.6	5.4	6.0	14.1	77.5	5.5	4.4	12.7	78.5	3.4	3.7	14.4
2,000-2,999.....	70.1	4.2	9.8	15.9	73.9	3.9	5.5	16.7	78.4	4.2	2.3	15.2
3,000 or over.....	46.7	6.0	38.3	9.0	71.6	1.5	5.3	21.6	78.2	2.1	2.2	18.2

¹ Percentages are based on the total family income in each class. They may not add to 100 because business losses, deducted from total family income, are not deducted in this table. (See table 114.)

² In South Carolina-Georgia, families classed as other occupations derived 51.1 percent of their income from husbands, 1.8 percent from wives, 6.9 percent from other family members, and 41.0 percent from all other sources. In North Carolina-Mississippi this group derived 76.7 percent from husbands, 0.4 percent from wives, 1.9 percent from other family members, and 21.1 percent from all other sources.

³ Includes money earnings from roomers and boarders or other sources not attributable to individuals, money income other than earnings, and nonmoney income from housing and home-produced food.

In the business and professional group, husbands' earnings were approximately three-fourths of total income at all levels except those under \$1,000, where they were 52 and 68 percent. At each of these two lower levels, a sizable proportion—39 and 26 percent—of the aggregate came from income other than the earnings of individuals, i. e., family earnings from keeping roomers and boarders, money income from investments, pensions, gifts, and the like, and nonmoney income from housing and home-produced food. At other income levels such income provided from 14 to 19 percent of the aggregate. At no income level did the earnings of wives, sons, and daughters constitute as much as 11 percent of the total.

TABLE 34.—HUSBANDS AS EARNERS: *Percentage of families with husbands as sole earners, average amounts received by earning husbands, and percentage of total family earnings derived from husbands, by family occupation¹ and income, Southeast villages, white families, 1935-36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State and family-income class (dollars)	Percentage ² of families with husbands as sole earners			Average ³ earnings per husband			Percentage ⁴ of family earnings derived from husbands		
	Wage-earner	Clerical	Business and professional	Wage-earner	Clerical	Business and professional	Wage-earner	Clerical	Business and professional
SOUTH CAROLINA-GEORGIA									
All incomes.....	Percent 53	Percent 57	Percent 66	Dollars 760	Dollars 1,291	Dollars 1,689	Percent 74.3	Percent 83.6	Percent 88.7
0-499.....	71	(⁵)	55	304	328	274	83.4	100.0	72.6
500-999.....	67	65	61	602	635	610	83.0	86.5	88.0
1,000-1,499.....	40	54	69	860	980	1,000	72.8	83.1	85.9
1,500-1,999.....	32	53	61	1,067	1,220	1,337	68.7	79.1	86.6
2,000-2,999.....	27	56	69	1,387	1,930	1,848	61.3	85.6	88.0
3,000 or over.....	(⁵)	50	70	1,924	2,514	3,408	70.0	81.9	91.4
NORTH CAROLINA-MISSISSIPPI									
All incomes.....	61	64	72	921	1,552	2,475	85.8	87.2	91.8
0-499.....	67	(⁵)	(⁵)	293	189	293	91.3	100.0	76.5
500-999.....	64	64	78	645	583	588	90.3	75.7	87.2
1,000-1,499.....	67	61	67	991	966	963	89.4	85.3	87.9
1,500-1,999.....	53	61	71	1,317	1,349	1,367	85.4	87.8	88.9
2,000-2,999.....	42	64	70	1,582	1,869	1,946	82.8	87.3	90.7
3,000 or over.....	(⁵)	69	75	1,883	2,900	4,365	49.8	89.1	93.1

¹ In South Carolina-Georgia 50 percent of the families classed as other occupations had husbands as sole earners; average earnings per husband were \$1,242, or 83.7 percent of total family earnings. In North Carolina-Mississippi 66 percent of these families had husbands as sole earners; average earnings per husband were \$3,474, or 96.2 percent of total family earnings.

² Percentages are based on the number of families in each class.

³ Averages are based on the total number of earning husbands in each class.

⁴ Percentages are based on total family earnings in each class (table 29).

⁵ Percentages not computed for fewer than 10 cases.

In clerical families husbands provided about three-fourths of total income at all levels save the lowest and the highest. In the class below \$500 the number of cases is too small for comparisons. At the upper-income extreme, \$3,000 or over, receipts from sources other than earnings of individuals provided 22 percent of total income, a proportion considerably greater than at other levels; earnings of persons other than the husband provided 12 percent, a proportion somewhat smaller than in families within the income range \$1,000-\$1,999.

Thus the general picture in the clerical group as compared with the business and professional, is that of husbands providing about the same share of total income at levels other than the highest and lowest; wives, sons, and daughters providing a greater share of the total in the clerical group than in the business and professional; income from sources other than earnings of individuals providing a smaller share in the former than in the latter group.

The wage-earner group differed from the two others in that earnings of husbands were a smaller proportion of total income with each successively higher-income class above \$500, while earnings of wives, sons, and daughters were an increasing share. (In the class \$3,000 or over, there were but 9 families, a number too small to warrant generalizations.) Thus at the income level \$500–\$999 earnings of husbands were 77 percent of the total; earnings of other family members, 15 percent. In the class \$2,000–\$2,999, the two percentages were 54 and 34. Income from sources other than the contributions of these family members was a smaller part of the total than in the clerical, and business and professional families with similar incomes except in the small top-income classes.

Husbands in business and professional families had average earnings of \$1,689, \$398 above the average for those in clerical families, and \$929 above the average for those in the wage-earner group. These differences in amounts earned by husbands were an important factor in differences in general income level of the three groups. In three of the four family-income classes of \$1,000 or more, average contributions of husbands were higher in the business and professional families than in the two other major groups (table 34).

Wives as breadwinners.

Earnings of wives provided almost four times as large a proportion of the total income of wage-earner families as of those in business and professions, 13.2 percent compared with 3.5 percent. The wage-earner group had the largest proportion of breadwinning wives, 34 percent; the clerical next, 28 percent; and the business and professional group the smallest proportion of the three, 21 percent. Differences among the groups were especially marked in the three income classes in the range \$1,000–\$2,999 in which the proportion of breadwinning wives in wage-earner families was approximately double that in business and professional families (table 35).

In none of these three occupational groups did wives have average earnings that could compare with those of husbands. The earning wives in the wage-earner families had the highest average receipts, \$418, yet they were only \$73 above the average for the wives in the clerical group; differences among the three groups, therefore, were much less, proportionally, than in average earnings of husbands. Relatively more of the earning wives in the wage-earner families were principal breadwinners, 22 percent compared with 18 in the business and professional group and 11 in the clerical (tables 127 and 128).

TABLE 35.—WIVES AS EARNERS: *Number and percentage of wives earning, average earnings per wife, and percentage of total family earnings derived from wives, by occupation ¹ and income, Southeast villages, white families, 1935-36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Family-income class (dollars)	Wives earning ²						Average ³ earnings per wife			Percentage ⁴ of total family earnings derived from wives		
	Wage-earner families		Clerical families		Business and professional families		Wage-earner families	Clerical families	Business and professional families	Wage-earner families	Clerical families	Business and professional families
	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
SOUTH CAROLINA-GEORGIA												
All incomes.....	338	34	108	28	160	21	418	345	350	14.4	6.5	4.1
0-499.....	21	23	1	14	8	36	157	⁵ 1	103	10.4	(⁶)	12.8
500-999.....	103	25	24	26	23	26	307	170	93	10.7	6.3	4.9
1,000-1,499.....	132	44	29	35	35	22	452	299	358	17.3	9.5	7.2
1,500-1,999.....	62	49	22	29	40	25	587	468	361	18.6	8.9	6.1
2,000-2,999.....	18	41	24	24	35	19	562	446	429	10.9	5.0	3.9
3,000 or over.....	2	22	8	29	19	14	⁵ 108	436	586	1.0	4.2	2.2
NORTH CAROLINA-MISSISSIPPI												
All incomes.....	111	27	67	21	130	19	211	382	474	5.3	4.7	3.4
0-499.....	11	28	0	-----	2	40	68	-----	⁵ 81	6.0	-----	14.1
500-999.....	36	26	7	18	4	11	119	286	343	4.4	7.7	5.8
1,000-1,499.....	31	23	19	30	26	25	234	295	234	5.0	8.0	5.6
1,500-1,999.....	24	31	18	23	26	21	299	405	288	6.2	6.2	3.9
2,000-2,999.....	7	27	19	23	35	20	354	409	525	5.0	4.5	4.9
3,000 or over.....	2	29	4	8	37	15	⁵ 724	712	759	6.4	1.9	2.5

¹ In South Carolina-Georgia 18 percent of the families classed as other occupations had income from earning wives; average earnings amounted to \$189 per wife and were 2.9 percent of the total family earnings. In North Carolina-Mississippi 10 percent of these families had earning wives; average earnings amounted to \$154 per wife and were 0.5 percent of the total family earnings.

² Percentages are based on the total number of wives in each class.

³ Averages are based on the number of earning wives in each class.

⁴ Percentages are based on the total family earnings for each class (table 29).

⁵ Average based on fewer than 3 cases.

⁶ 0.050 percent or less.

Sons, daughters, and others as breadwinners.

Sons, daughters, and others not husband or wife provided a somewhat greater share of the aggregate income of the wage-earner group than of the two others—10 percent compared with 8 percent in the clerical and 4 percent in the business and professional families. There were 27 such earners for every 100 families in the wage-earner group, 26 for every 100 in the clerical, and 19 for every 100 in the business and professional group. Their per capita earnings ranged from \$385 in wage-earner families to \$485 in clerical ¹² (table 36).

About one-third, 33 of the 98 earning sons and daughters 16 or older in clerical families were principal earners; the others had only a secondary role. In wage-earner, and business and professional fami-

¹² These figures do not include earning sons and daughters who were at home on a rooming and boarding basis and were not members of the economic family. Such sons and daughters were reported in 2 percent of the clerical and business and professional families, and in 1 percent of the wage-earner (table 126). Since so few households were involved, the inclusion of such persons as family members and as earners would not have altered the ranking of the three groups with respect to the proportion of older sons and daughters earning. The group of family members other than husband and wife included sons, daughters, and a few other related persons, such as parents of the husband or wife, and daughters- and sons-in-law. However since the other related persons were few in number, the group will be designated as "sons and daughters" in the interest of brevity.

lies, relatively fewer carried major earning responsibilities, 22 percent in the former and 15 percent in the latter group.

Sons and daughters 16 or older were much more likely to work for money if they were members of the wage-earner families than if they were in families engaged in business or professions; 45 percent of those in the former group were breadwinners and but 24 percent of those in the latter (table 37).

The wage-earner group had the largest number of earners per family, 1.57; the fourth occupational group the smallest number, 1.14; and the business and professional group the next smallest, 1.36. Wage-earner families had an average of 4.04 members each, while families in the fourth occupational group averaged only 3.62, and business and professional families, 3.74. Families of the fourth occupational group were in the least advantageous position, measured by the number of persons to be supported in relation to the number of earners; clerical families were in the best position (table 38).

TABLE 36.—EARNERS OTHER THAN HUSBAND AND WIFE: *Number and average earnings of earners other than husband and wife, and percentage of total family earnings derived from such earners, by occupation and income, Southeast villages, white families, 1935-36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Family occupational group and income class (dollars)	South Carolina-Georgia						North Carolina-Mississippi					
	Earners other than husband and wife per 100 families	Earnings of earners other than husband and wife					Earners other than husband and wife per 100 families	Earnings of earners other than husband and wife				
		Average per earner ¹			Average per family ²	Percentage ³ of family earnings		Average per earner ¹			Average per family ²	Percentage ³ of family earnings
		All	Male	Female				All	Male	Female		
Wage-earner-----	No. 27	Dol. 385	Dol. 363	Dol. 413	Dol. 103	Pct. 10.4	No. 21	Dol. 380	Dol. 398	Dol. 338	Dol. 82	Pct. 7.7
0-499-----	11	158	181	147	17	5.0	10	80	91	46	8	2.5
500-999-----	15	244	223	279	36	5.3	15	191	218	84	29	4.0
1,000-1,499-----	27	383	366	399	102	9.0	19	267	311	155	50	4.6
1,500-1,999-----	38	474	417	522	181	11.6	27	378	321	471	103	6.9
2,000-2,999-----	123	471	442	533	578	27.4	42	525	578	288	222	11.6
3,000 or over-----	(⁵)	625	608	667	695	28.4	(⁵)	1,159	1,987	663	1,325	40.9
Clerical-----	26	485	536	406	126	8.5	25	429	406	462	107	6.3
0-499-----	(⁵)	-----	-----	-----	0	.0	(⁵)	-----	-----	-----	0	.0
500-999-----	16	257	261	253	42	6.0	23	417	487	382	96	14.3
1,000-1,499-----	23	316	342	286	73	6.6	17	282	207	620	48	4.4
1,500-1,999-----	33	515	540	471	170	11.2	23	321	378	208	75	4.9
2,000-2,999-----	30	575	625	480	170	7.8	29	465	437	511	133	6.5
3,000 or over-----	43	758	770	723	325	11.0	35	592	582	601	210	6.6
Business and professional-----	19	459	470	438	89	4.9	14	536	580	429	73	2.8
0-499-----	0	-----	-----	-----	0	.0	(⁵)	-----	-----	-----	0	.0
500-999-----	12	208	153	458	26	4.3	8	246	364	410	20	3.1
1,000-1,499-----	16	219	238	191	35	3.1	12	254	261	212	31	3.0
1,500-1,999-----	22	419	383	477	90	6.0	16	398	435	286	64	4.2
2,000-2,999-----	23	478	495	454	111	5.5	15	379	332	466	56	2.6
3,000 or over-----	24	738	797	600	176	4.8	14	881	1,050	542	121	2.6
Other-----	19	675	243	1,537	130	11.5	20	376	410	293	74	2.4

¹ Averages are based on the corresponding number of earning family members other than husband and wife in each class.

² Averages are based on the number of families in each class, regardless of whether they had any earners.

³ Percentages are based on the total family earnings for each class (table 29).

⁴ Average based on fewer than 3 cases.

⁵ Not computed for fewer than 10 cases.

TABLE 37.—FAMILY MEMBERS EARNING: *Number and percentage of husbands, wives and other family members earning, by occupation, Southeast villages, white families, 1935-36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State and family occupational group	Families	Family members earning					Percentage ¹ of specified family members earning				
		All	Hus-bands	Wives	Others under 16	Others 16 or older	All	Hus-bands	Wives	Others under 16	Others 16 or older
SOUTH CAROLINA-GEORGIA											
All occupations-----	No. 2,255	No. 3,304	No. 2,139	No. 628	No. 37	No. 500	Pct. 37.8	Pct. 94.9	Pct. 27.8	Pct. 1.3	Pct. 34.3
Wage-earner-----	991	1,559	955	338	12	254	39.0	96.4	34.1	.8	44.6
Clerical-----	384	577	369	108	2	98	39.4	96.1	28.1	.5	38.0
Business and professional-----	755	1,025	718	160	17	130	36.2	95.1	21.2	2.1	24.3
Other-----	125	143	97	22	6	18	31.6	77.6	17.6	5.6	18.8
NORTH CAROLINA-MISSISSIPPI											
All occupations-----	1,542	2,098	1,491	320	21	266	34.9	96.7	20.8	1.1	26.9
Wage-earner-----	417	613	413	111	3	86	35.2	99.1	26.6	.4	37.4
Clerical-----	315	448	302	67	7	72	37.6	95.9	21.3	1.9	38.9
Business and professional-----	689	895	670	130	10	85	34.1	97.2	18.9	1.3	18.4
Other-----	121	142	106	12	1	23	30.9	87.6	9.9	1.0	20.5

¹ Percentages are based on the total number of specified family members in each class.TABLE 38.—FAMILY SIZE AND EARNERS: *Average number of persons and average number of earners in families, by occupation and income, Southeast villages, white families, 1935-36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State and family-income class (dollars)	Average persons ¹ in—					Average ² earners in—				
	All families	Wage-earner families	Clerical families	Business and professional families	Other families ²	All families	Wage-earner families	Clerical families	Business and professional families	Other families ²
SOUTH CAROLINA-GEORGIA										
All incomes.....	No. 3.88	No. 4.04	No. 3.82	No. 3.74	No. 3.62	No. 1.47	No. 1.57	No. 1.50	No. 1.36	No. 1.14
0-499.....	3.23	3.30	3.24	3.44	2.83	1.16	1.29	1.14	1.14	.78
500-999.....	3.82	3.98	3.39	3.60	3.40	1.34	1.35	1.37	1.25	1.25
1,000-1,499.....	4.73	3.92	3.68	3.44	4.26	1.53	1.68	1.52	1.31	1.09
1,500-1,999.....	4.04	4.39	4.19	3.68	4.27	1.61	1.87	1.61	1.44	1.15
2,000-2,999.....	4.15	5.74	3.93	3.85	4.60	1.59	2.57	1.51	1.39	1.59
3,000 or over.....	4.22	5.01	4.35	4.16	4.06	1.43	2.22	1.68	1.37	1.19
NORTH CAROLINA-MISSISSIPPI										
All incomes.....	3.90	4.18	3.79	3.80	3.79	1.36	1.47	1.42	1.30	1.17
0-499.....	3.67	3.91	3.67	2.94	3.13	1.19	1.38	1.00	1.00	.64
500-999.....	4.03	4.19	3.53	4.18	3.67	1.32	1.40	1.28	1.14	1.14
1,000-1,499.....	3.90	4.11	3.88	3.65	3.87	1.38	1.42	1.44	1.33	.91
1,500-1,999.....	3.83	4.26	3.79	3.62	3.31	1.43	1.56	1.45	1.35	1.27
2,000-2,999.....	3.91	4.57	3.74	3.88	4.04	1.41	1.69	1.46	1.33	1.45
3,000 or over.....	3.91	4.29	4.00	3.87	3.98	1.31	2.29	1.42	1.27	1.23

¹ Year-equivalent persons. See Glossary, Year-equivalent Person.² Families that had no income from earnings and families of farm operators and sharecroppers living in villages.³ Averages are based on the number of families in each class.

Occupation of Husband and Others as Related to Family Occupation

The occupational classification of the principal earner was the same as that of the family in practically all of the wage-earner and clerical families. In the business and professional group, the proportion, 97 percent, was a little smaller, in part because almost 2 percent of these families had no principal earners but were classified in this group because they kept roomers and boarders (table 39).

TABLE 39.—OCCUPATION OF EARNERS: *Distribution of husbands, principal earners, and supplementary earners by chief occupation, by family occupation, Southeast villages, white families, 1935-36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Status and chief occupation of earners	South Carolina-Georgia				North Carolina-Mississippi			
	Wage-earner families	Clerical families	Business and professional families	Other families ¹	Wage-earner families	Clerical families	Business and professional families	Other families ¹
	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number
Families.....	991	384	755	125	417	315	689	121
Husbands:								
Wage-earner.....	927	10	5	0	410	5	4	0
Clerical.....	8	350	7	0	0	289	4	0
Business and professional.....	14	7	699	1	2	6	660	0
Farm-operator, sharecropper, and unknown.....	6	2	7	96	1	2	2	106
Principal earners: ²								
Wage-earner.....	987	0	2	0	416	0	2	0
Clerical.....	1	383	3	0	1	314	4	1
Business and professional.....	3	1	735	0	0	1	678	0
Farm-operator, sharecropper, and unknown.....	0	0	3	99	0	0	2	106
Supplementary earners: ²								
Wage-earner.....	466	58	78	11	118	38	47	7
Clerical.....	54	76	90	12	53	59	73	8
Business and professional.....	29	49	91	8	14	30	67	12
Farm-operator, sharecropper, and unknown.....	19	10	23	13	11	6	22	8

¹ Families that had no income from earnings and families of farm operators and sharecroppers living in villages.

² Includes husbands as well as other family members.

The husband's occupational classification was the same as that of the family a little less frequently than was that of the principal earner—in 94 percent of the wage-earner families, 93 of the business and professional, and 91 percent of the clerical.

Supplementary earners received so much smaller amounts that the type of their work had less influence on the family's occupational classification than did that of the principal earner. More than four-fifths (82 percent) of those in wage-earner families, however, fell in the family occupational classification. In clerical families, only 40 percent of such workers engaged in clerical pursuits; 30 percent were wage earners, 25 percent were in business and professions, and 5 percent were in agricultural work. In the business and professional families, almost two-thirds of the secondary workers were in the family's occupational class or in clerical work; fewer than one-third were wage earners. Doubtless they had more opportunities to obtain white-collar positions than did the sons, daughters, and wives (the bulk of the secondary workers) in the wage-earner families.

North Carolina-Mississippi Villages

In the North Carolina-Mississippi villages, where industries were limited chiefly to the processing of agricultural products, only 27 percent of the nonrelief white families were dependent on wage-earner occupations—a proportion considerably lower than the 44 percent in the South Carolina-Georgia villages where there were textile and garment factories.

Nearly half, 45 percent, of the white families in the former villages derived the major part of their earnings from business or professional service, and 20 percent from clerical service; corresponding percentages for the more industrial villages were 33 and 17. Relatively more of the families in the former villages were operating farms, deriving their major earnings from sharecropping, or living without earnings—8 percent compared with 6 (tables 111 and 112).

The higher-income level of the native-white families in the North Carolina-Mississippi villages, as compared with those in the villages of South Carolina and Georgia, is due in part to the larger proportion of families dependent on the more remunerative occupations, namely those classed as business or professional. However, even within specific occupational groups, incomes were higher in the former villages than in the latter. Median income for the wage-earner group, for example, was \$1,102 in the North Carolina-Mississippi villages and \$982 in those of South Carolina and Georgia; median income for the business and professional families, \$2,349 and \$1,816, respectively; for the clerical families, \$1,812 and \$1,550.

The fourth occupational group in the North Carolina-Mississippi villages was composed largely of farm operators and sharecroppers; only 13 of the 121 families were those without earnings. The median income of the group, \$2,304, was almost twice as great as the median of the fourth group in South Carolina and Georgia in which about one-fifth of the families had no income from current earnings. Of the 99 families of farm operators that lived in the former villages, 63 had incomes of \$2,000 or more; 31 of \$4,000 or more. Incomes of white farm operators were high in the country surrounding these villages, and some with especially high incomes may have chosen to live in the villages (tables 28 and 112).

Responsibility for Family Support

Earnings provided about the same proportion of aggregate income of the wage-earner families in the North Carolina-Mississippi villages as in those of South Carolina and Georgia, 90 and 91 percent, respectively. However, the former group of families received relatively more from principal earners than did the latter, 78 percent of the total compared with 72; conversely, contributions of supplementary earners were a less important component of income, 10 percent compared with 19 (tables 29 and 31).

Business and professional families in the North Carolina-Mississippi villages received 85 percent of their aggregate income from earnings; those in South Carolina and Georgia, 84 percent. Contributions of principal earners were 79 and 77 percent, respectively, of the total; of

supplementary earners, 4 percent and 6 percent. The roles of the principal earners thus were more similar in the business and professional families in the two groups of villages than in the wage-earner families.

Clerical families in the North Carolina-Mississippi villages depended upon earnings for a somewhat smaller part of their aggregate income than did that occupational group in the more industrial villages; money income other than earnings and nonmoney income were a little greater share. Principal earners provided 76 percent of the total income of the clerical families in the former villages and supplementary earners, 7 percent; corresponding percentages for the latter villages were 77 and 10, the contributions of the supplementary earners being a little larger proportion.

The fourth occupational group, as has been seen, included relatively more families of farm operators and sharecroppers and relatively fewer without earnings in the villages of North Carolina and Mississippi than in the more industrialized communities. This difference is reflected in sources of income. Earnings were 80 percent of the aggregate income of the former group; money income other than earnings, 11 percent; and nonmoney income from housing and home-produced food, 9 percent; corresponding percentages for the group in the latter villages were 61, 21, and 19. Principal earners provided 77 percent of total income of families in this fourth group in the former villages; in the latter, 55.

Although the villages surveyed in North Carolina and those in Mississippi were widely separated geographically, the data for the two groups were combined for the purpose of the study of family income because of similarity of the villages in economic function. The villages in both States were characterized by a prevalence among whites of business and professional families whose incomes were high compared with those of similar groups in the villages in South Carolina and Georgia as well as in villages in other sections.

Wage-earner families constituted fewer than one-third of the total nonrelief white group in the villages of both States—in North Carolina 32 percent, in Mississippi 23 percent. Nearly half, 49 percent, of the white families in the Mississippi villages and 38 percent in North Carolina were business and professional. The income distributions of the business and professional families in the villages of the two States were similar, the medians being nearly the same as in the combined group. The income level of wage-earner families was, however, lower in North Carolina where the median was \$955 than in Mississippi where it was \$1,223. The relatively larger number of wage-earner families in the former villages as well as their lower-income level was reflected in the median income of white nonrelief families of all occupations which was lower in North Carolina than in Mississippi, \$1,591 as compared with \$1,907 (table 40). However, both of these medians were high compared with those of the South Carolina-Georgia villages.

Husbands contributed a larger proportion of aggregate income of the native-white, wage-earner families in the North Carolina-Mississippi villages than in those of South Carolina and Georgia; wives

TABLE 40.—OCCUPATION AND INCOME: *Number of families and median income in specified occupational groups, by income, North Carolina and Mississippi village units separately, white families, 1935-36*[White nonrelief¹ families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Family-income class (dollars)	North Carolina					Mississippi				
	All occupations	Wage-earner	Clerical	Business and professional	Other ²	All occupations	Wage-earner	Clerical	Business and professional	Other ²
	Number 643	Number 207	Number 133	Number 247	Number 56	Number 899	Number 210	Number 182	Number 442	Number 65
All incomes-----										
0-249-----	9	6	1	0	2	7	3	0	2	2
250-499-----	28	23	0	1	4	14	7	2	2	3
500-749-----	65	36	9	13	7	39	22	6	4	7
750-999-----	70	47	12	7	4	60	31	12	13	4
1,000-1,249-----	67	35	13	16	3	98	47	16	31	4
1,250-1,499-----	61	20	14	25	2	85	30	21	32	2
1,500-1,749-----	59	18	18	18	5	102	30	25	45	2
1,750-1,999-----	57	13	15	27	2	71	16	19	34	2
2,000-2,249-----	32	3	12	15	2	72	13	17	40	2
2,250-2,499-----	26	0	9	11	6	60	5	16	38	1
2,500-2,999-----	48	2	12	29	5	72	3	18	45	6
3,000-3,499-----	30	2	6	16	6	62	1	16	41	4
3,500-3,999-----	24	1	5	16	2	36	0	3	32	1
4,000-4,999-----	26	1	5	19	1	37	2	5	25	5
5,000-9,999-----	36	0	2	30	4	68	0	6	48	14
10,000 or over....	5	0	0	4	1	16	0	0	10	6
Median income....	Dollars 1,591	Dollars 955	Dollars 1,743	Dollars 2,284	Dollars 1,875	Dollars 1,907	Dollars 1,223	Dollars 1,868	Dollars 2,368	Dollars 2,792

¹ The number of relief families was as follows: North Carolina, 93; Mississippi, 181.² Families that had no income from earnings, and families of farm operators and sharecroppers living in villages.

and other family members, a smaller proportion. In the former group, earnings of husbands were 77 percent of the total; those of wives, 5; of other family members, 7; corresponding percentages in the latter group were 68, 13, and 10. The share of family support carried by husbands in clerical families in the two groups of villages was the same, 74 percent. The two groups of business and professional families were more similar than were the wage-earner groups. In North Carolina and Mississippi, husbands in this occupational group provided 78 percent of aggregate income; in South Carolina and Georgia, 75 (table 33).

In both groups of communities, wage-earner families ranked first, clerical families second, and business and professional families last among the three main occupational groups, in the proportion of wives that did paid work. In the North Carolina-Mississippi villages, average earnings of breadwinning wives in business and professional families were more than twice those of breadwinning wives in wage-earner families, \$474 and \$211, respectively. In the South Carolina-Georgia villages, on the other hand, earning wives in wage-earner families had higher average receipts, \$418 compared with the average of \$350 received by wives in business and professional families (table 35). In these latter villages 57 percent of the entire group of earning wives did work of the wage-earner type, as compared with only 28 percent of those in the former villages (table 12).

Living Quarters, Home Tenure, and Rentals

South Carolina-Georgia Villages

Type of Living Quarters (Relief and Nonrelief Families)

In the South Carolina-Georgia villages, 83 percent of the native-white relief and nonrelief families studied lived in one-family houses. Houses providing separate dwellings for two families were next in numerical importance, although they sheltered only 13 percent of these village families. Of the 322 families living in two-family houses, 247 or about three-fourths, were occupying the side-by-side variety; the remainder were in two-decker buildings. Only 3 percent of the families had their homes in apartments for three or more families, and the remaining 1 percent lived in dwelling units of other types such as those in business buildings (table 140).

Families in two-family houses, apartments, and business buildings were, for the most part, renters as would be expected. Ninety percent of the dwelling units in two-family houses and 94 percent of those in apartments and buildings of other types (not one-family houses) were occupied by families that rented their living quarters. In the renting group, low-income families and those that received relief seem to have chosen two-family dwellings more frequently than did the more well-to-do; however, the number of families occupying such quarters is too small to warrant definite conclusions as to the relationship of income.

Home Ownership¹³*Home ownership, by family income and by age of husband (relief and nonrelief families).*

Approximately one-third, 36 percent, of these native-white families lived in owned homes. In the relief group, 26 percent were home owners, as compared with 38 percent of the nonrelief families. In the nonrelief group, the proportion of home owners in the income class \$0-\$499 was greater than the class next higher, \$500-\$999; but in each succeeding income class it increased, rising from 21 percent in the second \$500-income interval to 84 percent of the families with incomes of \$3,000 or over, as follows:

Family-income class and relief status:	Percentage ¹ of families owning homes
All families.....	36
Relief families.....	26
Nonrelief families.....	38
\$0-\$499.....	26
\$500-\$999.....	21
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	30
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	38
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	60
\$3,000 or over.....	84

¹ Percentages are based on the total number of home-owning and renting families in each class at the date of interview (column 2, table 42).

Differences among the income groups with respect to the proportion of home owners reflect relationship of both income and age to tenure.

¹³ The number of families that occupied owned homes at any time during the year is presented in tables 114 and 146. All other tables showing the number of owning families include only those that were home owners at the date of interview; families that changed living quarters between the end of the report year and the date of interview are excluded.

That the relative number of owners increased in each successively higher-income level above \$500 is due in part to the increase in ability to spend for home purchase. The higher proportion of owners among families with incomes under \$500 than in the class \$500-\$999 is related to age. About one-fourth, 26 percent, of the husbands in families in the former income group were 60 or older, compared with 15 percent of those in the latter.

The relationship between age and home tenure is shown by a comparison of the age distribution of husbands in renting and owning families at each income level. The proportion of owners was consistently greater among the families in which the husband was middle aged or older than among those in which he was young. For example, at the income level \$1,000-\$1,499, 48 percent of the families in which the husband was 50 or older owned their homes, and only 15 percent of those in which he was under 30. The median age of husbands for all nonrelief home-owning families was 51 years, and for all renting families, 38 years; a similar age difference appeared in each income class (tables 41 and 143).

TABLE 41.—HOME OWNERSHIP BY AGE OF HUSBANDS: *Percentage of families occupying owned homes, by age of husbands and family income, 1 Southeast villages, white families, 1935-36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State and family-income class (dollars)	All ages	Under 30 years	30-39 years	40-49 years	50-59 years	60 years or older
SOUTH CAROLINA-GEORGIA						
All incomes.....	Percent 37	Percent 11	Percent 22	Percent 42	Percent 51	Percent 67
0-499.....	24	3	4	14	35	55
500-999.....	20	9	9	19	31	54
1,000-1,499.....	29	15	20	31	33	64
1,500-1,999.....	38	19	27	35	51	70
2,000-2,999.....	59	18	41	62	63	81
3,000 or over.....	83	(2)	75	82	86	89
NORTH CAROLINA-MISSISSIPPI						
All incomes.....	44	15	25	50	57	73
0-499.....	14	-----	10	8	(2)	40
500-999.....	18	8	10	17	27	48
1,000-1,499.....	32	9	21	32	55	63
1,500-1,999.....	36	12	20	40	49	70
2,000-2,999.....	50	32	32	63	45	69
3,000 or over.....	77	55	55	74	84	100

¹ All data in this table apply only to the living quarters occupied at the date of interview. Families that changed living quarters between the end of the report year and the date of interview are excluded. Percentages are based on the total number of husbands in the specified age groups in each class (the sum of owners and renters in each class, table 143).

² Percentages not computed for fewer than 10 cases.

Since there were substantially fewer owners than renters at income levels below \$2,000, the median income of all nonrelief home-owning families was greater than that of all nonrelief renting families, \$1,824 compared with \$1,119. The difference between these two medians, \$705, is considerably above the average imputed net income from home ownership of nonrelief owning families, \$155 (table 146). Classed by age of husband, the difference in the median income of the owning and that of the renting families ranged from \$297 to \$818, as is shown by the following figures:

Age of husband:	Median income of—	
	<i>Owning families</i>	<i>Renting families</i>
Under 30-----	\$1, 208	\$911
30-39-----	1, 658	1, 134
40-49-----	2, 148	1, 330
50-59-----	2, 106	1, 326
60 or older-----	1, 406	945

In each of the four age groups above 30 years the difference between the median family income of owners and that of renters was large enough to suggest a difference in the level of money income of the two tenure groups. The average net imputed income from mortgaged homes of families in every income class was less than \$170; that from mortgage-free homes exceeded \$200 only in income classes above \$2,000, where the highest average was \$272. It is probable, therefore, that in the majority of cases the net income from owned homes was less than \$200.

Mortgages on owned homes (nonrelief families).

Mortgage-free homes were the rule among home owners in these Southeast villages; only 29 percent of the owned homes were mortgaged. The proportion of owned homes that were mortgage-free showed a tendency to be a little greater at the extremes of the income distribution than in classes between. Thus, 87 percent of the owning families in the income class \$250-\$499 had homes free of mortgage; in no other income class was the proportion so large. (The number of cases in the lowest-income class, \$0-\$249, is too small to warrant comparisons.) Age seems to have been a factor in this situation; 42 percent of the husbands in families in the income class \$250-\$499 were 50 or older compared with 25 percent of those in the income class above, where 72 percent of the owned homes were mortgage-free. The income classes ranking second and third in the proportion of homes without mortgages were at the upper extreme of the income distribution (table 146). Probably the length of time the home had been owned has as much to do with whether or not it was mortgaged as does the family's income. In the lower-income class many of the older families may have lived in homes that they had purchased and paid for many years before.

Rents and Rental Values ¹⁴

Monthly rent and income (relief and nonrelief families).

Nearly one-half, 47 percent, of the renting families (relief and non-relief) in these villages paid less than \$10 a month for house rent; only 5 percent paid \$25 or more. As income rose, the proportion of families in the higher-rental classes increased. Of the nonrelief families with incomes below \$500, only 2 percent paid monthly rents that reached or exceeded \$20; but among those with incomes of \$3,000 or more, 67 percent paid rents of this amount (table 42).

¹⁴ Differences in the number of renting families shown in the tables presented in this section are due to differences in basis of counts. All tables include only those families that were renting at the date of interview; families that changed living quarters between the end of the report year and the date of interview are excluded. However, the number of families that received rent as gift or pay are included in some tables (tables 140 and 143); in others those that received any part of their rent as gift are excluded.

TABLE 42.—MONTHLY RENT: *Number of families occupying rented homes, average monthly rent, and percentage distribution of renting families by amount of monthly rent, by relief status, by income, by occupation, and by family type,¹ Southeast villages, white families, 1935-36*

[White families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State, relief status, family-income class, occupational group, and family type	Home-owning and renting families	Renting families	Average monthly rent ²	Percentage ² of renting families reporting monthly rent of—										
				Under \$5	\$5-\$9	\$10-\$14	\$15-\$19	\$20-\$24	\$25-\$29	\$30-\$34	\$35-\$39	\$40 or over		
SOUTH CAROLINA-GEORGIA														
All families	No. 2, 478	No. 1, 576	Del. 10	Pct. 18	Pct. 29	Pct. 23	Pct. 17	Pct. 8	Pct. 3	Pct. 1	Pct. 1	Pct. (3)		
Relief families	347	256	8	22	47	22	7	2	(3)	0	0			0
Nonrelief families	2, 131	1, 320	11	18	29	23	17	8	3	1	1	(3)		
Income classes:														
\$0-\$499	125	91	7	28	57	9	4	1	0	1	0			0
\$500-\$999	586	464	8	28	40	23	6	2	1	0	(3)			0
\$1,000-\$1,499	533	375	11	15	23	29	23	7	2	(3)	1	(3)		
\$1,500-\$1,999	361	224	13	9	16	27	26	16	5	1	0			0
\$2,000-\$2,999	334	135	18	2	9	16	34	20	9	4	5	1		1
\$3,000 or over	192	31	21	0	0	10	23	25	29	10	3	0		0
Occupational groups:														
Wage-earner	923	771	8	29	36	22	9	3	1	0	0	0		1
Clerical	370	211	14	2	18	27	33	12	4	1	2	0		0
Business and professional	721	317	16	2	13	26	27	17	10	3	2	(3)		(3)
Other	117	21	9	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)		(3)
Family-type groups:														
Type 1	445	242	11	12	34	23	18	8	4	1	(3)	(3)		
Types 2 and 3	658	495	11	21	29	21	16	8	4	1	(3)	(3)		
Types 4 and 5	644	318	12	16	27	24	17	9	3	2	2	(3)		0
Types 6 and 7	305	224	10	21	26	25	20	6	2	0	(3)	0		0
Types 8 and 9	79	41	13	7	15	41	20	7	10	0	0	0		0
NORTH CAROLINA-MISSISSIPPI														
All families	1, 710	992	15	5	20	22	20	14	11	5	2	1		
Relief families	257	188	10	13	40	22	13	6	5	1	0			0
Nonrelief families	1, 453	804	16	3	16	23	22	16	12	5	2	1		1
Income classes:														
\$0-\$499	49	42	7	19	50	19	10	2	0	0	0			0
\$500-\$999	210	169	10	9	40	33	11	5	1	0	0	1		1
\$1,000-\$1,499	291	198	14	2	14	34	29	11	8	1	1	0		0
\$1,500-\$1,999	276	176	18	1	6	18	26	23	18	6	2	0		0
\$2,000-\$2,999	294	144	21	0	1	12	21	26	26	10	3	1		1
\$3,000 or over	333	75	28	0	0	3	19	19	16	22	12	9		
Occupational groups:														
Wage-earner	377	302	11	8	31	29	17	8	5	2	0	0		0
Clerical	297	163	17	1	6	25	28	17	15	6	1	1		0
Business and professional	665	309	21	1	5	14	21	23	19	8	6	3		3
Other	114	30	12	3	37	33	10	7	0	10	0	0		0
Family-type groups:														
Type 1	310	176	17	2	18	16	22	15	15	7	3	2		2
Types 2 and 3	437	295	15	5	17	23	22	16	10	5	1	2		2
Types 4 and 5	453	194	18	4	11	22	17	19	14	6	5	2		1
Types 6 and 7	180	107	14	4	16	32	22	11	9	5	0	1		1
Types 8 and 9	73	32	15	0	25	19	25	9	19	0	3	0		0

¹ All data in this table apply only to the living quarters occupied at the date of interview. Families that changed living quarters between the end of the report year and the date of interview are excluded; also excluded are 40 nonrelief and 45 relief families in South Carolina-Georgia and 15 nonrelief and 4 relief families in North Carolina-Mississippi that received all, or part, of their rent as a gift. Families that received rent as pay are included; for these families the monthly rent is an estimated figure.

² Averages and percentages are based on the number of renting families in each class that reported monthly rent. 1 nonrelief family in South Carolina-Georgia and 2 in North Carolina-Mississippi did not report monthly rent.

³ 0.50 percent or less.

⁴ Percentage distributions not computed for fewer than 30 cases.

Average monthly rent for all renting families (relief and nonrelief) was \$10. The amount spent for rent by those receiving relief was about the same as that paid by nonrelief families that had incomes of less than \$1,000. In the nonrelief group rent increased with each higher-income level, from \$7 in the class below \$500 to \$21 at the level \$3,000 or over.

TABLE 43.—RENT AND INCOME: *Number of renting families, average monthly rent paid, and percentage of total income spent for rent, by income, ¹ Southeast villages, white families, 1935-36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Family-income class (dollars)	South Carolina-Georgia			North Carolina-Mississippi		
	Renting families ²	Average ³ monthly rent	Percentage of total income spent for rent	Renting families ²	Average ³ monthly rent	Percentage of total income spent for rent
	Number 1, 321	Dollars 11	Percent 10	Number 806	Dollars 16	Percent 12
All incomes-----						
0-249-----	10	5	39	13	8	52
250-499-----	82	7	20	29	7	22
500-749-----	234	7	13	75	9	16
750-999-----	230	9	12	95	10	14
1,000-1,249-----	206	11	12	111	13	14
1,250-1,499-----	169	11	10	87	15	13
1,500-1,749-----	144	13	10	103	17	13
1,750-1,999-----	80	14	9	73	20	13
2,000-2,249-----	56	18	10	53	21	12
2,250-2,499-----	33	18	9	44	21	10
2,500-2,999-----	46	17	8	48	23	10
3,000-3,499-----	13	21	8	25	21	8
3,500-3,999-----	5	25	8	20	27	9
4,000 or over-----	13	20	5	30	34	8

¹ Includes only those families that rented at the end of the report year and that did not change living quarters between the end of the report year and the date of interview.

² Excludes families that received any part, or all, of their rent as a gift, as follows: In South Carolina-Georgia, 40 families; in North Carolina-Mississippi, 15 families.

³ Averages are based on the number of renting families in each class that reported monthly rent. (See table 42, footnote 2.)

Although average rents paid by nonrelief families in the upper-income classes were greater than those paid by the lower-income groups, they were a smaller proportion of the families' income. For the small group of families in the lowest-income class, \$0-\$249, rent absorbed 39 percent of total income; for the next higher class, 20 percent. For families with incomes in the range \$1,250-\$2,499, rent was 9 or 10 percent of the total income, while in the income classes of \$2,500 or over it was 8 percent or less. The general picture in these villages is one of rather low rents in relation to income; the native-white, unbroken, nonrelief families who rented homes paid only 10 percent of their aggregate income to their landlords (table 43).

Monthly rental values of owned homes (relief and nonrelief families).

Home owners were asked to estimate the monthly rental values of their dwellings, taking account of the rents paid by neighbors who occupied similar living quarters. Average monthly rental values were higher than rents, \$21 a month for all home owners as compared with \$10 for all renters. Since 40 percent of the owners and but 11 percent of the renters had incomes of \$2,000 or over, it would be ex-

pected that a larger proportion of the owning than of the renting families would occupy the more expensive homes. However, rental values of owned homes were consistently higher than rents paid by families with comparable incomes; differences between the two averages ranged from \$6 to \$9 in the six income classes (tables 141 and 142). Families purchasing homes may have chosen to invest in somewhat better dwellings than were rented by those with similar incomes. It is possible, too, that owners' estimates of the value of their own property were subject to an upward bias.

Housing as Related to Family Occupation (Nonrelief Families)

Type of dwelling and tenure.

One-family dwellings housed the great majority of the families of each occupational group. However, there were some differences among the groups with respect to the type of house occupied. Wage-earner families were found in one-family houses less often than were those in the other occupational groups. Nearly three times as large a proportion of wage-earner as business and professional families lived in two-family houses, 19 percent of the former and 7 percent of the latter. Families in the clerical and fourth occupational groups had a slightly larger proportion of families living in this type of dwelling than did those in business and professions, 8 and 9 percent, respectively (table 140).

Only 16 percent of the wage-earner families in the South Carolina-Georgia villages owned homes, as compared with 56 percent of the business and professional, and 43 percent of the clerical families. These proportions reflect differences in the income levels of the three groups; relatively fewer of the wage-earner families were in the upper-income classes where home ownership was more widespread than at lower-income levels. However, in each income class relatively fewer wage-earner than business and professional or clerical families were home owners. For example, at the income level \$500-\$999, the proportion of home owners in the wage-earner group, 10 percent, was markedly lower than in the business and professional group, 43 percent, or in the clerical, 31 percent (table 44). Age differences in these three groups were considerable, also. The median age of the husbands in the former families was 36; in the two latter, 47 and 39.

The relation between home ownership and age was noticeable also in the high proportion, 81 percent, of owners among the families in the fourth occupational group, those without income from earnings or receiving the major part of their earnings from the operation of a farm. About one-half, 52 percent, of the husbands in these families were 60 or older.

Rents and rental values.

Of the four occupational groups, the business and professional reported the highest rents and the wage-earner, the lowest. The lower rents paid by wage-earner families were in part related to their lower general income level; but they were below those of business and professional families with similar incomes. Thus, in the income class \$2,000-\$2,999, the average monthly rent of wage-earner families was \$10; of those in business and professions, \$21 (table 44).

TABLE 44.—HOME OWNERSHIP, RENTAL VALUE, AND RENT: *Percentage of families occupying owned homes, average monthly rental value of owned homes, and average monthly rent paid, by occupation and income,¹ Southeast villages, white families, 1935-36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native born]

State and family-income class (dollars)	Wage-earner families			Clerical families			Business and professional families		
	Per- cent- age ² occupy- ing owned homes	Aver- age ³ month- ly rental value	Aver- age ⁴ month- ly rent	Per- cent- age ² occupy- ing owned homes	Aver- age ³ month- ly rental value	Aver- age ⁴ month- ly rent	Per- cent- age ² occupy- ing owned homes	Aver- age ³ month- ly rental value	Aver- age ⁴ month- ly rent
SOUTH CAROLINA-GEORGIA									
All incomes.....	Percent 16	Dollars 17	Dollars 8	Percent 43	Dollars 21	Dollars 14	Percent 56	Dollars 25	Dollars 16
0-499.....	12	11	6	(⁵)	6 18	6	44	12	12
500-999.....	10	13	7	31	17	10	43	16	12
1,000-1,499.....	20	17	9	31	19	15	40	21	14
1,500-1,999.....	22	20	10	39	18	17	46	25	15
2,000-2,999.....	33	20	10	57	24	18	64	27	21
3,000 or over.....	(⁵)	30	20	82	26	19	85	31	23
NORTH CAROLINA-MISSISSIPPI									
All incomes.....	20	18	11	45	26	17	53	32	21
0-499.....	6	6 10	6	(⁵)	6 5	6 16	(⁵)	-----	12
500-999.....	11	12	8	28	18	13	25	23	13
1,000-1,499.....	18	15	13	27	17	14	48	23	16
1,500-1,999.....	32	20	16	30	21	18	35	24	20
2,000-2,999.....	48	20	19	58	28	22	45	28	22
3,000 or over.....	(⁵)	32	23	69	34	22	77	38	30

¹ See table 42, footnote 1. For data for families classed as other occupations see table 144.

² Percentages are based on the number of home-owning and renting families in each class.

³ Averages are based on the number of home-owning families in each class (table 144).

⁴ Averages are based on the number of renting families in each class that reported monthly rent. (See table 42, footnote 2.)

⁵ Percentages not computed for fewer than 10 cases.

⁶ Average based on fewer than 3 cases.

Rents of \$20 or more per month were paid by relatively few, 4 percent, of the wage-earner families but by 20 percent of the clerical and by 32 percent of the business and professional group. In contrast, rents of less than \$5 were paid by a larger proportion, 29 percent, of the former group, compared with 2 percent of each of the two latter groups (table 42).

Homes owned by wage-earner families tended to have lower rental values than did those of families in the two other occupational groups with comparable incomes. For each of the three major groups, the average rental value of owned homes exceeded average rents paid by renting families (table 144). In the fourth occupational group, in which 81 percent of the homes were owned, rental values were even higher in relation to rents than in the other three groups.

Housing as Related to Family Type (Nonrelief Families)

Tenure.

Home owners were relatively few among families of types 2 and 3, and 6 and 7. Only about one-fourth of these two groups owned homes, as compared with approximately one-half of the families in the other three family-type groups (table 45). The presence of so many young families in these two groups was probably a factor in the small proportion of owners, since young families would be less likely to have accumulated the reserves necessary for purchasing homes, or to be so settled in the community as would the older families. It will be recalled that the median age of husbands in types 2 and 3 was 35 years and in types 6 and 7, 40 years, while in types 1, 4 and 5, and 8 and 9 the medians were higher, 44, 51, and 55 years, respectively.

The lower-income level of families of types 2 and 3, and 6 and 7, as compared with those of types 4 and 5, and 8 and 9, was another factor, as home owners tend to be relatively less numerous in the lower-income classes. However, in each of the five income classes with sufficient cases for comparison, a smaller proportion of the families of types 2 and 3, and 6 and 7 owned homes than of those of types 1, and 4 and 5. Families in the two former type groups were also less likely to be home owners than were those in types 8 and 9, especially in the lower-income levels.

In all family-type groups the relative number of home owners tended to increase with each successively higher-income class. The increase was greatest for types 6 and 7; none of the small group, 15 families, with incomes of less than \$500 and 84 percent of those with incomes of \$3,000 or more owned their homes.

Rents and rental values.

The family-type groups showed small differences in average rent payments. Families of types 8 and 9, having the highest rental, paid an average of \$13 a month; families of types 6 and 7, with the lowest average, \$10. Of the families of types 8 and 9 that rented homes, only 22 percent paid less than \$10 a month, as compared with from 43 to 50 percent of the other family-type groups. Of the renting families of types 6 and 7, 8 percent paid \$20 or more a month—a lower percentage than in any other type group. These differences, however, seem to be in part a reflection of the income distribution of types 6 and 7; when type groups with similar incomes were compared, no consistent differences were observed.

Among the family-type groups, average monthly rental values of owned homes differed little. The homes owned by families of types 8 and 9 tended to have average rental values slightly above those of types 1, and 6 and 7—\$24 as compared with \$22. For all of the family-type groups, the average rental value of owned homes exceeded average rents paid by renting families (tables 45 and 145).

TABLE 45.—HOME OWNERSHIP, RENTAL VALUE, AND RENT: *Percentage of families occupying owned homes, average monthly rental value of owned homes, and average monthly rent paid, by family type and income,¹ Southeast villages, white families, 1935-36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Family-income class (dollars)	South Carolina-Georgia						North Carolina-Mississippi					
	All types	Fam- ily type 1	Fam- ily types 2 and 3	Fam- ily types 4 and 5	Fam- ily types 6 and 7	Fam- ily types 8 and 9	All types	Fam- ily type 1	Fam- ily types 2 and 3	Fam- ily types 4 and 5	Fam- ily types 6 and 7	Fam- ily types 8 and 9
PERCENTAGE ² OF FAMILIES OCCUPYING OWNED HOMES												
All incomes.....	38	45	25	51	27	48	45	43	32	57	41	56
0-499.....	26	49	4	45	0	-----	14	29	0	20	(³)	(³)
500-999.....	21	33	10	33	11	27	19	34	6	18	23	(³)
1,000-1,499.....	30	41	20	38	19	18	32	33	22	47	24	38
1,500-1,999.....	38	43	29	47	25	50	36	37	23	45	42	60
2,000-2,999.....	60	64	52	63	58	58	51	36	48	60	60	40
3,000 or over.....	84	87	74	89	84	77	77	75	68	83	72	88
AVERAGE ⁴ MONTHLY RENTAL VALUE												
All incomes.....	22	22	23	23	22	24	28	29	28	30	23	30
0-499.....	13	14	⁵ 10	13	-----	-----	11	12	-----	⁵ 12	⁵ 5	-----
500-999.....	15	18	12	15	13	24	16	18	19	15	15	⁵ 10
1,000-1,499.....	19	20	19	19	16	⁵ 16	20	27	17	20	15	16
1,500-1,999.....	22	24	23	21	21	22	22	26	21	23	20	18
2,000-2,999.....	25	26	26	25	24	22	27	29	28	26	23	26
3,000 or over.....	30	34	28	30	29	30	37	38	35	38	33	40
AVERAGE ⁶ MONTHLY RENT												
All incomes.....	11	11	11	12	10	13	16	17	15	18	14	15
0-499.....	7	7	6	10	7	-----	7	9	5	9	10	⁵ 10
500-999.....	8	8	7	8	8	11	10	11	9	9	10	9
1,000-1,499.....	11	11	11	11	12	11	14	14	14	16	13	10
1,500-1,999.....	13	14	14	13	12	14	18	19	18	19	16	21
2,000-2,999.....	18	18	20	18	15	12	21	22	21	21	22	20
3,000 or over.....	21	24	21	23	16	20	28	31	23	32	26	22

¹ See table 42, footnote 1.² Percentages are based on the total number of home-owning and renting families in each class.³ Percentages not computed for fewer than 10 cases.⁴ Averages are based on the number of home-owning families in each class (table 145).⁵ Average based on fewer than 3 cases.⁶ Averages are based on the number of renting families in each class that reported monthly rent. (See table 42, footnote 2.)

North Carolina-Mississippi Villages

In the North Carolina-Mississippi villages, 93 percent of the relief and nonrelief families studied lived in one-family houses; 4 percent, in two-family houses; 1 percent, in apartments in buildings for three or more families; and the remaining 2 percent, in dwellings of other types.

The proportion of these families owning homes was greater than in the South Carolina-Georgia villages—42 percent as compared with

36, for all income groups combined. However, when families at comparable income levels were compared, the reverse situation was found—the percentage of home owners was smaller in the former villages than in the latter in five of the six income classes. The higher proportion of owners among all native-white families in the North Carolina-Mississippi villages thus reflects the greater proportion of the group that had incomes of \$2,000 or more, 36 percent compared with 19 percent in the villages of South Carolina and Georgia. The percentage of home owners increased with income as follows:

Family-income class and relief status:	Percentage ¹ of families owning homes
All families.....	42
Relief families.....	27
Nonrelief families.....	45
\$0-\$499.....	14
\$500-\$999.....	19
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	32
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	36
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	51
\$3,000 or over.....	77

¹ Percentages are based on the total number of home-owning and renting families in each class at date of interview (column 2, table 42).

The median income of all nonrelief home-owning families was markedly greater than that of all nonrelief renting families, \$2,518 as compared with \$1,470. This reflects the smaller proportion of owners than renters at income levels below \$2,000 and the larger proportion at higher levels.

Thirty percent of the homes owned by nonrelief families were mortgaged, practically the same as that found in the South Carolina-Georgia villages. The proportion of owned homes that were mortgaged showed little tendency toward a consistent pattern of relationship to income (table 146).

The average monthly rent paid by nonrelief families occupying rented homes was \$16 a month, as compared with \$11 in the South Carolina-Georgia villages. At almost every income level both the average monthly rent and the percentage of total income spent for rent were greater than in the South Carolina-Georgia villages (table 43).

The estimated rental values of owned homes were higher than the rents paid by those that rented their dwellings, \$28 as compared with \$16. The average rental values, in each income class except the highest, differed little from those in the South Carolina-Georgia villages (tables 141 and 142).

Since one-family dwellings housed 93 percent of the nonrelief families, there was little difference among the occupational groups with respect to type of house occupied—91 percent of the wage earners, 94 percent each of the clerical, and business and professional families, and 97 percent of the families in the fourth occupational group lived in one-family houses. Differences among the occupational groups with respect to the proportion of home-owning families were similar to those noted in the South Carolina-Georgia villages (table 140).

The relationship of tenure to family type was, in general, the same as in the other village unit. A smaller proportion of families of types 2 and 3 than of the other groups were home owners. Average monthly

rents ranged from \$14 for renting families of types 6 and 7 to \$18 for those of types 4 and 5. Average monthly rental values ranged from \$23 for owning families of types 6 and 7 to \$30 for those of types 4 and 5, and 8 and 9 (table 45).

Negro Families in Villages

Composition of the Native-Negro, Unbroken Families and of Their Households (Eligible Families, Relief and Nonrelief)

South Carolina-Georgia Villages

Families Studied

The Negro families studied in the South Carolina-Georgia villages offer a representative picture of the native-born, unbroken families of that race in these communities. All dwellings were visited and every family meeting the requirements for inclusion in the income sample was asked to participate. Of those in the preliminary record-card sample found eligible for the study, 7 percent were unable or unwilling to give the information needed for filling the income schedule.

However, the limitation of the study to unbroken families meeting certain other eligibility requirements restricts the general applicability of the data even more in the case of Negro than of white families. One-half of the Negro families giving record-card data proved to be ineligible for study. All but a few (5 percent) of the ineligible families were broken (i. e., they did not include both a husband and a wife) or consisted of one person only (tables 187 and 188).

Size of Family

The average size of all Negro families studied in these villages was 4.02 persons. Each family included a husband and a wife; the average number of other persons 16 or older was 0.58 per family and of those under 16, 1.44 (table 153). Of the family members 16 or older (not husband or wife) 74 percent were grown sons or daughters, most of them under 30; 10 percent were parents of the husband or wife; and 16 percent were other relatives, including the husbands and wives of grown children who lived at home. Persons not related to the husband or wife who were economically dependent on family funds were present in a few families, but amounted to fewer than 0.5 percent of the family members 16 or older (table 154).

In the nonrelief group average size of family was 3.98, as compared with 4.15 in the relief group. Persons 16 or older and those under 16 were both comparatively more numerous in the relief group (table 153).

Families of two persons (husband and wife only) constituted 30 percent of the relief and nonrelief groups combined; those of three and four persons, 25 and 14 percent. Those with fewer than five members, therefore, accounted for 69 percent of the entire group. Thirteen percent had seven or more members (table 46).

About two-fifths (42 percent) of the families had no children under 16; 35 percent had one or two, and the remaining 23 percent had three or more. Sons, daughters, and others (not husband or wife) 16 or older were found in about one-third of the families.

TABLE 46.—SIZE OF FAMILY: *Percentage distribution of relief and nonrelief families by number of persons in family, by number of persons other than husband and wife under 16 years of age, and by number 16 or older, Southeast villages, Negro families, 1935-36*

[Negro families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Persons ¹ (number)	Families by number of persons in family		Families by number of persons ² under 16 years of age		Families by number of persons ² 16 or older	
	South Carolina-Georgia	North Carolina-Mississippi	South Carolina-Georgia	North Carolina-Mississippi	South Carolina-Georgia	North Carolina-Mississippi
	Percent 100	Percent 100	Percent 100	Percent 100	Percent 100	Percent 100
All families -----						
None -----			42	55	66	71
1 -----			22	19	22	19
2 -----	30	42	13	10	8	7
3 -----	25	21	9	6	3	2
4 -----	14	14	6	4	1	1
5 -----	10	8	4	3	(3)	(3)
6 -----	8	5	4	3	0	(3)
7 -----	4	4				
8 -----	3	2				
9 or more -----	6	4				

¹ Year-equivalent persons. See Glossary, Year-equivalent Person.

² Other than husband and wife.

³ 0.50 percent or less.

Differences between the Negro and white families with respect to distribution by size should be borne in mind in any comparisons of the two. A larger proportion of the Negro than of the white families consisted of two persons only, 30 percent of the former as compared with 21 percent of the latter. Families with no children under 16 also were relatively more numerous, being 42 percent of the Negro and 37 percent of the white group. However, large families (seven or more members), were also a greater proportion of the Negro than of the white group, 13 percent as compared with 8 percent. These large Negro families included enough persons to make the average size of family in the relief and nonrelief groups combined greater than among the whites, in spite of the smaller proportion of families with three or more persons. Thus, Negro families in the South Carolina-Georgia villages had an average of 4.02 persons each, white families an average of 3.97.

Age of Husbands and of Wives

One-half of the husbands in Negro families (relief and nonrelief combined) in these villages were in their twenties or thirties. About one-third, 34 percent, were in the age range 40-59, while the remaining 16 percent were 60 or older. Wives were somewhat younger than husbands; almost two-thirds were under 40. Relief families tended to be older than nonrelief; in the former group, 46 percent of the husbands were 50 or older and in the latter, 30 percent (table 47).

Among the Negro families a larger proportion of husbands were under 40 than among white families, 50 percent as compared with 40 percent. Older men, especially those in their forties or fifties, were correspondingly a smaller proportion of the Negro group. Census reports for the rural nonfarm population of South Carolina and Georgia show the Negro male heads of families to be younger than the white.

TABLE 47.—AGE OF HUSBANDS AND OF WIVES: *Percentage distribution of husbands and of wives by age, by relief status, Southeast villages, Negro families, 1935-36*
[Negro families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Age group (years)	South Carolina-Georgia						North Carolina-Mississippi					
	Husbands			Wives			Husbands			Wives		
	All families	Non-relief families	Relief families	All families	Non-relief families	Relief families	All families	Non-relief families	Relief families	All families	Non-relief families	Relief families
	Pct. 100	Pct. 100	Pct. 100	Pct. 100	Pct. 100	Pct. 100	Pct. 100	Pct. 100	Pct. 100	Pct. 100	Pct. 100	Pct. 100
All ages.....												
Under 20.....	(1)	(1)	0	2	2	2	(1)	0	1	1	1	2
20-29.....	24	25	18	36	38	28	14	16	9	28	30	17
30-39.....	26	27	21	27	29	24	14	31	20	31	33	25
40-49.....	17	18	15	19	18	21	25	24	22	22	21	24
50-59.....	17	16	19	10	9	11	17	17	19	12	11	17
60-64.....	7	7	8	3	2	5	6	6	10	3	3	5
65-69.....	5	4	9	2	1	5	4	4	6	2	1	7
70-74.....	2	2	5	1	1	2	2	1	5	1	(1)	2
75 or older.....	2	1	5	(1)	(1)	2	2	1	8	(1)	(1)	1

¹ 0.50 percent or less.

TABLE 48.—MEMBERS OF HOUSEHOLD NOT IN ECONOMIC FAMILY: *Number and percentage¹ of families having persons in the household who were not members of the economic family and average number of such nonfamily members, by relief status and income, Southeast villages, Negro families, 1935-36*
[Negro families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State, relief status, and family-income class (dollars)	Families	Families having in the household—						Average non-family members ²
		Any nonfamily members ²		Roomers and boarders				
				All types		Sons and daughters		
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number
SOUTH CAROLINA-GEORGIA								
All families.....	1,299	365	28	93	7	3	(4)	0.23
Relief families.....	289	55	19	10	3	1	(4)	.22
Nonrelief families.....	1,010	310	31	83	8	2	(4)	.29
0-499.....	738	196	27	51	7	0	0	.27
500-999.....	232	95	41	24	10	1	(4)	.28
1,000-1,499 ³	29	11	33	5	17	0	0	.52
NORTH CAROLINA-MISSISSIPPI								
All families.....	1,726	435	25	133	8	1	(4)	.37
Relief families.....	310	51	16	16	5	0	0	.29
Nonrelief families.....	1,416	384	27	117	8	1	(4)	.38
0-499.....	847	183	22	59	7	1	(4)	.34
500-999.....	461	147	32	41	9	0	0	.36
1,000-1,499.....	75	36	48	10	13	0	0	.56
1,500-1,999 ³	21	10	48	3	14	0	0	.55

¹ Percentages are based on the number of families in each class.

² Nonfamily members include: Roomers and/or boarders, whether sons and daughters or others, tourists or transients; paid help living in; overnight guests. See table 158 for counts of families having paid help and overnight guests in the household, and for details as to roomers and boarders.

³ Year-equivalent persons: This figure is computed for each family by dividing by 52 the total number of weeks of residence in the household for all persons not members of the economic family. Averages are based on the number of families that reported weeks of household membership of nonfamily members. The counts in this table are the families that reported having in the household any nonfamily members; a few of these families failed to report the weeks of membership.

⁴ 0.50 percent or less.

⁵ A few families that reported incomes in higher classes are not shown by income because of the small number of cases. (See table 158.)

Households

Only 28 percent of the Negro families (relief and nonrelief combined) had persons in their homes during the year who were not members of the economic family. That so few homes included guests boarders, paid helpers, or others may be related to the low-income level of the group, since the proportion of households with nonfamily members increased with family income (table 48).

Twenty-three percent of the Negro households included guests who stayed overnight at some time during the year. The average visit, taking account of those who stayed only overnight as well as those who visited longer, was 6 weeks per household reporting guests (table 158). Those that remained 27 weeks or more were considered members of the family if details of income could be obtained; if not, they were considered guests. (See Glossary, Guest.)

Households that included sons and daughters rooming and boarding, paid help, or tourists were few. For example, only 3 of the 1,299 Negro households had sons and daughters rooming and boarding, and 41 had other roomers with board. Roomers without board were reported by 44 families; other types of nonfamily members, by even fewer (table 158).

In the households that included nonfamily members, the average number of such persons, on a year-equivalent basis, was 0.28 per family. Had such persons been distributed among all families in the sample they would have numbered only 0.08 equivalent persons per family. Hence, the average size of Negro households in these villages was but slightly larger than the average size of family, 4.10 as compared with 4.02 persons.

North Carolina-Mississippi Villages

Although all dwellings in these North Carolina-Mississippi villages were visited, only about one-half of the Negro families gave income-schedule data (table 187). The average size of these families, relief and nonrelief combined, was 3.55 persons, as compared with 4.02 persons in the South Carolina-Georgia villages. The average number of persons 16 or older, other than husband and wife, was 0.48 per family; and of those under 16, 1.08. In the nonrelief group, average size of family was 3.50; in the relief group, 3.79 (table 153).

A larger proportion of the families in North Carolina and Mississippi than in South Carolina and Georgia consisted of two persons only, 42 percent of the former as compared with 30 percent of the latter. The comparable figures for families with fewer than five members are 77 and 69 percent, respectively (table 46).

Over half, 55 percent, of the families had no children under 16; 29 percent had one or two, and the remaining 16 percent had three or more. Only 29 percent of the families had sons, daughters, or others (not husband or wife) 16 or older.

About two-fifths, 44 percent, of the husbands in these Negro families were under 40 years of age, and about the same proportion were in the age range 40-59. Wives were somewhat younger than husbands. Judging by the age of husbands, relief families tended to be older than nonrelief (table 47).

Only one-fourth of all the families studied had persons in the household who were not members of the economic family. The pro-

portion of households with nonfamily members increased with family income. Guests who stayed overnight or longer were reported by 19 percent of the families. Only 1 of the 1,726 households had sons and daughters rooming and boarding. Forty-eight families reported other roomers with board; 78 had roomers without board; and even fewer families had other types of nonfamily members (tables 48 and 158).

The average number of nonfamily members in the households that included such persons was 0.37 per family; for all families studied, 0.09 year-equivalent persons. Hence, the average size of Negro households in these villages was only slightly larger than the average size of family, 3.64 as compared with 3.55 persons.

Income Levels

Income Levels of Native-Negro, Unbroken Families (Relief and Nonrelief)

South Carolina-Georgia Villages

Half of the native-Negro, unbroken families (relief and nonrelief) living in these South Carolina-Georgia villages had incomes of less than \$316.¹⁵ Nearly all received incomes below the median for white families, \$1,125; only 1 percent achieved \$1,500 or more during the year (table 49).

TABLE 49.—FAMILY INCOME: *Number of families and percentage distribution by relief status and income, Southeast villages, Negro families, 1935-36*

[Negro families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Relief status and family-income class (dollars)	South Carolina-Georgia		North Carolina-Mississippi	
	Number 1,299	Percent 100	Number 1,726	Percent 100
All families.....				
Relief families.....	289	22	310	18
Nonrelief families.....	1,010	78	1,416	82
0-249.....	225	17	267	16
250-499.....	513	40	580	34
500-749.....	180	14	341	20
750-999.....	52	4	120	7
1,000-1,499.....	29	2	75	4
1,500-1,999.....	3	(1)	21	1
2,000-2,999.....	7	1	7	(1)
3,000 or over ²	1	(1)	5	(1)

¹ 0.50 percent or less.

² Largest income reported: South Carolina-Georgia, between \$3,500 and \$4,000; North Carolina-Mississippi, between \$10,000 and \$15,000.

More than one-fifth, 22 percent, of the Negro families had received relief at some time during the year. The relief families were not classified by income because the data obtained on amounts received as direct relief, either in cash or in kind, were incomplete. Had the relief group been classified by income, the percentage of families in the lower-income classes would, of course, be greater than the percentage shown in table 49, which includes only nonrelief families at

¹⁵ Because of the method of calculation (footnote 7, p. 14), the relative error in this figure for median income is probably greater than in the case of the population groups having a greater range of income. More accurate information on the distribution of the incomes of relief families might have provided an estimate of the median income of all families somewhat higher than \$316 but certainly not as high as the median income of nonrelief families, \$386.

these levels. Such information as was secured indicated that few of the families that had recourse to relief aid during the year had total incomes as large as \$500. Thus, there is little doubt that the two income classes under \$500 included almost four-fifths of all Negro families, relief and nonrelief.

Low as these incomes are, they are the incomes of a selected group. One-half of the Negro families in these villages were ineligible for study, chiefly one-person and broken families. A special investigation of ineligible Negro families in Griffin and Sumter showed that their general income level was even lower than that of eligible families. Since the composition of the ineligible group was similar in the villages and cities, the same probably was true in the villages. Hence an income distribution for all Negro families in these villages, ineligible as well as eligible, would show an even larger proportion below \$500 than was found in the group studied.

The median income of nonrelief Negro families that included both a husband and wife was \$386, or \$70 above that of the relief and nonrelief combined. Almost three-quarters, 73 percent, of the nonrelief group had incomes of less than \$500 while only 4 percent received as much as \$1,000 (table 147). A comparison of these figures with data concerning income levels of corresponding groups, i. e., those engaged in lower-paid occupations, in the villages of other regions is not possible since nonwhite or foreign-born families were not studied elsewhere.

The three-fourths of the families below the \$500-income line had approximately one-half of the aggregate income of the group; the small proportion with incomes of \$1,000 or above received more than three times as much as they would have if the aggregate had been equally distributed among all families, as is shown below:

Family-income class:	Percentage of—	
	<i>Nonrelief families</i>	<i>Aggregate income</i>
\$0-\$499-----	73	52
\$500-\$999-----	23	34
\$1,000 or over-----	4	14

North Carolina-Mississippi Villages

The general income level of the Negro families in the villages of North Carolina and Mississippi was somewhat above that for Negro families in the more industrialized villages of South Carolina and Georgia. The median income of the relief and nonrelief families combined was \$373 in the former communities, or \$57 above that for the corresponding group in the latter communities. Relatively fewer of the Negro families in the former villages had received relief, 18 percent compared with 22; incomes of \$500 or more were reported by 32 and 21 percent, respectively, of the families in the two village units (table 49).

Among Negro nonrelief families in the North Carolina-Mississippi villages, median income was \$440. Nearly one-fifth, 19 percent, had incomes below \$250; 40 percent had incomes of \$500 or more, but the classes \$1,000 or above included only 7 percent of the nonrelief group. The median and the first and third quartiles were above those for the nonrelief Negro families studied in the other village unit (table 74).

Family Income and Earners (Nonrelief Families)

South Carolina-Georgia Villages

Sources of Income

Earnings provided almost nine-tenths, 87 percent, of the aggregate income of the Negro families in these South Carolina-Georgia villages. Pensions, annuities, cash gifts used for family living, rents from property, and other money income (not earnings) provided 3 percent. Nonmoney income from housing (net value of occupancy of an owned home or rent received as pay) and from home-produced food made up the balance, 10 percent (table 50).

TABLE 50.—SOURCES OF FAMILY INCOME: ¹ Average ² amount and percentage of income derived from specified sources, and average ² amount of business losses, by income, Southeast villages, Negro families, 1935-36

[Negro nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State and family- income class (dollars)	Fam- ilies	Total family income	Money income from—			Busi- ness losses	Non- money income	Distribution of total income ⁴			
			All sources (net) ³	Earn- ings	Other sources			Money income from—			Non- money income
								All sources (net) ³	Earn- ings	Other sources	
SOUTH CAROLINA- GEORGIA											
All incomes	No. 1, 010	Dol. 432	Dol. 388	Dol. 378	Dol. 11	Dol. 1	Dol. 44	Pct. 90	Pct. 87	Pct. 3	Pct. 10
0-249	225	177	160	158	2	(⁵)	17	90	89	1	10
250-499	513	364	334	330	4	(⁵)	30	92	91	1	8
500-749	180	594	536	523	13	(⁵)	58	90	88	2	10
750-999	52	839	714	691	26	3	125	85	82	3	15
1,000-1,499	29	1, 153	964	870	94	0	189	84	76	8	16
1,500-1,999	3	1, 816	1, 602	1, 289	458	145	214	88	71	25	12
2,000-2,999	7	2, 503	2, 188	2, 082	106	0	315	87	83	4	13
3,000 or over	1	⁶ 3, 631	⁶ 2, 903	⁶ 2, 903	⁶ 0	⁶ 0	⁶ 728	(⁷)	(⁷)	(⁷)	(⁷)
NORTH CAROLINA- MISSISSIPPI											
All incomes	1, 416	522	472	459	14	1	50	90	87	3	10
0-249	267	179	162	161	1	(⁵)	17	90	89	1	10
250-499	580	374	340	330	10	(⁵)	34	91	88	3	9
500-749	341	600	545	530	15	(⁵)	55	91	89	2	9
750-999	120	846	762	751	11	(⁵)	84	90	89	1	10
1,000-1,499	75	1, 192	1, 047	1, 011	36	0	145	88	85	3	12
1,500-1,999	21	1, 709	1, 493	1, 395	98	0	216	87	81	6	13
2,000-2,999	7	2, 396	2, 194	2, 181	13	0	202	92	91	1	8
3,000 or over	5	5, 582	5, 333	4, 859	634	160	249	96	88	11	4

¹ See table 149 for definitions of terms used in this table.

² Averages are based on the total number of families in each class.

³ The sum of earnings and money income from other sources, with business losses deducted.

⁴ Percentages are based on the total family income for each class.

⁵ \$0.50 or less.

⁶ Average based on fewer than 3 cases.

⁷ Percentages not computed for averages based on fewer than 3 cases.

Practically all, 1,008 of the 1,010 families, had earnings from their members. A much smaller proportion, 11 percent, had money income from other sources. Almost one-third, 30 percent, had nonmoney income from housing; almost two-thirds, 61 percent, from home-produced food (table 149).

Earnings.

Individual breadwinners contributed practically all the earnings of these families; net returns from roomers and boarders averaged only \$2 per family and other unallocated earnings, less than \$0.50. Relatively few, 7 percent, of the families had earnings from keeping roomers or boarders (table 159).

In the income class \$750-\$999, earnings were 82 percent of total income, a somewhat smaller proportion than in the three lower \$250 classes. (The number of cases in the intervals above \$1,000 is inadequate for comparisons.) Home-produced food and housing provided considerably more income at this higher level (\$750-\$999) than in those below.

Money income other than earnings.

Income from pensions and annuities, rents, and cash gifts used for family living would have been \$11 per family had it been equally distributed among the group. For the families having such income, it averaged \$95. Chief among the sources of such receipts were pensions, annuities, and benefits, which accounted for more than one-half of the total; however, only 4 percent of the Negro families received income of this type. Rent from property (received by only 22 of the 1,010 families) was the next largest source, as is shown below:

Item:	Percentage of families having such receipts	Average money income other than earnings for—	
		All families	Families having such receipts
All money income other than earnings.....	11 ¹	\$11	\$95
Pensions, annuities, benefits.....	4	6	128
Rent from property (net).....	2	3	150
Cash gifts for current use.....	5	1	22
Other sources.....	(2)	1	190

¹ Includes 1 family that reported receipt of interest and dividends amounting to \$175; none of the families reported profits (table 150).

² Only 4 families.

Nonmoney income.

Two-thirds of the nonmoney income received by these Negro families was the value of home-produced food which averaged \$29, or 7 percent of total income. For the 61 percent of the families producing such food, the average value was higher, \$48.

About one-half, 54 percent, of the families produced fruits and vegetables, and the value of these products was about one-quarter of the total food receipts. A smaller proportion, 9 percent, of the families had home-produced milk; 19 percent, meat, and fats and cereals (other foods). However, because of the relatively high value of these commodities, the two together accounted for \$17 of the total of \$29, or appreciably more than the fruit and vegetables (table 151).

Owned homes, of which the rental value during the year exceeded the interest, taxes, and other costs involved in ownership, were reported by 24 percent of the families. The net value of occupancy of these homes averaged \$12 for all families; for the families owning them, \$45. Seven percent of the families received rent as pay for services of one or more of their members. For such families, the average rental value of the housing so received was \$47.

Net business losses.

Fewer than 1 percent of the nonrelief Negro families incurred business losses, including losses from ownership of rented property and losses on unsuccessful business ventures. While such losses averaged only \$1 on an all-family basis, for the families having them they averaged \$114 each. (See Glossary, Income, City and Village Family: Business Losses.)

Responsibility for Family Support

Sole earners, principal earners, and supplementary earners.

Families with two or more earners outnumbered the sole-earner families, approximately two to one. Since a considerable number of the families had as many as three members that had worked for money during the year, the number of secondary earners was 873, compared with 1,008 principal earners. But the contributions of the former workers were only 16 percent of the aggregate income of all families while the chief breadwinners provided 71 percent. At no income level did the secondary workers provide as much as one-fifth of the group's income, as is shown below:

Family-income class:	Percentage of aggregate income from—		
	Principal earners	Supplementary earners	Other sources ¹
All incomes-----	71	16	13
\$0-\$249-----	74	15	11
\$250-\$499-----	74	16	10
\$500-\$749-----	71	17	12
\$750-\$999-----	64	18	18
\$1,000-\$1,499 ² -----	58	17	25

¹ Includes money earnings from roomers and boarders or other sources not attributable to individuals.

² Data for income classes above this are not given because of the small number of cases in each.

In the four \$250-income classes under \$1,000, the proportion of families with more than one breadwinner was greater in the income classes \$250-\$499 and \$500-\$749. But at no income level did half of the families depend upon a sole earner (table 51).

Principal earners made an average of \$307 each; secondary earners, \$80, or about one-fourth as much. The relationship between the earnings of the two groups of workers was about the same in the income classes below \$1,000. At the level \$1,000-\$1,499, the earnings of the secondary workers were greater, more nearly one-third those of the principal earners (table 51).

About three-fourths of the secondary breadwinners in these Negro families were girls and women; one-fourth, boys and men (table 161). The low average earnings of the group, compared with those of principal earners (for the most part husbands), thus seem to reflect the fact that fewer of the relatively well-paid jobs are open to Negro women than to men.

As the low average earnings of the group would indicate, many of the secondary workers made but little—not enough to support themselves, even at a low level of living. Forty-three percent made less than \$50; 26 percent had earnings in the range \$50-\$99; fewer than one-third, 31 percent, made \$100 or more during the year. In contrast, only 1 percent of the principal earners made less than \$50; 92 percent made \$100 or more (table 170).

TABLE 51.—PRINCIPAL AND SUPPLEMENTARY EARNERS: *Percentage of families having principal and supplementary earners, average amounts earned, and percentage of total family earnings derived from such earners, by income, Southeast villages, Negro families, 1935-36*

[Negro nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State and family-income class (dollars)	Percentage ¹ of families having—		Average ² earnings per earner		Average ³ earnings per family from—		Percentage ⁴ of family earnings derived from—	
	Principal earner	Supplementary earner	Principal earner	Supplementary earner	Principal earner	Supplementary earner	Principal earner	Supplementary earner
SOUTH CAROLINA-GEORGIA								
All incomes.....	Percent 100	Percent 66	Dollars 307	Dollars 80	Dollars 307	Dollars 69	Percent 81.6	Percent 18.4
0-249.....	100	59	131	37	131	27	83.0	17.1
250-499.....	100	70	270	67	270	58	82.2	17.7
500-749.....	100	68	419	100	419	102	80.4	19.7
750-999.....	98	58	552	160	541	147	78.6	21.4
1,000-1,499 ⁵	100	62	665	232	665	200	76.4	23.2
NORTH CAROLINA-MISSISSIPPI								
All incomes.....	99	64	378	98	375	79	81.7	17.2
0-249.....	99	60	134	40	133	27	82.6	16.8
250-499.....	99	64	275	71	273	54	82.7	16.4
500-749.....	99	69	447	91	445	79	83.8	14.9
750-999.....	100	69	590	148	590	154	78.6	20.5
1,000-1,499.....	100	63	805	198	805	196	79.7	19.3
1,500-1,999 ⁵	100	52	1,145	255	1,145	231	82.1	16.6

¹ Percentages are based on the number of families in each class.

² Averages are based on the corresponding number of principal or supplementary earners in each class.

³ Averages are based on the number of families in each class, regardless of whether they had any earners.

⁴ Percentages are based on the total family earnings for each class (table 50).

⁵ A few families that reported incomes in higher classes are not shown by income because of the small number of cases. See tables 160 and 161.

Employment during only a few weeks of the year, and perhaps only a few days during those weeks, is one explanation of the low earnings of the secondary workers. Of those making less than \$50, about four-fifths had work during fewer than 13 weeks (assuming that the persons failing to report period of employment were distributed as were those reporting). However, a considerable number must have had work regularly for a day or two each week, as might be true of those in domestic service; almost one-half of the group with earnings in the range \$50-\$99 worked during 40 or more weeks (table 52).

Principal earners had much more regular employment; 86 percent of those reporting period of employment worked during 40 or more weeks of the year. Yet the small amounts earned by some of these workers indicate that they may have had employment during only a part of each week.

The great majority, 87 percent, of all the breadwinners in these Negro families were wage earners. Relatively more of the supplementary than of the principal workers were in this occupational group, 93 percent compared with 83 percent. The lack of opportunities to earn in clerical or business and professional work is indicated by the small proportion, 11 percent, of principal earners in such jobs; 6 percent were in agricultural work, farm operators or sharecroppers (table 53).

TABLE 52.—EARNERS BY AMOUNT OF EARNINGS AND WEEKS OF EMPLOYMENT:
Distribution of principal earners, supplementary earners, and earning wives by amount of earnings and weeks of employment, Southeast villages, Negro families, 1935-36

[Negro nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State and weeks of employment ¹ (number)	Number of earners	Number of earners earning--										
		Less than \$50	\$50-\$99	\$100-\$199	\$200-\$299	\$300-\$399	\$400-\$499	\$500-\$999	\$1,000-\$1,499	\$1,500-\$1,999	\$2,000-\$2,499	\$2,500 or over
PRINCIPAL EARNERS												
SOUTH CAROLINA-GEORGIA												
All weeks.....	1,008	13	63	242	242	224	107	105	4	4	2	2
Under 5.....	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5-13.....	11	3	3	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14-26.....	55	1	15	24	9	4	0	2	0	0	0	0
27-39.....	74	0	6	22	24	13	7	2	0	0	0	0
40-52.....	850	8	33	187	204	205	100	101	4	4	2	2
Unknown.....	17	1	5	4	5	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
SUPPLEMENTARY EARNERS												
All weeks.....	873	374	225	212	45	12	4	1	0	0	0	0
Under 5.....	63	61	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5-13.....	207	148	52	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14-26.....	112	30	39	29	12	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
27-39.....	40	5	9	10	11	2	3	0	0	0	0	0
40-52.....	308	21	98	157	22	8	1	1	0	0	0	0
Unknown.....	143	109	25	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
EARNING WIVES												
All weeks.....	624	214	164	182	43	13	6	2	0	0	0	0
Under 5.....	34	34	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5-13.....	122	84	34	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14-26.....	72	22	20	17	11	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
27-39.....	35	3	10	4	8	5	5	0	0	0	0	0
40-52.....	279	8	83	155	24	6	1	2	0	0	0	0
Unknown.....	82	63	17	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PRINCIPAL EARNERS												
NORTH CAROLINA-MISSISSIPPI												
All weeks.....	1,407	18	61	302	270	250	185	274	32	8	3	4
Under 5.....	6	5	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5-13.....	23	3	8	10	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14-26.....	155	1	14	77	37	18	6	2	0	0	0	0
27-39.....	152	0	8	33	46	33	13	18	1	0	0	0
40-52.....	1,042	8	21	170	183	196	165	253	31	8	3	4
Unknown.....	29	1	10	11	2	3	1	1	0	0	0	0
SUPPLEMENTARY EARNERS												
All weeks.....	1,140	398	326	294	85	20	7	8	1	0	0	1
Under 5.....	115	115	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5-13.....	265	164	94	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14-26.....	182	32	78	65	6	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
27-39.....	94	3	30	35	17	7	1	0	1	0	0	0
40-52.....	366	12	93	177	59	12	5	7	0	0	0	1
Unknown.....	118	72	31	10	3	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
EARNING WIVES												
All weeks.....	869	272	243	252	71	14	4	9	3	0	0	1
Under 5.....	77	76	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5-13.....	178	114	60	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14-26.....	129	23	62	39	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
27-39.....	70	3	23	25	11	4	1	2	1	0	0	0
40-52.....	332	3	78	177	53	10	2	6	2	0	0	1
Unknown.....	83	53	20	6	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0

¹ Represents the number of weeks during which earners had earnings from employment, either full or part time.

TABLE 53.—OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF EARNERS: *Percentage distribution¹ by chief occupation of all earners, principal earners, and supplementary earners, by family income, Southeast villages, Negro families, 1935-36*

[Negro nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Family-income class (dollars)	South Carolina-Georgia					North Carolina-Mississippi				
	All occupations	Wage-earner	Clerical	Business and professional	Farm-operator, share-cropper, and unknown	All occupations	Wage-earner	Clerical	Business and professional	Farm-operator, share-cropper, and unknown
ALL EARNERS										
All incomes.....	Number 1,881	Percent 87	Percent 1	Percent 8	Percent 4	Number 2,547	Percent 85	Percent 1	Percent 8	Percent 6
0-499.....	1,345	93	(2)	4	3	1,461	90	(2)	4	6
500-999.....	464	81	1	13	5	878	84	2	9	5
1,000-1,499 ³	54	48	0	46	6	149	57	3	31	9
PRINCIPAL EARNERS										
All incomes.....	1,008	83	1	10	6	1,407	78	2	10	10
0-499.....	737	90	(2)	5	5	840	84	1	4	11
500-999.....	231	73	1	17	9	459	77	3	12	8
1,000-1,499 ³	29	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	75	45	3	39	13
SUPPLEMENTARY EARNERS										
All incomes.....	873	93	(2)	6	1	1,140	92	1	6	1
0-499.....	608	95	(2)	3	2	621	97	(2)	3	(2)
500-999.....	233	89	1	9	1	419	90	1	7	2
1,000-1,499 ³	25	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	74	69	3	23	5

¹ Percentages are based on the total number of all earners, principal earners, or supplementary earners in each class.² 0.50 percent or less.³ A few earners in families that reported incomes in higher classes are not shown by income because of the small number of cases. See table 163.⁴ Percentage distributions not computed for fewer than 30 cases.

Husbands as breadwinners.

Husbands provided more than two-thirds, 68 percent, of the aggregate income of these Negro families; wives, 14 percent; and other family members, 5 percent. Contributions of husbands were a little greater proportion of the total in the three classes below \$750 than in the two above; but at no one of these levels did they fall below 57 percent or exceed 71 percent (table 54).

Nearly all, 97 percent, of the husbands had earned something during the year. In 88 percent of the families, the husband was the principal earner, but in fewer than one-third, 32 percent, he was the only member of the family working for money. In the income class \$0-\$249, relatively more husbands were supplementary earners and relatively more wives, principal earners, than at the higher-income levels (table 55). Husbands who worked made an average of \$303 each. Those who were principal earners made an average of \$325; those who were in a secondary earning role, \$96.

TABLE 54.—EARNINGS AND NONMONEY INCOME AS A PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL INCOME: *Percentage¹ of total family income derived from earnings of husbands, wives, and other family members, and from nonmoney income from housing and home-produced food, by income, Southeast villages, Negro families, 1935-36*

[Negro nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Family-income class (dollars)	South Carolina-Georgia families' income derived from—						North Carolina-Mississippi families' income derived from—					
	Individual earners			Nonmoney income from—		Other sources ³	Individual earners			Nonmoney income from—		Other sources ³
	Hus-	Wives	Others	Hous-	Home-		Hus-	Wives	Others	Hous-	Home-	
	bands			ing ²	pro-duced food		bands			ing ²	pro-duced food	
	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
All incomes.....	67.8	13.8	5.2	3.5	6.8	3.0	69.6	12.8	4.4	2.8	6.8	3.7
0-249.....	66.8	18.4	3.7	2.4	7.2	1.6	68.6	19.2	1.4	2.4	7.3	1.3
250-499.....	70.9	14.7	4.7	2.2	5.9	1.6	70.9	13.7	2.7	2.2	6.9	3.6
500-749.....	68.2	13.1	6.4	3.3	6.5	2.6	72.5	10.9	3.9	2.4	6.6	3.7
750-999.....	61.2	12.4	8.5	4.7	10.2	3.4	67.2	11.4	9.5	2.9	7.0	2.1
1,000-1,499 ⁴	57.4	12.5	5.2	9.7	6.6	8.6	66.0	10.3	7.7	4.4	7.7	3.9

¹ Percentages are based on the total family income in each class (table 149). They may not add to 100 because business losses, deducted from total family income, are not deducted in this table. See table 149.

² Includes nonmoney income from occupancy of owned homes and from rent as pay.

³ Includes money earnings from roomers and boarders or other sources not attributable to individuals, and money income other than earnings.

⁴ A few families that reported incomes in higher classes are not shown by income because of the small number of cases. See tables 149 and 159.

TABLE 55.—HUSBANDS AND WIVES AS EARNERS: *Percentage of families with husband or wife earning, percentage of total family earnings derived from their earnings, and percentage of families having husband or wife as principal or supplementary earner, by income, Southeast villages, Negro families, 1935-36*

[Negro nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State and family-income class (dollars)	Families	Percentage ¹ of families with income from—		Percentage ² of family earnings derived from—		Percentage ¹ of families in which—			
		Hus- band	Wife	Hus- band	Wife	Husband was—		Wife was—	
						Prin- cipal earner	Supple- men- tary earner	Prin- cipal earner	Supple- men- tary earner
SOUTH CAROLINA-GEORGIA									
All incomes.....	Number 1,010	Percent 96.8	Percent 61.8	Percent 77.7	Percent 15.8	Percent 87.6	Percent 9.2	Percent 9.7	Percent 52.1
0-249.....	225	94.2	59.1	74.6	20.5	81.3	12.9	16.0	43.1
250-499.....	513	97.5	64.7	78.0	16.2	88.5	9.0	8.8	55.9
500-749.....	180	98.9	61.1	77.4	14.8	91.1	7.8	6.7	54.4
750-999.....	52	94.2	50.0	74.3	15.0	88.5	5.7	5.8	44.2
1,000-1,499 ³	29	100.0	55.2	76.0	16.5	96.6	3.4	3.4	51.8
NORTH CAROLINA- MISSISSIPPI									
All incomes.....	1,416	97.2	61.4	79.3	14.6	90.1	7.1	6.9	54.5
0-249.....	267	94.8	61.8	76.4	21.4	86.5	8.3	12.0	49.8
250-499.....	580	97.4	62.4	80.4	15.5	89.8	7.6	7.4	55.0
500-749.....	341	97.1	63.6	82.0	12.4	93.5	3.6	3.8	59.8
750-999.....	120	99.2	56.7	75.6	12.8	89.2	10.0	3.3	53.4
1,000-1,499.....	75	100.0	54.7	77.8	12.1	89.3	10.7	4.0	50.7
1,500-1,999 ³	21	100.0	47.6	76.7	16.2	90.5	9.5	9.5	38.1

¹ Percentages are based on the number of families in each class.

² Percentages are based on the total family earnings for each class (table 50).

³ A few families that reported incomes in higher classes are not shown by income because of the small number of cases. See tables 159, 160, and 161.

Earnings of husbands by age and occupation.

Of the 93 husbands who were supplementary earners more than half, 49, were 50 years of age or older; of the 32 who did not work for money during the year, about three-fourths, 23, were of this age. Lack of earnings or a role other than that of chief earner would seem to be associated with age since only 30 percent of all husbands had reached or passed 50 (table 166).

The young husbands, as well as those older, made less than those in the intermediate-age range. Husbands under 25 received an average of \$262 for the year. Those in the age range 25-59 earned more, with the highest average, \$380, reported by those in the class 40-44. The decline in earning capacity after 60 was marked; average earnings of \$185 for the men 65 or older were less than the average for those at the beginning of their earning lives (table 56).

TABLE 56.—EARNINGS AND AGE OF HUSBANDS: *Percentage distribution and average earnings of husbands who were earners, by husband's occupation, by age, Southeast villages, Negro families, 1935-36*

[Negro nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State and age group (years)	Distribution of earning husbands by occupation				Average ¹ earnings per husband by occupation			
	All	Wage-earner	Clerical, business, and professional	Farm-operator, sharecropper, and unknown	All	Wage-earner	Clerical, business, and professional	Farm-operator, sharecropper, and unknown
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
SOUTH CAROLINA-GEORGIA	100	83	10	7	303	275	572	271
All ages.....	100	83	10	7	303	275	572	271
Under 25.....	100	98	1	1	262	261	400	219
25-29.....	100	94	3	3	275	279	229	190
30-34.....	100	92	5	3	300	289	508	255
35-39.....	100	88	9	3	343	322	538	384
40-44.....	100	81	14	5	380	316	685	560
45-49.....	100	81	12	7	326	273	650	363
50-54.....	100	66	17	17	337	272	694	226
55-59.....	100	74	13	13	330	230	999	219
60-64.....	100	80	15	5	229	201	325	396
65 or older.....	100	61	15	24	185	155	289	199
NORTH CAROLINA-MISSISSIPPI								
All ages.....	100	78	11	11	375	333	733	316
Under 25.....	100	88	5	7	318	296	764	282
25-29.....	100	93	4	3	346	330	837	244
30-34.....	100	82	10	8	397	349	904	266
35-39.....	100	86	8	6	405	378	717	370
40-44.....	100	79	11	10	393	357	713	330
45-49.....	100	73	13	14	392	319	781	420
50-54.....	100	71	20	9	383	298	709	350
55-59.....	100	60	22	18	402	308	737	310
60-64.....	100	68	6	26	311	297	451	311
65 or older.....	100	55	15	30	274	223	531	240

¹ Averages are based on the corresponding number of earning husbands in each class.

² Average based on fewer than 3 cases.

The small group of husbands, 93, who were in business, professional, or clerical work had average earnings more than double those of the wage earners—\$572 compared with \$275. The 68 husbands who were farm operators or sharecroppers made a little less than the wage earners, an average of \$271. The wage-earner husbands tended to be

younger than the two other groups; 59 percent were under 40 while only 28 percent of the business, professional, and clerical group, and 19 percent of the farm operators and sharecroppers were this age.

Wage-earner husbands in the age class 35-39 made an average of \$322; those in the class 40-44, \$316. In no other class did their average earnings reach \$300. Average earnings of those 55 or older were less than those of the group under 25. The number of cases in each age class in the two other occupational groups—the clerical, business, and professional, and the farm-operator and sharecropper groups—is too small to warrant comparisons.

The smaller earnings of the younger and older husbands than of those in the intermediate-age classes were a factor in the lower median incomes of the families of men at the extremes of the age distribution shown below:

Age of husband:	Median family income
Under 30.....	\$352
30-39.....	408
40-49.....	426
50-59.....	425
60 or older.....	335

Husbands at one or the other extreme of the age distribution were relatively more numerous in the two income classes below \$500 than in those above. In the class \$0-\$249, 29 percent of the husbands were under 30; 21 percent were 60 or older; and the remaining 50 percent were in the intermediate age classes. In the income class \$750-\$999, the percentages were 10, 4, and 86; the proportion at the two age extremes was about one-fourth as great as in the lowest-income class (table 155).

Wives as breadwinners.

Wives who did paid work outnumbered those without earnings among the Negro families studied in the South Carolina-Georgia villages. Of every 100 wives, 10 were the chief breadwinners in their families, 52 were assisting other family members in providing family income, 2 earned nothing except as they did the housework involved in caring for roomers and boarders, and 36 did no paid work. Only 15 of the 624 earning wives were the sole breadwinners of their families; only 27 were in families in which the husband did not earn also (table 164).

Although so large a proportion, about three-fifths, of the wives did some paid work, their earnings were only 14 percent of aggregate income of this group of Negro families. Per capita receipts for their work were small, \$97. About three-fifths of the workers, 61 percent, earned less than \$100; only 10 percent, as much as \$200 (table 170). Paid work for most of these women probably meant domestic service, or occasional jobs in canning factories or other village establishments. More than nine-tenths were in occupations classed as wage-earner which includes domestic service.

Wives with higher earnings tended to have employment during more weeks of the year than did those who made but little. Of the wives whose earnings were in the range \$100-\$199, 86 percent reported employment during 40 or more weeks of the year; of those who earned less than \$50, only 5 percent. However, the fact that wives, whose earnings were in the former class and who worked during 40 weeks or more, made only about \$2 to \$5 weekly seems to indicate that money

wages were low or that some earners did not work full time during this period (table 52).

In every income class half or more of the wives earned, but the proportion was somewhat smaller in the two upper classes (\$750-\$999 and \$1,000-\$1,499) than in the three classes below \$750—50 and 55 percent in the two former as compared with 59 percent in the class \$0-\$249, and 65 and 61 percent in the two succeeding \$250-income classes (table 55). Wives also constituted a little smaller proportion of the group of breadwinners in the families with incomes of \$500 or more than in families in the lower-income groups (table 57).

TABLE 57.—FAMILY EARNERS: *Number and percentage distribution of earners classified as husbands, wives, and other family members, and average earnings per person, by income, Southeast villages, Negro families, 1935-36*

[Negro nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State and family-income class (dollars)	Families	Individual earners				Percentage ¹ of earners that were—			Average ² earnings per person		
		All	Hus- bands	Wives	Other family mem- bers	Hus- bands	Wives	Other family mem- bers	Hus- bands	Wives	Other family mem- bers
		No.	No.	No.	No.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
SOUTH CAROLINA-GEORGIA											
All incomes.....	1,010	1,881	978	624	279	52	33	15	303	97	81
0-249.....	225	389	212	133	44	55	34	11	125	55	33
250-499.....	513	956	500	332	124	52	35	13	264	83	71
500-749.....	180	365	178	110	77	49	30	21	410	127	89
750-999.....	52	99	49	26	24	50	26	24	545	207	155
1,000-1,499 ³	29	54	29	16	9	53	30	17	661	262	191
NORTH CAROLINA-MISSISSIPPI											
All incomes.....	1,416	2,547	1,376	869	302	54	34	12	375	109	108
0-249.....	267	442	253	165	24	58	37	5	130	56	27
250-499.....	580	1,019	565	362	92	55	36	9	273	82	63
500-749.....	341	633	331	217	85	53	34	13	448	103	93
750-999.....	120	245	119	68	58	48	28	24	573	170	166
1,000-1,499.....	75	149	75	41	33	50	28	22	787	224	208
1,500-1,999 ³	21	40	21	10	9	53	25	22	1,070	474	189

¹ Percentages are based on the total number of individual earners in each class.

² Averages are based on the corresponding number of individual earners in each class.

³ A few families that reported incomes in higher classes are not shown by income because of the small number of cases. See tables 160 and 161.

Wives who served as principal breadwinners had average earnings of \$173, as compared with average earnings of \$82 for those who were secondary workers (tables 160 and 161). They differed also in weeks of employment, as is shown by the following distribution of the two groups:

Weeks of employment:	Percentage of wives who were—	
	Principal earners	Supplementary earners ¹
Under 14.....	2	40
14-26.....	6	15
27-39.....	9	5
40-52.....	83	40

¹ This distribution includes the wives who failed to report weeks of employment; it was assumed that they were distributed by period of employment in the same way as were reporting wives within the same earnings class.

Earnings of wives by age and occupation.

A smaller proportion of wives who did paid work than of those who were nonearners were 50 or older, 12 percent as compared with 16 percent. Relatively more of the former than of the latter, 49 compared with 43 percent, were in the age range 30-49 (table 58).

TABLE 58.—EARNINGS AND AGE OF WIVES: *Number of wives who were without earnings, number who were earners, and average earnings per wife, by wife's occupation, by age, Southeast villages, Negro families, 1935-36*

[Negro nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State and age group (years)	All wives ¹	Wives without earnings	Earning wives				Average ² earnings per wife			
			All	Wage-earner	Clerical, business, and professional	Farm-operator and share-cropper	All	Wage-earner	Clerical, business, and professional	Farm-operator and share-cropper
SOUTH CAROLINA-GEORGIA										
All ages.....	No. 1,010	No. 386	No. 624	No. 564	No. 58	No. 2	Dol. 97	Dol. 82	Dol. 242	Dol. ³ 55
Under 30.....	402	159	243	231	12	0	78	70	227	-----
30-39.....	288	103	185	161	22	2	102	88	210	³ 55
40-49.....	186	63	123	103	20	0	131	97	308	-----
50-59.....	94	41	53	51	2	0	82	76	³ 230	-----
60 or older.....	40	20	20	18	2	0	94	100	³ 42	-----
NORTH CAROLINA-MISSISSIPPI										
All ages.....	1,416	547	869	789	74	6	109	88	334	69
Under 30.....	448	174	274	257	16	1	85	80	178	³ 10
30-39.....	454	166	288	261	25	2	108	92	270	³ 101
40-49.....	301	104	197	176	19	2	144	93	625	³ 57
50-59.....	149	66	83	68	14	1	120	96	236	³ 88
60 or older.....	64	37	27	27	0	0	85	85	-----	-----

¹ This is the same as the total number of families, since all families included in this study contained both husband and wife.

² Averages are based on the corresponding number of earning wives.

³ Average based on fewer than 3 cases.

Jobs other than those of the wage-earner type seem to have been scarce. Only 9.3 percent of the earning wives were in clerical, business, or professional work; 90.4 percent were wage earners. Earnings of the former group averaged \$242; of the latter, \$82.

Average earnings of breadwinning wives ranged from \$78 for those under 30 years of age to \$131 for those in the age range 40-49. The comparatively high earnings of this latter age group reflect the greater percentage of wives who were in the better-paid occupations—clerical, business, and professional positions.

Sons, daughters, and others as breadwinners.

Sons and daughters ¹⁶ were but 15 percent of the total earners in these Negro families; earning wives outnumbered them more than two to one (table 57). Relatively fewer of the sons and daughters 16 or older had paid work, 37 percent compared with 62 percent of the wives.

¹⁶ The group of family members other than husband and wife included sons, daughters, and a few other related persons, such as parents of the husband or wife or sons- and daughters-in-law and grandchildren. However, since the other related persons were so few in number, the group will be designated as "sons and daughters" in the interest of brevity.

Average earnings of sons and daughters were \$81 per worker, or \$16 below those of wives. Their contributions were but 5 percent of aggregate family income—a percentage reflecting both the comparatively small proportion of these workers in the group of breadwinners and their low average earnings compared with those of husbands and wives.

About 1 out of 10 of these earning sons and daughters was a principal breadwinner; the others had a secondary role in family support. In fewer than 3 percent of the group of village families, therefore, was the principal earner a person other than husband and wife (table 59).

Boys and men slightly outnumbered girls and women in this group of workers; 146 to 133. Average earnings of the former group were \$97; of the latter \$64.

TABLE 59.—EARNERS OTHER THAN HUSBAND AND WIFE: *Number of earners other than husband and wife, average amounts earned, and percentage of total family earnings derived from such earners, by income, Southeast villages, Negro families, 1935-36*

[Negro nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State and family-income class (dollars)	Earners other than husband and wife					Average earnings of earners other than husband and wife				Percentage of family earnings derived from earners other than husband and wife
	All	Principal	Supplementary	Male	Female	Per earner ¹			Per family ²	
						All	Male	Female		
SOUTH CAROLINA-GEORGIA	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Pct.
All incomes.....	279	25	254	146	133	81	97	64	23	5.9
0-249.....	44	6	38	20	24	33	28	37	7	4.1
250-499.....	124	13	111	62	62	71	73	68	17	5.2
500-749.....	77	4	73	39	38	89	109	67	38	7.2
750-999.....	24	2	22	18	6	155	191	47	71	10.3
1,000-1,499 ⁴	9	0	9	6	3	191	186	203	59	6.8
NORTH CAROLINA-MISSISSIPPI										
All incomes.....	302	34	268	165	137	108	122	91	23	5.0
0-249.....	24	2	22	14	10	27	23	34	2	1.5
250-499.....	92	11	81	41	51	63	68	60	11	3.0
500-749.....	85	7	78	51	34	93	103	77	23	4.4
750-999.....	58	9	49	37	21	166	189	125	79	10.7
1,000-1,499.....	33	5	28	19	14	208	201	217	90	9.0
1,500-1,999 ⁴	9	0	9	3	6	189	312	127	81	5.8

¹ Averages are based on the corresponding number of earners in each class.

² Averages are based on the total number of families in each class.

³ Percentages are based on the total family earnings for each class (table 50).

⁴ A few families that reported incomes in higher classes are not shown by income because of the small number of cases. See tables 160 and 161.

North Carolina-Mississippi Villages

Sources of Income

Average money earnings of nonrelief Negro families in the North Carolina-Mississippi villages were \$459, \$81 above the average for the corresponding group of families in the villages of South Carolina and Georgia; but the proportion of total income of these Negro families derived from earnings was the same in the two groups of villages, 87

percent. Similarly, average nonmoney income from housing and from home-produced food was \$6 higher in the former than in the latter group of families, \$50 compared with \$44; but for both groups it was 10 percent of income from all sources (table 50).

Nonmoney income from owned homes was reported by approximately one-fourth of the Negro families in each group of villages; rent as pay, by 6 percent of those in North Carolina and Mississippi and by 7 percent of those in South Carolina and Georgia. The same proportion, 61 percent, of the families in the two groups supplemented their incomes by using home-produced food; but the average value in the former villages was \$7 above that in the latter, \$36 compared with \$29 (table 149).

Responsibility for Family Support

The picture of support of Negro families was much the same in the two groups of villages. Almost two-thirds of the families had two or more earners; however, the average number of earners per family was a little smaller in the North Carolina-Mississippi communities, 1.80 per family compared with 1.86 in the more industrialized group of villages.

Average earnings of principal earners in the North Carolina-Mississippi villages were \$378, or \$71 above the average for the other group. In both units, however, receipts from such breadwinners constituted 82 percent of aggregate earnings while receipts from secondary earners were 17 and 18 percent of the aggregate in the two groups of families (table 51).

The proportion, 23 percent, of the principal earners receiving \$500 or more in the North Carolina-Mississippi villages was large as compared with the proportion in South Carolina and Georgia. Supplementary earners that made \$100 or more also were comparatively more numerous in the former than in the latter villages (table 170).

Although the principal earners in the North Carolina-Mississippi villages received more than those in the other group of villages, a smaller proportion of those reporting period of employment worked 40 weeks or more—76 percent as compared with 86 percent (table 52). Of these breadwinners who worked 40 weeks or more, relatively more in the former villages than in the latter had earnings of \$500 or over, as is shown below:

*Percentage distribution of principal earners
working 40 or more weeks in—*

Earnings class:	<i>South Carolina- Georgia</i>	<i>North Carolina- Mississippi</i>
Under \$100-----	5	3
\$100-\$199-----	22	16
\$200-\$299-----	24	18
\$300-\$399-----	24	19
\$400-\$499-----	12	16
\$500 or over-----	13	28

Husbands provided a little greater proportion of total income in the North Carolina-Mississippi villages than in the others, 70 percent compared with 68; wives and other family members, somewhat less (table 54). In the proportion of wives that earned, the two groups of families were similar. Negro husbands in the North Carolina-Mississippi villages had average earnings of \$375; wives, \$109; and other earners, \$108.

Sons, daughters, and others (not husband or wife) 16 or older, were relatively fewer in the North Carolina-Mississippi villages than in the others, 44 and 56 for each 100 families, respectively, in the two groups. Forty percent of such family members worked for money in the former villages; 37 percent in the latter (table 81).

In the more agricultural villages of North Carolina and Mississippi, the percentage of husbands who were in wage-earner occupations was somewhat smaller than in the more industrialized villages, 78 compared with 83; the percentage who were farm operators or sharecroppers was greater, 11 percent compared with 7. In the former group of villages, average earnings of husbands who were wage earners were \$333; of those in clerical, business, or professional occupations, \$733; of those who were farm operators or sharecroppers, \$316. Each of these averages is higher than the average earnings of the husbands in similar occupations in the villages of South Carolina and Georgia (table 56).

More than nine-tenths of the wives who worked for money in these North Carolina-Mississippi villages were in wage-earner occupations; their average earnings for the year were \$88. Average earnings of wives in clerical, business, or professional work were \$334 (table 58).

Family Composition and Income

South Carolina-Georgia Villages

Family-Type Groups Based on Family Composition (Relief and Nonrelief Families Combined)

The nine family-type groups used in classifying families by composition have already been described. (See p. 38 and Glossary, Family Type, table 190.) Of the Negro families, relief and nonrelief combined, in the South Carolina-Georgia villages, 30 percent were of type 1, the two-person, husband-wife families. In this group were the older parents whose children had left home as well as the young couples that would have children later. A small number of type-1 families included infants or other persons who, because they were members for fewer than 27 weeks of the year, were not counted as year-equivalent persons. However, such persons were so few that, distributed among all type-1 families, they averaged only 0.01 year-equivalent member (table 153). None of the Negro families of type 1 had children living at home as roomers and boarders (table 158).

Families of type 2, one child under 16 and none older, and of type 3, two young children, constituted about one-fourth of these Negro families. The one-child families were almost twice as numerous as those with two children.

Families of types 4 and 5, in which at least one person other than the husband and wife was 16 or older, also constituted about one-fourth of the group, as is shown below:

Family type and number of persons:	Persons other than husband and wife	Percentage distribution of families in—	
		South Carolina-Georgia.	North Carolina-Mississippi
1 (2 persons)-----	None-----	30	42
2 (3 persons)-----	1 child under 16-----	15	12
3 (4 persons)-----	2 children under 16-----	8	7
4 (3 or 4 persons)-----	1 person 16 or older, with or without 1 other person regardless of age.	16	16
5 (5 or 6 persons)-----	1 child under 16, 1 person 16 or older, and 1 or 2 others regardless of age.	8	6
6 (5 or 6 persons)-----	3 or 4 children under 16-----	9	6
7 (7 or 8 persons)-----	1 child under 16, and 4 or 5 others regardless of age.	7	6
8 (5 or 6 persons)-----	3 or 4 persons 16 or older-----	1	1
9 (7 or more)-----	5 or 6 persons 16 or older; 7 or more persons regardless of age (all combinations of 5 or more persons not included in type 7).	6	4

All of the families of types 6 and 7 had at least one child under 16, and the average number of such children in the two types was 3.45 and 4.05 per family, respectively. The two types together constituted 16 percent of the families. Families of types 8 and 9 were less numerous; combined, they were 7 percent of the entire group.

Both large and small families were a greater proportion of the Negro group than of the white. Type-1, two-person families, comprising 30 percent of the Negro group, were only 21 percent of the white; families of seven or more members, types 7 and 9, were 13 and 8 percent, respectively.

Age of Husbands and of Wives in Each Family-Type Group (Nonrelief Families)

That a classification of families by number and age of children approximates a classification by age of husband and wife has already been shown (p. 40). While there is some possibility of variation, in general the presence of parents in a certain broad age class is characteristic of each family-type group except type 1. Families of types 2 and 3 with one or two children under 16 tended to be younger than the other type groups; 68 percent of the husbands and 84 percent of the wives were under 40 (table 60).

Families of types 6 and 7, with more children under 16, were a little older than those of types 2 and 3. The proportion of husbands under 30 was smaller, 24 percent in the former compared with 39 percent in the latter group. Not quite two-thirds, 64 percent, of the husbands in the families of types 6 and 7 were under 40.

Families of types 4 and 5, each with one person aged 16 or more other than husband and wife, tended to be somewhat older than those of types 2 and 3 or 6 and 7; 39 percent of the husbands in the former group were 50 or older, compared with 20 and 17 percent in the two latter groups. There was less tendency for husbands in types 4 and 5 to be concentrated in a 20-year age range; 23 percent of the husbands were in the age class 30-39; 25 percent in the class 40-49; and 20 percent in the class 50-59.

TABLE 60.—AGE OF HUSBANDS AND OF WIVES: *Percentage distribution by age of husbands and of wives, by family type, Southeast villages, Negro families, 1935-36*

[Negro nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State and age group (years)	Distribution by age of husbands and of wives in families of types—									
	1		2 and 3		4 and 5		6 and 7		8 and 9	
	Hus- bands	Wives	Hus- bands	Wives	Hus- bands	Wives	Hus- bands	Wives	Hus- bands	Wives
SOUTH CAROLINA-GEORGIA										
All ages.....	Pct. 100	Pct. 100	Pct. 100	Pct. 100	Pct. 100	Pct. 100	Pct. 100	Pct. 100	Pct. 100	Pct. 100
Under 30.....	31	43	39	56	13	20	24	48	1	12
30-39.....	18	22	29	28	23	30	40	36	29	42
40-49.....	14	16	12	10	25	30	19	14	30	30
50-59.....	17	12	11	4	20	16	14	2	25	10
60-64.....	9	3	5	1	9	2	2	0	6	3
65 or older.....	11	4	4	1	10	2	1	0	9	3
NORTH CAROLINA-MISSISSIPPI										
All ages.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Under 30.....	19	35	22	45	7	15	11	32	3	5
30-39.....	29	29	36	34	29	34	41	40	8	30
40-49.....	22	20	24	13	22	27	27	22	49	46
50-59.....	16	11	12	7	22	17	17	4	29	12
60-64.....	5	3	5	1	11	5	2	1	3	5
65 or older.....	9	2	1	(1)	9	2	2	1	8	2

1 0.50 percent or less.

Families of types 8 and 9 included fewer husbands under 30 than any other type group. More than four-fifths, 84 percent, of the husbands, were in the age range 30-59.

Families of type 1, husband and wife only, included all stages of the family life cycle. Almost one-third, 31 percent, of the husbands were under 30; approximately one-third more, 32 percent, were in the age range 30-49; 37 percent were 50 or older. As in the other type groups, wives tended to be younger than husbands; 43 percent were under 30.

The relative youth of the Negro families as compared with the white is shown in each of the family-type groups. For example, among families of type 1, which constituted so large a proportion of both groups, 31 percent of the Negro and only 27 percent of the white husbands were under 30. The median age of the Negro husbands in this type group was 3 years below that of the white, as is shown below:

Family-type group:	Median age of husbands	
	Negro	White
1.....	41	44
2 and 3.....	34	35
4 and 5.....	46	51
6 and 7.....	36	40
8 and 9.....	47	55

Income Levels of Family-Type Groups

Relief and nonrelief families combined.

The group of young families with only one or two children under 16 to be supported included relatively fewer that had received relief than the other types—18 percent of type 2 and 15 percent of type 3. Types 5, 6, 7, and 8 and 9 combined, families with five or more members, included a larger proportion of relief recipients, 21 to 30 percent of the group. Families of type 4 resembled the larger families in this respect; 27 percent had received aid from relief agencies (table 61).

The type groups 1, 2, and 3, with a comparatively small proportion of relief families, had relatively more families that were self-supporting on low incomes than did the other types. For example, the group of type-3 families included 15 percent that had received relief and 19 percent that were self-supporting on incomes under \$250; in the type-5 group in which 30 percent had received relief only 8 percent maintained themselves on incomes of this amount. Doubtless the smaller families could exist in some fashion on incomes too low to maintain the larger families.

The percentage of families with incomes of \$500 or more ranged from 17 in the type-1 group to 36 in type 7. In no type did the proportion of families with incomes of \$1,000 or higher exceed 5 percent.

Median incomes were not computed for the relief and nonrelief families of each type group. With the small number of cases in some groups and the comparatively narrow range of income, the method of computation used for groups with a wider income range might be subject to considerable error.

Nonrelief families.

In no family-type group did the nonrelief families achieve a median income as large as \$500. Families of type 7, ranking highest, had a median income of only \$482; those of type 1, ranking lowest, a median of \$349 (table 62). One-fourth of the families of type 1 had incomes of less than \$205; for no other type group was the first quartile of the income distribution so low. That an income upon which two persons exist cannot be stretched to meet the needs of a large family has already been pointed out.

When the family-type groups were combined to obtain enough cases for an analysis of the sources of income, families of types 6 and 7 had a median income but \$7 above that of types 8 and 9, and but \$8 above that of types 4 and 5. The rank of these three groups, therefore, may represent sampling fluctuations rather than differences in general income level. Families of types 2 and 3 with a median income of \$367 were enough lower so that their position can scarcely be ascribed to sampling fluctuations, nor can that of families of type 1 whose median income was \$349.

TABLE 61.—FAMILY TYPE AND INCOME: *Percentage distribution of all families by relief status and income, and percentage distribution of nonrelief families by income, by family type, Southeast villages, Negro families, 1935-36*

[Negro families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State, relief status, and family-income class (dollars)	Percentage distribution of families of type—							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8 and 9
ALL FAMILIES								
SOUTH CAROLINA-GEORGIA								
All families.....	Percent 100	Percent 100	Percent 100	Percent 100	Percent 100	Percent 100	Percent 100	Percent 100
Relief families.....	20	18	15	27	30	25	24	21
Nonrelief families.....	80	82	85	73	70	75	76	79
0-249.....	24	24	19	10	8	11	11	16
250-499.....	39	38	48	42	38	45	29	35
500-749.....	12	17	14	12	10	10	22	22
750-999.....	2	1	3	5	9	5	11	4
1,000-1,499.....	3	1	0	4	4	1	1	2
1,500-1,999.....	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
2,000-2,999.....	(1)	0	1	(1)	0	2	2	0
3,000 or over.....	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
NONRELIEF FAMILIES								
All incomes.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
0-249.....	31	29	23	13	12	14	14	21
250-499.....	49	47	56	57	55	62	39	44
500-749.....	15	21	17	16	14	13	29	28
750-999.....	2	1	3	7	13	7	14	4
1,000-1,499.....	3	1	0	6	5	1	1	3
1,500-1,999.....	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
2,000-2,999.....	(1)	0	1	1	0	2	3	0
3,000 or over.....	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
ALL FAMILIES								
NORTH CAROLINA-MISSISSIPPI								
All families.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Relief families.....	17	11	17	21	25	15	23	26
Nonrelief families.....	83	89	83	79	75	85	77	74
0-249.....	19	19	7	11	4	23	14	9
250-499.....	38	35	43	29	25	29	32	18
500-749.....	17	24	18	22	25	20	17	21
750-999.....	6	7	7	7	10	5	7	15
1,000-1,499.....	2	4	5	8	9	5	4	5
1,500-1,999.....	1	(1)	2	1	2	1	2	5
2,000-2,999.....	(1)	(1)	1	1	0	0	0	1
3,000 or over.....	(1)	0	0	(1)	0	2	1	0
NONRELIEF FAMILIES								
All incomes.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
0-249.....	23	21	9	14	5	27	18	13
250-499.....	45	38	50	36	33	34	41	24
500-749.....	21	27	22	29	33	24	23	28
750-999.....	7	8	9	9	14	6	9	21
1,000-1,499.....	3	4	6	10	12	6	5	6
1,500-1,999.....	1	1	3	1	3	1	3	6
2,000-2,999.....	(1)	1	1	1	0	0	0	2
3,000 or over.....	(1)	0	0	(1)	0	2	1	0

* 0.50 percent or less.

TABLE 62.—INCOME: *Quartiles of family income, by family type, Southeast villages, Negro families, 1935-36*

[Negro nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State and quartile	Family type 1—							Family-type combinations 1—			
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	2 and 3	4 and 5	6 and 7	8 and 9
SOUTH CAROLINA-GEORGIA											
First quartile.....	<i>Dol.</i> 205	<i>Dol.</i> 215	<i>Dol.</i> 260	<i>Dol.</i> 302	<i>Dol.</i> 311	<i>Dol.</i> 293	<i>Dol.</i> 321	<i>Dol.</i> 233	<i>Dol.</i> 305	<i>Dol.</i> 303	<i>Dol.</i> 274
Median.....	349	363	372	412	426	395	482	367	417	425	418
Third quartile.....	477	497	485	578	653	498	690	492	601	617	595
NORTH CAROLINA-MISSISSIPPI											
First quartile.....	261	274	330	326	398	231	294	298	343	266	379
Median.....	400	435	453	495	589	418	443	442	520	431	618
Third quartile.....	586	640	674	711	819	647	670	651	730	658	870

¹ For description of family types see Glossary, Family Type. Medians and quartiles not computed for family types 8 and 9 separately.

Number of children under 16 in relation to family income (relief and nonrelief families).

Approximately one-fourth, 23 percent, of the children under 16 were members of families that had received relief during the year (table 63). More than four-fifths, 82 percent, of these children in the relief group were in the large families of types 5, 6, 7, and 9. These four type groups constituted only 30 percent of all families studied but they included approximately three-fourths of all children of this age in relief and nonrelief families, as is shown below:

Percentage distribution of persons under 16 years of age in families of specified types

Family type:	All fami- lies	Nonrelief families	Relief fami- lies
All.....	100	100	100
2.....	10	11	8
3.....	11	12	7
4.....	3	3	3
5.....	11	10	14
6.....	22	21	25
7.....	21	21	21
9.....	22	22	22

More than one-half, 54 percent, of the children were in nonrelief families with incomes below \$500; 77 percent, therefore, were in such families or in families that had had recourse to relief. Those in the smaller families of types 2, 3, and 4 undoubtedly fared better than those in the families of five or more members (types 5, 6, 7, and 9) with similar incomes. However, as has been seen, children in families of five or more members far outnumbered those in smaller families; almost three-fifths of the Negro children in these villages were in families that had received relief or had incomes of less than \$500 to provide for the needs of five or more persons (table 63).

TABLE 63.—CHILDREN UNDER 16: *Number of persons¹ under 16 years of age, by family type, relief status, and income, Southeast villages, Negro families, 1935-36*

[Negro families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Relief status and family-income class (dollars)	Persons under 16 years of age in South Carolina-Georgia in families of types—						Persons under 16 years of age in North Carolina-Mississippi in families of types—					
	All		2 and 3	4 and 5	6 and 7	9	All		2 and 3	4 and 5	6 and 7	9
	No.	Pct.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Pct.	No.	No.	No.	No.
All families	1,875	100	393	261	802	414	1,850	100	461	264	754	371
Relief families	438	23	67	75	200	96	356	19	65	68	145	78
Nonrelief families	1,437	77	331	186	602	318	1,494	81	396	196	609	293
0-249	273	15	86	24	85	78	256	14	57	16	142	41
250-499	729	39	170	102	310	147	571	31	179	75	244	73
500-749	297	16	61	29	132	75	409	22	97	70	139	103
750-999	93	5	8	22	54	9	139	8	33	18	41	47
1,000-1,499	25	1	2	8	6	9	73	4	20	13	26	14
1,500-1,999	5	(2)	2	0	3	0	34	2	7	4	8	15
2,000-2,999	14	1	2	0	12	0	3	(2)	3	0	0	0
3,000 or over	1	(2)	0	1	0	0	9	(2)	0	0	9	0

¹ Year-equivalent persons. See Glossary, Year-equivalent Person. Families of types 1 and 8, omitted from this table, do not include year-equivalent persons under 16 years of age.² 0.50 percent or less.

Sources of Income by Family Type (Nonrelief Families)

Mean incomes (designated as "average" in tables) of families of types 4 and 5, and of 6 and 7 differed from median incomes by about \$75; in the three other type groups differences between these two figures were smaller, \$31 or less. The mean incomes of the two former groups were considerably affected by the relatively high incomes of a few families. For example, types 6 and 7, together, included four of the eight families in the entire group whose incomes reached or exceeded \$2,250. The aggregate incomes of these four families served to raise the average of all about \$50 above what it would have been had they not been included. Families of types 6 and 7 thus stood well above those of 8 and 9 when mean incomes, \$501 and \$446, were compared; but the medians for the two groups were approximately the same, \$425 and \$418 (tables 62 and 64).

That families of types 6 and 7 had higher average incomes than types 4 and 5 and types 8 and 9 was due mostly to the greater average contribution per family from husbands—\$369 in the former group, and \$291 and \$250 in the two latter. Average receipts from earnings of husbands in families of types 6 and 7 were increased by \$57 per family through the unusually high earnings of five husbands; this may have been a consequence of sampling fluctuations. Potential earners other than husband and wife were characteristic of these three groups; but the average income per family from such workers was smaller for types 6 and 7—\$30, compared with \$54 for types 4 and 5, and \$77 for types 8 and 9. Types 6 and 7 also ranked below the two latter groups with respect to average nonmoney income (tables 149 and 159).

The lower-income level of families of types 2 and 3 and of type 1 than of the other groups was associated with lack of earnings from persons other than husband and wife and smaller receipts of non-money income from home-produced food and from housing. Average

earnings of husbands were \$290 per family for types 2 and 3, or practically the same as for types 4 and 5. For type 1 such receipts were smaller, \$269, but were higher than for types 8 and 9, which had a higher-income level.

Earnings of husbands were a comparatively low proportion of the aggregate income of families of types 4 and 5; and 8 and 9—59 and 56 percent; in no other group did they provide less than 70 percent of the total. These two type groups outranked the others in proportion of income contributed by sons, daughters, and others, not husband or wife; they also received a larger proportion of their income from home-produced food and housing.

TABLE 64.—SOURCES OF FAMILY INCOME: *Average total family income, average earnings per family from husbands, and percentage of total family income derived from specified sources, by family type, Southeast villages, Negro families, 1935-36*

[Negro nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State and family type No.	Average ¹ total family income	Average ¹ earnings per family from hus- bands	Percentage ² of total family income derived from—							
			Money earnings from—					Money income other than earn- ings	Nonmoney income from—	
			All sources	Hus- bands	Wives	Other family mem- bers	Sources not at- tribut- able to individu- als ³		Hous- ing ⁴	Home- pro- duced food
SOUTH CAROLINA-GEORGIA										
All types.....	Dol. 432	Dol. 293	Pct. 87.3	Pct. 67.8	Pct. 13.8	Pct. 5.2	Pct. 0.5	Pct. 2.5	Pct. 3.5	Pct. 6.8
1.....	380	269	87.9	70.7	16.7	(⁵)	.5	2.2	4.3	5.6
2 and 3.....	391	290	88.9	74.3	14.1	.2	.3	3.6	2.2	5.3
4 and 5.....	494	291	84.9	58.8	14.6	10.8	.7	2.5	4.3	8.5
6 and 7.....	501	369	90.3	73.6	10.0	6.1	.6	1.9	2.7	5.7
8 and 9.....	446	250	81.8	56.1	8.4	17.2	.1	2.1	3.7	12.4
NORTH CAROLINA- MISSISSIPPI										
All types.....	522	364	87.7	69.6	12.8	4.4	.9	2.8	2.8	6.8
1.....	456	340	90.4	74.8	14.8	-----	.8	2.2	2.5	5.2
2 and 3.....	509	386	88.2	75.6	10.8	.8	1.0	2.5	2.8	6.5
4 and 5.....	594	355	82.9	59.8	12.1	10.0	1.0	5.2	3.2	8.7
6 and 7.....	604	415	88.7	68.5	13.9	5.3	1.0	1.4	2.4	7.5
8 and 9.....	698	403	86.1	57.8	7.9	19.9	.5	1.1	3.3	9.5

¹ Averages are based on the number of families in each class (table 65).

² Percentages are based on the total family income in each class. They may not add to 100 because business losses, deducted from total family income, are not deducted elsewhere in this table. See table 149.

³ Includes earnings from roomers and boarders and from other sources not attributable to individuals.

⁴ Includes nonmoney income from occupancy of owned homes and from rent as pay.

⁵ 0.050 percent or less (from members of the economic family for fewer than 27 weeks).

Families of types 6 and 7 received 74 percent of their total income from contributions of husbands. In this respect, therefore, they were more similar to the families of types 2 and 3 than to those of other type groups with earnings from sons and daughters. Also, both of these younger family-type groups received about the same proportion, 10 and 11 percent, of their income from sources other than earnings. The small proportion, 6 percent, contributed by sons and daughters in types 6 and 7 was almost entirely offset by the larger share furnished by wives in family types 2 and 3, 14 percent compared with 10 percent in types 6 and 7 (table 64).

Contributions of wives were a larger proportion of aggregate income of families of type 1 than of the other types. However, receipts per family from earnings of wives were somewhat less than for families of types 4 and 5, \$64 compared with \$72.

The proportion of families that owned their homes did not exceed 40 percent in any family-type group. The older families (types 4 and 5, 1, and 8 and 9) ranked above the younger in percentage of home owners; but the low-income level of all type groups doubtless made savings for home purchases impossible for the majority. Almost one-fifth, 18 percent, of the families of types 8 and 9 received housing as payment for services of some members; in no other type group did the proportion exceed 7 percent.

The large families of types 8 and 9 used home-produced food that had an average value of \$55 per family; 70 percent had nonmoney income from this source which for them amounted to an average of \$79 each. However, family size and the need for large amounts of food were not the only determinants of value of food produced. Families of types 6 and 7 were almost as large as those of types 8 and 9, but the average value of the food the former group produced for their own use was \$28 or about half that reported by the latter.

From 75 to 94 percent of the families in the eight family-type groups were dependent on wage-earner occupations for the greater part of their income from earnings. The incomes of this occupational group, therefore, had more influence on the general income level of each type than did the comparatively few families (4 to 13 percent) in clerical and business and professional occupations in which earnings were higher (table 65).

TABLE 65.—FAMILY OCCUPATION: *Number and percentage of families in specified occupational groups, by family type, Southeast villages, Negro families, 1935-36*

[Negro nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Family type ¹ No.	South Carolina-Georgia				North Carolina-Mississippi			
	All fam- ilies	Wage- earner families	Clerical, business, and pro- fessional families	Other families ²	All fam- ilies	Wage- earner families	Clerical, business, and pro- fessional families	Other families ²
All types-----	Number 1,010	Number 842	Number 107	Number 61	Number 1,416	Number 1,101	Number 165	Number 150
1-----	308	257	35	16	605	482	69	54
2-----	155	130	18	7	188	151	22	15
3-----	88	82	4	2	104	80	13	11
4-----	153	121	21	11	219	163	26	30
5-----	77	60	7	10	73	52	11	10
6-----	90	80	7	3	85	67	9	9
7-----	72	62	8	2	79	62	7	10
8 and 9-----	67	50	7	10	63	44	8	11
All types-----	Percent 100	Percent 83	Percent 11	Percent 6	Percent 100	Percent 77	Percent 12	Percent 11
1-----	100	83	12	5	100	79	12	9
2-----	100	84	11	5	100	80	12	8
3-----	100	94	4	2	100	76	13	11
4-----	100	80	13	7	100	74	12	14
5-----	100	78	9	13	100	71	15	14
6-----	100	89	8	3	100	78	11	11
7-----	100	86	11	3	100	78	9	13
8 and 9-----	100	75	10	15	100	70	13	17

¹ For description of family types see Glossary, Family Type.

² Families that had no income from earnings and families of farm operators and sharecroppers living in villages.

Almost all families of farm operators and of sharecroppers were in income classes below \$1,000. They were relatively more numerous in types 5, and 8 and 9 (13 and 15 percent) than in the other type groups.

Family Support in Nonrelief Families of Type 1

Husband and wife only

Families of type 1 had an average income of \$380 from the following sources: Earnings, \$335; money income from sources other than earnings, \$8; nonmoney income from housing, \$16; nonmoney income from home-produced food, \$21. Of the average family earnings, contributions of husbands accounted for the bulk, \$269; contributions of wives, \$64; net receipts from roomers and boarders, \$2.

Practically all, 97 percent, of the husbands were breadwinners. The family-type groups did not differ greatly in this respect; in no group did the percentage of husbands who had no earnings during the year exceed 6, as is shown below:

Family-type group:	Percentage of husbands without earnings
2 and 3.....	1.6
6 and 7.....	1.9
1.....	3.2
4 and 5.....	4.8
8 and 9.....	6.0

Approximately one-third, 34 percent, of the husbands in the type-1 group were the sole support of their families, while the remainder were assisted by their wives. Only 8 percent were supplementary earners, ranking second to their wives in contributions to the family fund (table 161).

Breadwinning husbands of type 1 made an average of \$278. (This figure is slightly higher than that for average receipts per family from husbands, because of the nonearners.) Compared with the average earnings of husbands in the other type groups, those of type-1 husbands ranked fourth—below all except those of types 8 and 9. In all of the type groups except 2 and 3, the average earnings of husbands at the extremes of the age distribution (under 30 or 60 or older) were below those of husbands in the three age classes within the range 30–59 years. Of the earning husbands in type-1 families, 50 percent were under 30 or 60 or older; of those in types 4 and 5, 30 percent; in types 6 and 7, 28 percent; and in types 8 and 9, 13 percent. The average earnings of all husbands in the former type group, therefore, were more affected by the lower earnings of the younger and older men than were the averages for the three latter groups (table 66).

Average earnings of husbands of types 8 and 9 were appreciably lower than those of husbands of type 1 in the three age classes in the range 30–59 which included 87 percent of the former men—a fact which is reflected by the difference between the averages for all husbands in the two type groups.

Types 2 and 3 resembled type 1 in that almost half, 47 percent, of the breadwinning husbands were at the upper or lower extreme of the age distribution; however, average earnings of all breadwinning husbands in the former type group were \$17 above those of husbands in the latter group. In three of the five age classes, husbands in families of types 2 and 3 had higher average receipts for their work

TABLE 66.—EARNINGS AND AGE OF HUSBANDS: *Number of husbands who were earners¹ and average earnings per husband, by family type and husband's age, Southeast villages, Negro families, 1935-36*

[Negro nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State and age group (years)	All hus- bands ²	Earning husbands in families of types—						Average ³ earnings per hus- band in families of types—					
		All	1	2 and 3	4 and 5	6 and 7	8 and 9	All	1	2 and 3	4 and 5	6 and 7	8 and 9
SOUTH CAROLINA- GEORGIA													
All ages	1,010	No. 978	No. 298	No. 239	No. 219	No. 159	No. 63	Dol. 303	Dol. 278	Dol. 295	Dol. 305	Dol. 375	Dol. 265
Under 30	258	256	93	92	30	40	1	271	243	285	262	312	⁴ 156
30-39	263	262	55	71	52	65	19	325	305	325	294	376	291
40-49	182	176	42	29	57	28	20	355	354	356	344	459	241
50-59	165	162	52	27	45	22	16	335	322	271	364	423	286
60 or older	142	122	56	20	35	4	7	207	212	170	219	162	237
NORTH CAROLINA- MISSISSIPPI													
All ages	1,416	1,376	589	289	281	159	58	375	350	390	369	427	438
Under 30	220	219	116	64	19	18	2	339	341	333	344	330	⁴ 416
30-39	440	436	179	105	82	65	5	401	377	444	387	417	368
40-49	346	331	128	67	65	43	28	393	370	401	416	355	480
50-59	239	232	91	34	63	27	17	391	343	364	352	666	408
60 or older	171	158	75	19	52	6	6	292	272	288	311	284	390

¹ Either principal or supplementary.² This is the same as the total number of families, since all families included in this study contained both husband and wife.³ Averages are based on the corresponding number of earning husbands in each class.⁴ Average based on fewer than 3 cases.

than did those in type 1; in the other two age classes the reverse was true.

Husbands in families of types 6 and 7 had higher average earnings than those in type 1 or any other type group in each of the four age classes under 60 years. The relatively large averages in the two age classes in the range 40-59 years may be considerably affected by the high receipts of a few breadwinners (table 66).

Two-thirds of the wives in families of type 1 had some money earnings during the year—a proportion similar to that in types 4 and 5, 64 percent, and in types 2 and 3, 63 percent. Families of types 6 and 7 and of types 8 and 9 ranked appreciably lower, 56 and 48 percent, respectively. Average earnings of breadwinning wives in type-1 families were \$97 for the year (table 67).

One out of every six of these breadwinning wives in the type-1 group was the principal earner of the family—a somewhat higher proportion than in any other group except types 4 and 5. Relatively few, however, were sole earners, only 8 of the 202 who worked for money, as is shown below:

Family-type group:	Number of earning wives who were—		
	Earning wives	Principal earners	Sole earners
1	202	34	8
2 and 3	153	20	3
4 and 5	147	31	3
6 and 7	90	9	1
8 and 9	32	4	0

Family Support in Nonrelief Families of Types 2 and 3

Type 2, average size 3 persons; 1 child under 16; none older

Type 3, average size 4 persons; 2 children under 16; none older

Families of types 2 and 3 combined, had an average income of \$391 of which \$347 was from earnings; \$14, money income other than earnings; \$9, nonmoney income from housing; \$21, nonmoney income from home-produced food. Contributions of husbands accounted for \$290 of the average money earnings; of wives, \$55; of other family members, \$1; net returns from roomers and boarders, \$1 (tables 149 and 159).

Practically all, 98 percent, of the husbands earned something during the year; only 37 percent were the sole earners in their families. The percentage of families with more than one earner was approximately the same as in type 1 and in types 6 and 7, as is shown below:

Family-type group:	Percentage of husbands who were—		Percentage of families with more than one earner
	Sole earners	Principal earners	
2 and 3.....	37	92	62
6 and 7.....	36	91	63
1.....	34	88	63
8 and 9.....	30	82	70
4 and 5.....	23	81	75

Husbands who worked for money made an average of \$295 apiece and provided 84 percent of total family earnings, a larger proportion than in any other type group. Their contributions were approximately the same percentage of aggregate earnings in each of the two \$500-income classes below \$1,000 (table 68).

Almost two-thirds of the wives earned, making an average of \$87 each. There were no sons or daughters 16 or older to help support these families; 12 of the 331 children under 16 worked for money and their earnings averaged \$17.

Family Support in Nonrelief Families of Types 4 and 5

Type 4, average size 3.45 persons; 0.27 children under 16; 1.16 persons (other than husband and wife) 16 or older

Type 5, average size 5.43 persons; 1.83 children under 16; 1.60 persons (other than husband and wife) 16 or older

Average total income of families of types 4 and 5 was \$494, of which \$420, or 85 percent, was earnings. Money income other than earnings provided an average of \$12 per family; nonmoney income from housing, \$21, and from home-produced food, \$42. Of the average money earnings, contributions of husbands provided \$291; of wives, \$72; of other family members, \$54; roomers and boarders, \$3.

Every family in types 4 and 5 included at least one person 16 or older, other than husband and wife; 26 percent had two or more such members. With so many sons, daughters, and others old enough to earn, the group included 54 earners other than husband and wife for every 100 families. These workers had average receipts of \$98, and provided 13 percent of the group's earnings (table 69).

Earning wives in families of types 4 and 5 received an average of \$113 for the year, somewhat more than those in the other family-type groups. Almost two-thirds, 64 percent, made some contribution to

family earnings, and 13 percent were chief breadwinners, making more than any other family member (tables 67 and 160).

TABLE 67.—WIVES AS EARNERS: *Percentage of families with earning wives, average amounts earned, and percentage of total family earnings derived from wives, by family type and income, Southeast villages, Negro families, 1935-36*

[Negro nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Family type and income class (dollars)	South Carolina-Georgia				North Carolina-Mississippi			
	Families	Families having earning wives ¹	Average earnings per wife ²	Percentage of family earnings derived from wives ³	Families	Families having earning wives ¹	Average earnings per wife ²	Percentage of family earnings derived from wives ³
	Number	Percent	Dollars	Percent	Number	Percent	Dollars	Percent
Type 1.....	308	66	97	19.0	605	64	105	16.4
0-499.....	245	66	77	19.8	411	65	76	17.9
500-999.....	52	63	163	19.0	167	65	127	13.9
1,000-1,499 ⁴	10	60	299	19.1	18	44	327	14.3
Types 2 and 3...	243	63	87	15.9	292	59	93	12.1
0-499.....	186	63	70	16.0	175	58	64	13.1
500-999.....	52	63	144	16.7	97	63	113	12.1
1,000-1,499 ⁴	2	(5)	-----	(5)	14	50	199	9.6
Types 4 and 5...	230	64	113	17.2	292	66	109	14.6
0-499.....	158	66	83	18.2	139	68	81	19.6
500-999.....	57	61	151	16.7	116	66	115	13.6
1,000-1,499 ⁴	13	46	277	14.6	30	67	220	14.7
Types 6 and 7...	162	56	90	11.1	164	53	158	15.7
0-499.....	106	55	68	12.4	99	54	71	14.0
500-999.....	49	55	115	10.4	50	56	118	11.1
1,000-1,499 ⁴	2	(5)	239	(5)	9	(5)	128	5.4
Types 8 and 9...	67	48	79	10.3	63	43	129	9.2
0-499.....	43	51	68	13.7	23	52	74	14.1
500-999.....	22	36	94	6.6	31	32	102	5.2
1,000-1,499 ⁴	2	(5)	127	(5)	4	(5)	130	6.8

¹ Percentages are based on the number of families in each class.

² Averages are based on the number of earning wives in each class.

³ Percentages are based on the total family earnings for each class (table 159).

⁴ A few families that reported incomes in higher classes are not shown by income because of the small number of cases. See tables 159, 160, and 161.

⁵ Percentages not computed for fewer than 10 cases.

⁶ Percentages not computed for averages based on fewer than 3 cases.

⁷ Average based on fewer than 3 cases.

⁸ The largest income reported fell in this class.

Family Support in Nonrelief Families of Types 6 and 7

Type 6, average size 5.42 persons; 3.41 children under 16; none older

Type 7, average size 7.43 persons; 4.10 children under 16; 1.33 persons (other than husband and wife) 16 or older

Families of types 6 and 7 differed in composition. Those of type 6 included no persons 16 or older except husband and wife; those of type 7, an average of 1.33 such persons. When the two types are combined, the group assumes some of the characteristics of each. Families that included three or more children under 16 and none

TABLE 68.—HUSBANDS AS EARNERS: *Average earnings of husbands and percentage of total family earnings derived from husbands, by family type and income, Southeast villages, Negro families, 1935-36*

[Negro nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State and family-income class (dollars)	Average ¹ earnings per husband in families of types—					Percentage ² of family earnings derived from husbands in families of types—				
	1	2 and 3	4 and 5	6 and 7	8 and 9	1	2 and 3	4 and 5	6 and 7	8 and 9
SOUTH CAROLINA-GEORGIA	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Pct.</i>	<i>Pct.</i>	<i>Pct.</i>	<i>Pct.</i>	<i>Pct.</i>
All incomes.....	278	295	305	373	265	80.4	83.5	69.2	81.6	68.5
0-499.....	211	234	216	250	193	79.8	83.4	66.9	81.6	69.9
500-999.....	451	451	401	487	373	79.8	82.8	69.1	79.0	68.1
1,000-1,499 ³	758	⁴ 390	660	⁴ 518	⁴ 595	80.7	(⁵)	75.5	(⁵)	(⁵)
NORTH CAROLINA-MISSISSIPPI										
All incomes.....	350	390	369	427	438	82.7	85.7 ₆	72.2	78.0	68.0
0-499.....	232	244	201	231	203	81.2	85.1	69.2	81.4	67.7
500-999.....	511	504	416	482	480	85.2	85.1	70.8	78.9	68.9
1,000-1,499.....	852	936	702	788	614	83.9	90.3	70.7	75.0	64.5
1,500-1,999 ³	910	1,266	1,156	1,092	1,010	61.6	85.0	97.3	87.4	67.7

¹ Averages are based on the number of earning husbands in each class.² Percentages are based on the total family earnings for each class (table 159).³ A few families that reported incomes in higher classes are not shown by income because of the small number of cases. See table 159.⁴ Average based on fewer than 3 cases.⁵ Percentages not computed for averages based on fewer than 3 cases.

older comprised 71 percent of the group; the remainder had members both under 16 and 16 or older in addition to husband and wife. Of the persons 16 or older (not husband or wife) in type-7 families, almost nine-tenths were sons or daughters. Only 4 percent were parents of the husband or wife; 7 percent were other relatives, such as spouses of the sons and daughters (table 154).

The average family income of this type group, \$501, was derived from the following sources: Earnings, \$452; other money income, \$10; nonmoney income from housing, \$14, and from home-produced food, \$28. Money losses averaged \$3 per family, or more than for any other type group. Of the average earnings, \$369 was contributed by husbands; \$50, by wives; \$30, by other family members; \$3, by family undertakings, principally keeping roomers and boarders.

Nearly all (98 percent) of the husbands in these families had some work during the year, their earnings averaged \$375, more than the earnings of husbands in any other type group. Their contributions were 82 percent of aggregate earnings, a proportion larger than in any type group except types 2 and 3 (table 68).

Wives, sons, daughters, and the relatively few other family members constituting the group of supplementary earners of families of this type group made an average of \$70 each. Their contributions were a slightly larger proportion of aggregate family earnings of the group in the income class \$500-\$999 than in the class under \$500—18 percent compared with 15 percent (table 70).

Family Support in Nonrelief Families of Types 8 and 9

Type 8, average size 5.12 persons; no children under 16; 3.12 persons (other than husband and wife) 16 or older

Type 9, average size 9.79 persons; 5.41 children under 16; 2.42 persons (other than husband and wife) 16 or older

These were large families. Only 8 of the 67 in the nonrelief group were of type 8, having five or six members, the remaining 59 were families of type 9, having seven or more members (table 153). Accordingly, average size of family for the group was 9.23 members.

Of the group's average income of \$446, \$365 was from money earnings; \$9, money income other than earnings; \$17, nonmoney income from owned homes; \$55, nonmoney income from home-produced food. Money earnings were contributed by the following family members: Husbands, an average of \$250 per family; wives, \$38; other family members, \$77.

Earners were numerous in these families, an average of 2.37 per family. There were 96 family members, other than husband and wife, working for money in every 100 families; they made an average of \$80 each and provided one-fifth of the aggregate earnings of all family members (tables 69 and 71).

TABLE 69.—EARNERS OTHER THAN HUSBAND AND WIFE: *Number of earners other than husband and wife, and amount and percentage of total family earnings contributed by them, by family type ¹ and income, Southeast villages, Negro families, 1935-36*

[Negro nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State and family-income class (dollars)	Earners other than husband and wife											
	Per 100 families of types—			Average ² earn- ings per earner in families of types—			Average ³ earn- ings per family of types—			Percentage ⁴ they contributed to earnings of families of types—		
	4 and 5	6 and 7	8 and 9	4 and 5	6 and 7	8 and 9	4 and 5	6 and 7	8 and 9	4 and 5	6 and 7	8 and 9
SOUTH CAROLINA-GEORGIA	No.	No.	No.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
All incomes.....	54	47	96	98	65	80	54	30	77	12.7	6.7	20.0
0-499.....	49	39	86	86	40	48	42	15	42	13.8	5.1	16.2
500-999.....	74	69	109	108	89	121	80	62	132	14.0	10.2	25.3
1,000-1,499 ⁵	38	(⁶)	(⁶)	198	300	145	76	150	218	8.7	(⁶)	(⁶)
NORTH CAROLINA-MISSISSIPPI												
All incomes.....	58	32	94	102	99	148	60	31	139	12.1	5.9	23.1
0-499.....	48	20	74	59	47	67	29	9	50	10.2	3.5	18.1
500-999.....	70	52	90	113	106	173	79	55	156	14.0	9.2	24.7
1,000-1,499.....	67	78	(⁶)	210	221	182	140	172	273	14.1	16.4	28.7
1,500-1,999 ⁶	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	739	—	231	20	0	405	1.6	.0	27.1

¹ Families of types 1 and 2 and 3 are not shown by income because of the small number of cases. See table 159.

² Averages are based on the number of earners other than husband and wife in each class.

³ Averages are based on the total number of families in each class, regardless of whether they had earners other than husband and wife.

⁴ Percentages are based on the total family earnings for each class (table 159).

⁵ A few families that reported incomes in higher classes are not shown by income because of the small number of cases. See tables 159, 160, and 161.

⁶ Not computed for fewer than 10 cases.

⁷ Average based on fewer than 3 cases.

⁸ Percentages not computed for averages based on fewer than 3 cases.

While the average number of earners was greater in types 8 and 9 than in any other type group, the average number of persons to be maintained was greater, also. Only about one-fourth, 26 percent, of all family members were breadwinners; for each worker, therefore, there were four persons (including himself) to be supported. In no other family-type group was this ratio so high. In families of types 4 and 5, 52 percent of the total family members earned—two (including himself) to be maintained by each breadwinner; in the type-1 families, more than four-fifths of the members worked for money (table 72).

TABLE 70.—SUPPLEMENTARY EARNERS: *Percentage of families of specified types with supplementary earners, average amounts earned, and percentage of total family earnings derived from supplementary earners, by income, Southeast villages, Negro families, 1935-36*

[Negro nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Family type and income class (dollars)	South Carolina-Georgia				North Carolina-Mississippi			
	Families having supplementary earners ¹	Earnings from supplementary earners			Families having supplementary earners ¹	Earnings from supplementary earners		
		Average per earner ²	Average per family ³	Percentage of total family earnings ⁴		Average per earner ²	Average per family ³	Percentage of total family earnings ⁴
	Percent	Dollars	Dollars	Percent	Percent	Dollars	Dollars	Percent
Type 1.....	63	81	52	15.4	62	94	59	14.2
0-499.....	63	64	41	16.1	62	67	42	15.2
500-999.....	62	125	77	14.2	65	121	79	13.3
1,000-1,499 ⁵	60	299	180	19.1	44	301	134	13.1
Types 2 and 3.....	62	76	51	14.6	61	84	56	12.4
0-499.....	62	58	40	14.3	60	60	39	13.6
500-999.....	63	137	89	16.4	64	101	72	12.3
1,000-1,499 ⁵	(⁶)	-----	70	(⁶)	50	193	96	9.3
Types 4 and 5.....	75	92	105	25.0	77	93	112	22.7
0-499.....	77	67	73	24.1	76	60	67	23.9
500-999.....	74	119	158	27.8	81	100	131	23.4
1,000-1,499 ⁵	62	232	196	22.4	80	200	266	26.8
Types 6 and 7.....	63	70	70	15.5	55	128	107	19.8
0-499.....	62	48	44	14.6	55	59	41	15.2
500-999.....	63	89	109	18.1	60	102	108	18.1
1,000-1,499 ⁵	(⁶)	259	389	(⁶)	(⁶)	162	197	18.8
Types 8 and 9.....	70	66	91	25.0	68	122	157	26.2
0-499.....	70	42	55	21.4	61	48	56	20.6
500-999.....	68	99	139	26.7	74	128	145	23.0
1,000-1,499.....	(⁶ ⁹)	138	344	(⁵)	(⁵ ⁶)	139	279	29.3

¹ Percentages are based on the total number of families in each class.

² Averages are based on the total number of supplementary earners in each class.

³ Averages are based on the total number of families in each class.

⁴ Percentages are based on the total family earnings for each class (table 159).

⁵ A few families that reported incomes in higher classes are not shown by income because of the small number of cases. See table 161.

⁶ Percentages not computed for fewer than 10 cases.

⁷ Average based on fewer than 3 cases.

⁸ Percentages not computed for averages based on fewer than 3 cases.

⁹ The largest income reported fell in this class.

TABLE 71.—FAMILY SIZE AND EARNERS: *Average number of persons and average number of earners in families, by family type and income, Southeast villages, Negro families, 1935-36*

[Negro nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State and family-income class (dollars)	Average persons ¹ in families of types ² —					Average ³ earners in families of types ² —				
	1	2 and 3	4 and 5	6 and 7	8 and 9	1	2 and 3	4 and 5	6 and 7	8 and 9
SOUTH CAROLINA-GEORGIA	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
All incomes.....	2.01	3.35	4.11	6.32	9.23	1.63	1.66	2.13	2.01	2.37
0-499.....	2.01	3.36	4.04	6.14	9.39	1.64	1.68	2.09	1.92	2.30
500-999.....	2.01	3.31	4.25	6.70	8.84	1.60	1.65	2.33	2.22	2.41
1,000-1,499 ⁴	2.00	⁵ 3.00	4.31	⁵ 6.18	⁵ 10.00	1.60	⁵ 1.00	1.85	⁵ 2.50	⁵ 3.50
NORTH CAROLINA-MISSISSIPPI	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
All incomes.....	2.00	3.36	3.92	6.36	9.10	1.62	1.65	2.20	1.82	2.29
0-499.....	2.00	3.35	3.82	6.36	8.89	1.61	1.63	2.12	1.70	2.17
500-999.....	2.01	3.33	4.01	6.40	9.41	1.65	1.70	2.32	2.06	2.13
1,000-1,499.....	2.03	3.43	4.00	6.17	8.50	1.44	1.50	2.33	2.22	3.00
1,500-1,999 ⁴	2.00	3.75	4.41	6.67	9.50	1.67	1.50	1.75	1.33	3.25

¹ Year-equivalent persons. See Glossary, Year-equivalent Person.² For description of family types see Glossary, Family Type.³ Averages are based on the number of families in each class.⁴ A few families that reported incomes in higher classes are not shown by income because of the small number of cases. See tables 147, 160, and 161.⁵ Average based on fewer than 3 cases.TABLE 72.—FAMILY MEMBERS EARNING: *Number and percentage of husbands, wives, and other family members earning, by family type, Southeast villages, Negro families, 1935-36*

[Negro nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State and family type No.	Families	Family members earning					Percentage ¹ of specified family members earning				
		All	Hus-bands	Wives	Others under 16	Others 16 or older	All	Hus-bands	Wives	Others under 16	Others 16 or older
SOUTH CAROLINA-GEORGIA	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
All types.....	1,010	1,881	978	624	71	208	46.8	96.8	61.8	4.9	37.0
1.....	308	502	298	202	—	22	81.5	96.8	65.5	—	(?)
2 and 3.....	243	404	239	153	12	—	49.4	98.4	62.9	3.6	—
4 and 5.....	230	491	219	147	11	114	51.9	95.2	63.8	5.9	38.0
6 and 7.....	162	325	159	90	35	41	31.8	93.1	55.6	5.8	42.7
8 and 9.....	67	159	63	32	13	51	25.7	94.0	47.8	4.1	30.7
NORTH CAROLINA-MISSISSIPPI	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
All types.....	1,416	2,547	1,376	869	55	247	51.4	97.2	61.4	3.7	39.5
1.....	605	979	589	390	—	—	80.9	97.4	64.5	—	—
2 and 3.....	292	482	289	173	18	2	49.2	98.9	59.3	4.5	(?)
4 and 5.....	292	613	281	192	17	153	56.2	95.2	65.8	8.7	41.9
6 and 7.....	164	299	150	87	18	35	28.7	96.9	53.0	3.0	33.0
8 and 9.....	63	144	58	27	2	57	25.1	92.0	42.9	.7	37.0

¹ Percentages are based on the total number of specified family members in each class.² Members of the economic family for fewer than 27 weeks. See Glossary, Year-equivalent Person.

Households of the Family-Type Groups (Nonrelief Families)

Nonfamily members in their households were reported least frequently by families of types 8 and 9. The proportion of families having persons in the household who were not members of the economic family ranged from 18 percent in that family-type group to 35 percent in types 6 and 7, as follows:

Family-type group:	Percentage of families with non-family household members
8 and 9.....	18
2 and 3.....	28
1.....	31
4 and 5.....	34
6 and 7.....	35

Many of the large families of types 8 and 9 probably occupied living quarters too crowded to house overnight guests; only 15 percent of these families, compared with approximately one-fourth of those in the other type groups, reported guests staying the night or longer. Rooms occupied by sons and daughters rooming and boarding, by other roomers, and by paid help also were reported least often by these large families, 3 percent of the families of types 8 and 9 as compared with 7 to 11 percent of the other type groups (table 158).

Paid help living in was reported by a negligible proportion of all family-type groups; however, some of the families may have had household help without supplying living quarters.

North Carolina-Mississippi Villages

The smaller average size of the Negro families studied in the North Carolina-Mississippi villages than in those of South Carolina and Georgia has already been discussed (p. 92). Average number of persons per family for the relief and nonrelief groups combined was 3.55 and 4.02 in the two village units. As might be anticipated from these figures, families of type 1 (husband and wife only) were a larger proportion of the total number in the former villages than in the latter—42 percent compared with 30; families of five or more persons, types 5 to 9 inclusive, were a smaller proportion—23 percent compared with 31 (p. 109 and table 153).

In the North Carolina-Mississippi villages husbands in families of types 8 and 9 and types 4 and 5 tended to be somewhat older than those in the other type groups, as is shown below:

Family-type group:	Median age of husbands
8 and 9.....	48
4 and 5.....	46
1.....	40
6 and 7.....	40
2 and 3.....	38

The positions of the type groups, ranked by median age of husband, were the same in the two village units. However, in each of the type groups except types 1, and 4 and 5, husbands in the North Carolina-Mississippi villages tended to be a little older than those in the villages of South Carolina and Georgia (p. 60).

Although the average total income of each family-type group was higher in the North Carolina-Mississippi villages than in those of South Carolina and Georgia, the general pattern of sources of income

The proportion of Negro families that received relief in the North Carolina-Mississippi villages ranged from 11 percent in type 2 to 26 percent in types 8 and 9. In general, the picture was much the same as in the South Carolina-Georgia villages; a greater proportion of the type groups composed of large families (types 5, 7, and 8 and 9 combined) than of the type groups composed of small families (types 1, 2, and 3) had received relief. Type 6, with five or six members, was an exception; only 15 percent of the families had received relief. In the villages of South Carolina and Georgia this latter type group resembled the others with five or more members; 25 percent of the families had received relief (table 61).

In the North Carolina-Mississippi villages, the proportion of families that had received relief or were in the nonrelief group with incomes below \$250 ranged from 24 percent of those in type 3 to 38 percent of those in type 6. In the South Carolina-Georgia villages, type 3 had the smallest proportion of families in these two categories and type 1, the largest. The income position of the family-type groups was somewhat different in the two units. In the former, types 8 and 9 stood well above the others in proportion of families with incomes of \$750 or more, and type 5 ranked second in this respect; in the latter, types 5 and 7 had the largest proportion, 14 percent, with incomes above \$750. The higher general income level of the Negro families in the former villages is reflected in the greater percentage of families (relief and nonrelief combined) in each type group (except type 7 where it was the same) that had incomes of \$750 or more (table 61).

Excluding relief families, the median incomes of the families in the eight type groups ranged from \$400 for type 1 to \$618 for types 8 and 9 in the North Carolina-Mississippi villages; the range in the other unit was from \$349 for type 1 to \$482 for type 7 (table 62). The units were similar with respect to the rank of type 1 which was low; but they differed with respect to the ranks of the medians of the other types, whether for the separate family types or for the combined types.

The proportion of the children under 16 who were in families that had received relief was smaller in the North Carolina-Mississippi villages than in the other unit—19 percent as compared with 23. More than three-fourths, 76 percent, of these children in the relief group in the former villages were in the large families of types 5, 6, 7, and 9, as is shown below:

Family type:	Percentage distribution of persons under 16 years of age in families of specified types		
	All families.	Nonrelief families.	Relief families.
All.....	100	100	100
2.....	11	13	6
3.....	14	13	12
4.....	4	4	6
5.....	10	9	13
6.....	18	19	14
7.....	23	22	27
9.....	20	20	22

Although the average total income of each family-type group was higher in the North Carolina-Mississippi villages than in those of South Carolina and Georgia, the general pattern of sources of income

was similar in the two groups of communities. Contributions of husbands were a smaller proportion of aggregate income in nonrelief families of types 8 and 9 and types 4 and 5 than in the other type groups. Contributions of wives were relatively less in families of types 8 and 9 and more in type 1 than in those of the other types. Sons, daughters, and other family members provided a much greater share of the total income of the families of types 8 and 9 than of the others. Nonmoney income from home-produced food was more than twice as important a component of income as nonmoney income from housing for all type groups in the former unit and for all except types 1, and 4 and 5 in the latter (table 64).

In the North Carolina-Mississippi villages, average earnings of husbands ranged from a low of \$350 for those in type-1 families to a high of \$438 for those in families of types 8 and 9; in the South Carolina-Georgia villages, husbands in the latter type group had average earnings below those of husbands in the other groups (table 68). Differences in the rank of the type groups with respect to the average earnings of husbands partially explain the differences in the ranks of their median incomes in the two village units.

Family Occupation and Income (Nonrelief Families)

South Carolina-Georgia Villages

Number of Families in Each Occupational Group

In these South Carolina-Georgia villages, 83 percent of the Negro nonrelief families depended chiefly on occupations classed as wage-earner, including domestic service, skilled and unskilled labor in canneries, textile mills, tobacco warehouses, and smaller local enterprises, such as ice plants and cotton gins, as well as farm work done by laborers who lived in the villages.

Only 11 percent of the families derived the largest share of their earnings from clerical, business, or professional occupations. Families of salaried professional workers, many of them teachers in the Negro village schools, comprised 5 percent of the Negro nonrelief group. Those supported by business independently operated, such as stores, lunchrooms, or dry-cleaning establishments, were the next most numerous in the white-collar group and constituted 4 percent of the families. The three subgroups whose chief earnings came from independent professional work, from salaried business, or from clerical positions, were each 1 percent or fewer of the families studied.

The occupational group designated as "other" in the tables was composed of families of farm operators and sharecroppers living in the villages, and those without earnings. Of the 61 families in the group, 31 received their major earnings from persons working as sharecroppers and 28 from operating farms; only 2 had no earnings (table 147). The almost complete absence of families living (without recourse to relief) on cash gifts, returns from investments, and nonmoney income from their owned homes is a reflection of the low general income level of the Negro group. Since there were so few families without earnings, this "other" occupational group will be designated as farm operators and sharecroppers in the discussion that follows.

Characteristics of Families and of Households in Each Occupational Group

Wage-earner families were younger than the others. The median age of these husbands was 38 years; that of husbands in clerical, business, and professional families, 49; of husbands in families of farm operators and sharecroppers, 53. More than half, 57 percent, of the husbands in the wage-earner families were under 40, compared with 28 and 20 percent of those in the two latter occupational groups (table 73).

TABLE 73.—AGE OF HUSBANDS: *Percentage distribution by age of husbands, by family occupation, Southeast villages, Negro families, 1935-36*

[Negro nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State and family occupational group	Fami- lies ¹	Distribution of husbands by age ²							
		20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75 or older
SOUTH CAROLINA-GEORGIA									
All occupations.....	No. 1,010	Pct. 25	Pct. 27	Pct. 18	Pct. 16	Pct. 7	Pct. 4	Pct. 2	Pct. 1
Wage-earner.....	842	29	28	17	14	7	3	1	1
Clerical, business, and professional.....	107	7	21	23	28	10	7	0	4
Other.....	61	10	10	20	34	5	13	8	0
NORTH CAROLINA-MISSISSIPPI									
All occupations.....	1,416	16	31	24	17	6	4	1	1
Wage-earner.....	1,101	18	33	24	15	5	3	1	1
Clerical, business, and professional.....	165	5	25	27	30	5	5	1	2
Other.....	150	6	21	28	17	11	8	6	3

¹ This is the same as the total number of husbands, since all families included in this study contained both husband and wife.

² Percentages are based on the total number of husbands in each class. In South Carolina-Georgia there was 1 wage-earner husband under 20 years of age.

The relatively younger wage-earner group was reflected in larger families, more children under 16 per family and fewer 16 or older, in comparison with the clerical, business, and professional group. Average size of the former families was 3.95 members, with 1.44 persons under 16 and 0.51 persons 16 or older (other than husband and wife); for the latter occupational group, families averaged 3.86 members, 1.20 persons under 16 and 0.65 persons 16 or older (other than husband and wife). The families of farm operators and sharecroppers were the largest of the three, averaging 4.55 members each. Persons under 16 as well as those 16 or older were relatively more numerous than in the two other occupational groups—averaging 1.56 and 1.00 per family.

In the clerical, business, and professional group 50 percent of the households included persons who were not members of the economic family, as compared with 36 percent of those of farm operators and sharecroppers, and 28 percent of those of the wage earners. The average number of nonfamily members per household in the three groups was 0.42, 0.32, and 0.26 year-equivalent persons (table 158).

Guests were reported by relatively more of the households of each occupational group than were other types of nonfamily members. The clerical, business, and professional group ranked first in this respect; 39 percent of the families reported guests, compared with 30 percent of the families of farm operators and sharecroppers, and 22 percent

of those of wage earners. Roomers and boarders were reported by 15 percent of the former families and by 5 and 8 percent, respectively, of the two latter groups. Only 7 of the 1,010 nonrelief Negro families had paid help living in the household at some time during the year; 4 of these families were in the wage-earner group, 1 in the clerical, business, and professional, and 2 in the other.

The average number of person-weeks during which families had these outsiders in their households was greatest in the clerical, business, and professional group—22 weeks, compared with 14 weeks in the wage-earner households, and 17 weeks in those of farm operators and sharecroppers.

Income Levels in Each Occupationa lGroup

The median income of the families in clerical, business, and professional occupations was \$620; of the families of farm operators and sharecroppers, \$457; of the wage-earner families, \$367. Only a small proportion, 6 percent, of the former group had incomes below \$250 compared with 15 and 25 percent of the two latter. In contrast, incomes of \$750 or more were reported by 38 percent of the clerical, business, and professional families, 23 percent of the farm operators and sharecroppers, and 4 percent of the wage-earner group (table 74).

Of the 92 families with incomes of \$750 or more, 40 were clerical, business, or professional; fewer, 38, were wage-earner though such families were almost eight times as numerous as the former occupational group; 13 were farm operators or sharecroppers; 1 had no income from earnings (table 147).

TABLE 74.—FAMILY INCOME AND SIZE: *Percentage distribution of families by income, quartiles of family income, and average size of family, by occupation, Southeast villages, Negro families, 1935-36*

[Negro nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Item	South Carolina-Georgia				North Carolina-Mississippi			
	All families	Wage-earner families	Clerical, business, and professional families	Other families ¹	All families	Wage-earner families	Clerical, business, and professional families	Other families ¹
	Per-cent 100	Per-cent 100	Per-cent 100	Per-cent 100	Per-cent 100	Per-cent 100	Per-cent 100	Per-cent 100
All incomes.....								
\$0-\$249.....	22	25	6	15	19	20	5	24
\$250-\$499.....	51	54	32	42	41	45	21	39
\$500-\$749.....	18	17	24	20	24	24	26	20
\$750-\$999.....	5	3	15	16	9	8	16	6
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	3	1	13	5	5	3	18	7
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	(?)	0	3	0	2	(?)	8	3
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	1	0	6	2	(?)	0	3	1
\$3,000 or over.....	(?)	0	1	0	(?)	0	3	0
Quartiles of family income:	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>
First quartile.....	253	250	398	310	288	277	488	256
Median.....	386	367	620	457	440	418	735	415
Third quartile.....	527	483	957	724	658	609	1,210	646
Average persons ³ per family.....	Number 3.98	Number 3.95	Number 3.86	Number 4.55	Number 3.50	Number 3.45	Number 3.48	Number 3.89

¹ Families that had no income from earnings and families of farm operators and sharecroppers living in villages.

² 0.50 percent or less.

³ Year-equivalent persons. See Glossary, Year-equivalent Person.

Sources of Income in Each Occupational Group

In the wage-earner group, average total income was \$381. Earnings, which provided 91 percent of the aggregate, averaged \$348 per family; money income from such sources as rents, gifts, and pensions averaged \$6, or 2 percent of the total. Only 9 percent of the Negro wage-earner families had income of this latter type and their average receipts were but \$61 each (table 149).

Owned homes that yielded nonmoney income were reported by 19 percent of the wage-earner families. The net value of occupancy of these homes for the year provided \$8 of the group's average income. An average of \$2 was derived from rent received as pay, and \$17 from home-produced food, making average total nonmoney income \$27, 7 percent of the total (tables 75 and 149).

In the clerical, business, and professional group, earnings provided 84 percent of aggregate income, a little smaller proportion than in wage-earner families. In amount, however, the average earnings of the former families, \$646, were almost twice as great as those of the latter; this difference accounted in large part for the difference in income levels of the two groups.

TABLE 75.—SOURCES OF INCOME BY OCCUPATION: *Average earnings per family and percentage of total family income derived from earnings, from money income other than earnings, and from nonmoney income, by occupation¹ and income, Southeast villages, Negro families, 1935-36*

[Negro nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State and family-income class (dollars)	Wage-earner families' income derived from 2—				Clerical, business, and professional families' income derived from 2—			
	Earnings 3		Money income other than earnings		Earnings 3		Money income other than earnings	
	Dol.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Dol.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
SOUTH CAROLINA-GEORGIA								
All incomes.....	348	91	2	7	646	84	4	13
0-499.....	280	92	1	7	307	86	1	13
500-999.....	572	91	2	7	597	87	2	13
1,000-1,499 4.....	958	82	6	12	847	77	9	14
NORTH CAROLINA-MISSISSIPPI								
All incomes.....	414	91	2	7	870	87	5	8
0-499.....	285	92	1	7	313	87	4	10
500-999.....	598	92	1	7	632	88	3	9
1,000-1,499.....	1,012	87	3	10	1,067	87	2	11
1,500-1,999 4.....	1,390	86	0	14	1,472	85	8	7

¹ Families in South Carolina-Georgia classed as other occupations received \$314 or 58 percent of their income from earnings, 7 percent from money income other than earnings, and 35 percent from nonmoney income. In North Carolina-Mississippi this group received \$344 or 67 percent from earnings, 6 percent from money income other than earnings, and 27 percent from nonmoney income.

² Percentages are based on the total family income in each class (table 149). They may not add to 100 because business losses, deducted from total family income, are not deducted in this table. See table 149.

³ Includes money earnings from all individual earners, from roomers and boarders, and from other sources not attributable to individuals. Averages are based on the number of families in each class (table 149).

⁴ Includes nonmoney income from owned homes, from rent as pay, and from home-produced food.

⁵ A few families that reported incomes in higher classes are not shown by income because of the small number of cases. See table 149.

Money income other than earnings was reported by 23 percent of the clerical, business, and professional families but it averaged only

\$35 per family (on an all-family basis) and provided as little as 4 percent of aggregate income. Families in these occupations fared somewhat better than the wage-earner group in home ownership; 56 percent had net nonmoney income from the occupancy of owned family homes. The average value of such income was \$45 on an all-family basis, 6 percent of total income. For home owners, the average income from this source was higher, \$79. About one out of eight of the families in this group received rent as pay for the services of family members (probably teachers and ministers for the most part)—a larger proportion than in the wage-earner families.

Although the clerical, business, and professional families were smaller than the wage-earner, the value of the home-produced food which they consumed was considerably greater, an average of \$47 compared with \$17, and constituted a somewhat larger proportion of aggregate income, 6 percent compared with 4 percent.

Families of farm operators and sharecroppers had an average total income of \$544. Of this, \$314 or 58 percent was earnings; money income other than earnings an average of \$41 or 7 percent; nonmoney income, \$189 or 35 percent. Income of this latter type was for the most part from home-produced food which had an average value of \$163 per family. Approximately one-third of the group had nonmoney income from occupancy of their owned homes; another third received rent as pay. Average net income from each of these two types of housing was \$13 per family on an all-family basis (table 149).

Responsibility for Family Support in Each Occupational Group

Principal breadwinners provided 73 percent of the aggregate income of wage-earner families—a little greater proportion than was received from this source by the clerical, business, and professional group. The difference in the proportion of the aggregate contributed by supplementary breadwinners was greater, 18 percent in the former group compared with 12 percent in the latter, as is shown below:

Occupational group:	Percentage of aggregate income received from—		
	Principal earner	Supplementary earners	Other sources ¹
Wage-earner.....	73	18	9
Clerical, business, and professional.....	70	12	18
Other (farm operators, sharecroppers, and others).....	54	4	42

¹ Includes money earnings from roomers and boarders or other sources not attributable to individuals.

While the share of family income contributed by principal breadwinners was similar in the wage-earner and the white-collar groups, the average earnings of such workers in the two occupational groups differed considerably, \$277 compared with \$545. The average period during which principal breadwinners had some employment was the same in the two groups, 48 weeks (table 160). However, it is possible that the workers in the former families were employed fewer days each week than those in the latter since there is less likelihood of lay-offs in clerical, business, and professional jobs than in wage-earner.

Secondary workers in the white-collar families made twice as much as did those in the wage-earner—an average of \$151 compared with

\$75; this ratio is similar to that noted above for the earnings of principal workers in the two groups (table 76). However, the total contributions of secondary workers were a smaller percentage of aggregate income in the former than in the latter occupational group, because of the smaller percentage of families having secondary breadwinners and the higher aggregate income of the white-collar group.

TABLE 76.—SUPPLEMENTARY EARNERS: *Percentage of families with supplementary earners, average amounts earned, and percentage of total family earnings derived from supplementary earners, by family occupation¹ and income, Southeast villages, Negro families, 1935-36*

[Negro nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State and family-income class (dollars)	Percentage ² of families with supplementary earners		Average ³ earnings per supplementary earner		Average ⁴ earnings per family from supplementary earners		Percentage ⁵ of family earnings derived from supplementary earners	
	Wage-earner	Clerical, business, and professional	Wage-earner	Clerical, business, and professional	Wage-earner	Clerical, business, and professional	Wage-earner	Clerical, business, and professional
SOUTH CAROLINA-GEORGIA								
All incomes.....	Percent 70	Percent 55	Dollars 75	Dollars 151	Dollars 69	Dollars 97	Percent 19.8	Percent 15.0
0-499.....	69	49	59	66	51	37	18.2	12.1
500-999.....	71	60	110	162	127	104	22.2	17.4
1,000-1,499 ⁶	83	57	240	222	280	175	29.2	20.7
NORTH CAROLINA-MISSISSIPPI								
All incomes.....	71	53	87	216	76	143	18.4	16.4
0-499.....	68	49	62	84	50	43	17.5	13.7
500-999.....	75	54	111	112	108	80	17.9	12.7
1,000-1,499.....	71	57	168	243	217	186	21.4	17.4
1,500-1,999 ⁶	(7)	54	233	285	642	176	46.2	12.0

¹ For data for families classed as other occupations see table 161.

² Percentages are based on the number of families in each class.

³ Averages are based on the number of supplementary earners in each class (table 161).

⁴ Averages are based on the number of families in each class, regardless of whether they had any supplementary earners.

⁵ Percentages are based on the total family earnings for each class (table 159).

⁶ A few families that reported incomes in higher classes are not shown by income because of the small number of cases. See table 161.

⁷ Percentages not computed for fewer than 10 cases.

Earnings of secondary breadwinners per family were smaller in relation to those of principal earners in the income class under \$500 than in that above, \$500-\$999. In the wage-earner group, earnings of the former workers were 18 percent of aggregate earnings at the lower level compared with 22 percent at the upper; in the clerical, business, and professional group, 12 and 17 percent, respectively. Contributions of principal earners were 81 and 77 percent of the aggregate earnings of wage-earner families at these two income levels; 87 and 82 percent, in the white-collar group.

In the occupational group composed largely of families of farm operators and sharecroppers, principal earners made an average of \$300 each, or a little more than those in wage-earner families. However, their contributions were an appreciably lower proportion of aggregate income, 54 percent as compared with 73 percent. Average income per family was higher in the former group, largely because of the greater nonmoney income from home-produced food. Supplementary earners

contributed only 4 percent of the total income of families of farm operators and sharecroppers. Thirty percent of the families had such workers. Their average earnings were \$51, or about one-sixth as great as those of the principal earners.

Husbands as breadwinners.

In the wage-earner group husbands provided 70 percent of aggregate income; wives contributed 15, and other individual earners, 6 percent; 9 percent came from other sources—joint family earnings, other money income, and nonmoney income from housing and home-produced food. In the clerical, business, and professional group, earnings of husbands were a little less important as a component of total income, 66 percent; wives contributed 14 percent, about the same proportion as in wage-earner families; other family members, 2 percent, a somewhat smaller share; while income from other sources was twice the percentage reported by the wage-earner group (table 77). Husbands in the families of farm operators and sharecroppers provided 53.3 percent of the group's income; wives and other family members, 4.3; income from other sources, 42.4 percent.

TABLE 77.—EARNINGS OF FAMILY MEMBERS AS A PERCENTAGE OF INCOME: *Percentage*¹ of total family income derived from earnings of husbands, of wives, of other family members, and from all other sources, by occupation² and income, Southeast villages, Negro families, 1935-36

[Negro nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State and family-income class (dollars)	Wage-earner families' income derived from—				Clerical, business, and profes- sional families' income derived from—			
	Hus- bands	Wives	Other family mem- bers	All other sources ³	Hus- bands	Wives	Other family mem- bers	All other sources ³
SOUTH CAROLINA-GEORGIA								
All incomes.....	Pct. 70.0	Pct. 14.9	Pct. 6.2	Pct. 9.0	Pct. 65.6	Pct. 14.3	Pct. 2.5	Pct. 18.4
0-499.....	71.8	15.7	4.6	7.9	63.5	19.4	3.0	14.1
500-999.....	68.3	12.6	9.5	9.6	64.3	19.4	1.3	15.6
1,000-1,499 ⁴	56.6	19.4	4.5	19.5	59.9	9.4	7.0	23.7
NORTH CAROLINA-MISSISSIPPI								
All incomes.....	71.5	13.7	5.0	9.8	68.7	14.6	3.0	14.2
0-499.....	72.2	16.1	2.5	9.2	65.9	11.8	5.1	17.8
500-999.....	72.5	12.2	6.0	9.3	71.3	10.7	4.5	13.6
1,000-1,499.....	65.7	9.2	10.3	14.8	68.8	12.9	5.0	13.3
1,500-1,999 ⁴	42.5	14.7	25.1	17.7	67.2	16.9	.3	15.6

¹ Percentages are based on the total family income in each class (table 149). They may not add to 100 because business losses, deducted from total family income, are not deducted in this table. See table 149.

² In South Carolina-Georgia, families classed as other occupations derived 53.3 percent of their income from husbands, 2.3 percent from wives, 2.0 percent from other family members, and 42.4 percent from all other sources. In North Carolina-Mississippi this group derived 59.7 percent from husbands, 3.3 percent from wives, 3.2 percent from other family members, and 33.9 percent from all other sources.

³ Includes money earnings from roomers and boarders or other sources not attributable to individuals, money income other than earnings, and nonmoney income from housing and home-produced food.

⁴ A few families that reported incomes in higher classes are not shown by income because of the small number of cases. See tables 149 and 159.

Differences in the per capita earnings of husbands in the three occupational groups were greater than the differences in the share of family support they assumed. Husbands in wage-earner families

made only about one-half as much as those in the white-collar group, \$274 compared with \$541. Those in families classed as farm operator and sharecropper made an average of \$300, not a great deal more than those in the wage-earner group (table 78).

TABLE 78.—HUSBANDS AS EARNERS: *Percentage of families with husbands as sole earners, average amounts received by earning husbands, and percentage of total family earnings derived from husbands, by family occupation¹ and income, South-east villages, Negro families, 1935-36*

[Negro nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State and family-income class (dollars)	Families with husbands as sole earners ²		Average ³ earnings per husband		Percentage ⁴ of family earnings derived from husbands	
	Wage-earner	Clerical, business, and professional	Wage-earner	Clerical, business, and professional	Wage-earner	Clerical, business, and professional
SOUTH CAROLINA-GEORGIA						
All incomes.....	Percent 29	Percent 41	Dollars 274	Dollars 541	Percent 77.0	Percent 79.1
0-499.....	29	46	225	243	77.5	73.3
500-999.....	29	38	436	469	75.3	74.9
1,000-1,499 ⁵	17	43	665	664	69.4	78.5
NORTH CAROLINA-MISSISSIPPI						
All incomes.....	23	45	332	705	79.2	79.4
0-499.....	29	47	232	257	79.0	76.4
500-999.....	25	45	484	524	79.3	80.5
1,000-1,499.....	29	43	767	842	75.8	78.9
1,500-1,999 ⁶	(⁶)	46	685	1,164	49.2	79.1

¹ In South Carolina-Georgia 67 percent of the families classed as other occupations had husbands as sole earners; average earnings per husband were \$300 or 92.2 percent of total family earnings. In North Carolina-Mississippi 60 percent of these families had husbands as sole earners; average earnings per husband were \$327 or 89.3 percent of total family earnings.

² Percentages are based on the number of families in each class.

³ Averages are based on the total number of earning husbands in each class (table 159).

⁴ Percentages are based on total family earnings in each class (table 75).

⁵ A few families that reported incomes in higher classes are not shown by income because of the small number of cases. See tables 160 and 161.

⁶ Percentages not computed for fewer than 10 cases.

Less than one-third, 29 percent, of the husbands in wage-earner families were sole earners. The proportion was higher in the white-collar group, 41 percent, and was highest, 67 percent, in the group of families of farm operators and sharecroppers. The three groups were more similar in the percentage of husbands who were the principal earners of their families, as is shown below:

Occupational group:	Percentage of families in which husband was—		
	Principal earner	Supplementary earner	Without earnings
Wage-earner.....	87	10	3
Clerical, business, and professional.....	83	11	6
Other (farm operators, sharecroppers, and others).....	97	--	3

Although husbands in wage-earner families were aided by secondary workers relatively more often than were those in the white-collar group, earnings of husbands constituted about the same percentage of the total earnings of the two groups, 77 and 79 percent.

Wives as breadwinners.

In the wage-earner families, 65 percent of the wives did paid work. Their earnings, which averaged \$87 each, provided 15 percent of the aggregate income of the group. In the white-collar group, the proportion of wives who earned was somewhat smaller, 55 percent. Their average earnings of \$202 were appreciably higher than those of the wives in wage-earner families, and provided approximately the same share, 14 percent, of the group's total income (table 79).

TABLE 79.—WIVES AS EARNERS: *Number and percentage of wives earning, average amounts earned, and percentage of total family earnings derived from wives, by occupation¹ and income, Southeast villages, Negro families, 1935-36*

[Negro nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State and family-income class (dollars)	Wives earning ²				Average ³ earnings per wife		Percentage ⁴ of family earnings derived from wives	
	Wage-earner families		Clerical, busi- ness, and pro- fessional fami- lies		Wage- earner families	Clerical, business, and pro- fessional families	Wage- earner families	Clerical, business, and pro- fessional families
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Dollars	Dollars	Percent	Percent
SOUTH CAROLINA-GEORGIA								
All incomes.....	549	65	59	55	\$7	\$202	16.2	17.2
0-499.....	435	66	21	51	72	135	16.9	22.4
500-999.....	104	62	25	60	129	227	13.9	22.7
1,000-1,499 ⁵	10	83	6	43	273	243	23.8	12.3
NORTH CAROLINA-MISSISSIPPI								
All incomes.....	747	68	80	48	92	299	15.1	16.7
0-499.....	480	68	19	44	74	96	17.6	13.6
500-999.....	241	68	33	48	117	160	13.3	12.2
1,000-1,499.....	22	63	16	53	170	296	10.6	14.8
1,500-1,999 ⁵	4	(⁶)	6	46	237	633	17.0	19.8

¹ In South Carolina-Georgia families classed as other occupations, 16 wives (26.2 percent) were earners. Average earnings were \$47, 3.9 percent of total family earnings. In North Carolina-Mississippi families of this group, 42 wives (28.0 percent) were earners. Average earnings were \$60, 5.0 percent of total family earnings.

² Percentages are based on the total number of wives in each class.

³ Averages are based on the corresponding number of earning wives in each class.

⁴ Percentages are based on the total family earnings for each class (table 75).

⁵ A few families that reported incomes in higher classes are not shown by income because of the small number of cases (table 159).

⁶ Percentages not computed for fewer than 10 cases.

In the families of farm operators and sharecroppers relatively fewer, 26 percent, of the wives were breadwinners. Their average earnings were \$47 each, considerably less than those of the wives in the two other groups.

In the clerical, business, and professional group, more than one-fourth of the breadwinning wives were the principal earners of their families; in the wage-earner group, 15 percent; in the other occupational group none of the earning wives carried this responsibility (table 160).

The percentage of wives that worked for money was somewhat greater in wage-earner families with incomes below \$500 than in those in the income class \$500-\$999. Their earnings were 17 and 14 percent, respectively, of the total earnings of families at these two levels. In

the white-collar group, relatively more of the wives were breadwinners in the higher of these two income classes than in the lower; their earnings were approximately the same share of total earnings of each income group.

Sons, daughters, and others as breadwinners.

Sons, daughters, and others, not husband or wife, provided 6.2 percent of the aggregate income of the wage-earner families, 2.5 percent of that of the white-collar group; and 2.0 percent of that of the group of farm operators and sharecroppers.¹⁷ In neither of the two former groups were their contributions half as great a share of the total as were those of wives (table 77).

The larger percentage of income derived from earnings of sons and daughters in families in the wage-earner than in the white-collar occupations reflects the greater number of earners per 100 families in the former than in the latter group, 30 compared with 14, as well as a smaller aggregate family income. Per capita earnings of such workers were \$79 and \$137 in the two groups (table 80).

TABLE 80.—EARNERS OTHER THAN HUSBAND AND WIFE: *Number and average earnings of earners other than husband and wife, and percentage of total family earnings derived from such earners, by occupation and income, Southeast villages, Negro families, 1935-36*

[Negro nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State, family occupational group, and income class	Earners other than husband and wife per 100 families	Average earnings of earners other than husband and wife				Percentage ³ of family earnings derived from earners other than husband and wife
		Per earner ¹			Per family ²	
		All	Male	Female		
SOUTH CAROLINA-GEORGIA						
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Wage-earner.....	30	79	94	62	24	6.8
\$0-\$499.....	24	59	61	57	14	5.0
\$500-\$999 ⁴	54	110	142	69	61	10.4
Clerical, business, and professional.....	14	137	176	102	20	3.0
Other.....	20	56	63	47	10	3.5
NORTH CAROLINA-MISSISSIPPI						
Wage-earner.....	22	104	124	80	23	5.5
\$0-\$499.....	15	53	58	48	8	2.7
\$500-\$999 ⁴	31	127	143	102	40	6.5
Clerical, business, and professional.....	20	152	150	153	31	3.5
Other.....	18	92	79	110	17	4.8

¹ Averages are based on the corresponding number of earning family members other than husband and wife in each class.

² Averages are based on the number of families in each class, regardless of whether they had any earners.

³ Percentages are based on the total family earnings for each class (table 75).

⁴ A few families that reported incomes in higher classes are not shown by income because of the small number of cases. See tables 159, 160, and 161.

Of the 188 breadwinning sons and daughters 16 or older in wage-earner families, 23 were principal earners; of the 12 in the clerical,

¹⁷ These figures do not include earning sons and daughters who were at home on a rooming and boarding basis and were not members of the economic family. Such sons and daughters were reported by only two of the nonrelief families (table 158). Since so few households were involved, the inclusion of such persons as family members and as earners would not have altered the ranking of the three groups with respect to the proportion of older sons and daughters earning. The group of family members other than husband and wife included sons, daughters, and a few other related persons, such as parents of the husband or wife, and daughters- and sons-in-law. However, since the other related persons were few in number, the group will be designated as "sons and daughters" in the interest of brevity.

business, and professional families, 2 had this role. In the other occupational group, all sons and daughters who earned were secondary workers.

In the wage-earner families, 44 percent of the sons and daughters 16 or older earned something during the year; in the white-collar group, only 17 percent; in the families of the farm operators and sharecroppers, 13 percent (table 81). In the families of the independent business and farm-operator groups, sons and daughters of this age may have worked at the family enterprises and not been counted as individual earners.

TABLE 81.—FAMILY MEMBERS EARNING: *Number and percentage of husbands, wives, and other family members earning, by occupation, Southeast villages, Negro families, 1935-36*

[Negro nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State and family occupational group	Families	Family members earning					Percentage ¹ of specified family members earning				
		All	Husbands	Wives	Others under 16	Others 16 or older	All	Husbands	Wives	Others under 16	Others 16 or older
SOUTH CAROLINA-GEORGIA											
All occupations.....	No. 1, 010	No. 1, 881	No. 978	No. 624	No. 71	No. 208	Pct. 46. 8	Pct. 96. 8	Pct. 61. 8	Pct. 4. 9	Pct. 37. 0
Wage-earner.....	842	1, 619	818	549	64	188	48. 6	97. 1	65. 2	5. 3	43. 6
Clerical, business, and professional.....	107	175	101	59	3	12	42. 4	94. 4	55. 2	2. 3	17. 1
Other ²	61	87	59	16	4	8	31. 3	96. 7	26. 2	4. 2	13. 1
NORTH CAROLINA-MISSISSIPPI											
All occupations.....	1, 416	2, 547	1, 376	869	55	247	51. 4	97. 2	61. 4	3. 7	39. 5
Wage-earner.....	1, 101	2, 064	1, 075	747	46	196	54. 4	97. 7	67. 9	4. 0	44. 2
Clerical, business, and professional.....	165	273	160	80	4	29	47. 6	96. 9	48. 5	2. 6	31. 9
Other ²	150	210	141	42	5	22	36. 1	94. 0	28. 0	2. 6	24. 2

¹ Percentages are based on the total number of specified family members in each class.

² Families that had no income from earnings and families of farm operators and sharecroppers living in villages.

One-fourth of the earners other than husband and wife in the wage-earner families were under 16. Their earnings, however, were small, averaging only \$19 each.

With so large a proportion of the wives, sons, and daughters in the wage-earner group working for money, the average number of breadwinners per family was 1.92; in the clerical, business, and professional group, the average was smaller, 1.64; in the families of farm operators and sharecroppers, 1.43. The latter group had the greatest average size and fared least well with respect to number of persons to be supported in relation to the number working for money (table 82).

TABLE 82.—FAMILY SIZE AND EARNERS: *Average number of persons and average number of earners in families, by occupation and income, Southeast villages, Negro families, 1935-36*

[Negro nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State and family-income class (dollars)	Average persons ¹ in—				Average ² earners in—			
	All families	Wage-earner families	Clerical, business, and professional families	Other families ³	All families	Wage-earner families	Clerical, business, and professional families	Other families ³
SOUTH CAROLINA-GEORGIA								
All incomes.....	Number 3.98	Number 3.95	Number 3.86	Number 4.55	Number 1.86	Number 1.92	Number 1.64	Number 1.43
0-499.....	3.81	3.80	3.65	4.18	1.82	1.86	1.56	1.40
500-999.....	4.49	4.58	3.75	5.23	2.00	2.15	1.64	1.55
1,000-1,499 ⁴	3.94	3.83	4.17	3.33	1.86	2.17	1.79	1.00
NORTH CAROLINA-MISSISSIPPI								
All incomes.....	3.50	3.45	3.48	3.89	1.80	1.87	1.65	1.40
0-499.....	3.27	3.26	3.02	3.45	1.72	1.80	1.49	1.31
500-999.....	3.76	3.70	3.55	4.72	1.90	1.97	1.71	1.64
1,000-1,499.....	3.92	4.10	3.75	3.80	1.99	2.29	1.77	1.60
1,500-1,999 ⁴	4.89	7.00	3.66	6.75	1.90	3.75	1.62	1.00

¹ Year-equivalent persons. See Glossary, Year-equivalent Person.² Averages are based on the number of families in each class.³ Families that had no income from earnings and families of farm operators and sharecroppers living in villages.⁴ A few families that reported incomes in higher classes are not shown by income because of the small number of cases. See tables 147, 160, and 161.TABLE 83.—OCCUPATION OF EARNERS: *Distribution of husbands, principal earners, and supplementary earners, by chief occupation, by family occupation, Southeast villages, Negro families, 1935-36*

[Negro nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Status and chief occupation of earners	South Carolina-Georgia			North Carolina-Mississippi		
	Wage-earner families	Clerical, business, and professional families	Other families ¹	Wage-earner families	Clerical, business, and professional families	Other families ¹
Families.....	Number 842	Number 107	Number 61	Number 1,101	Number 165	Number 150
Husbands:						
Wage-earner.....	807	9	1	1,064	7	0
Clerical, business, and professional.....	3	90	0	6	146	0
Farm-operator, sharecropper, and unknown.....	8	2	58	5	7	141
Principal earners: ²						
Wage-earner.....	838	1	1	1,095	4	0
Clerical, business, and professional.....	1	106	0	3	159	2
Farm-operator, sharecropper, and unknown.....	3	0	58	3	1	140
Supplementary earners: ²						
Wage-earner.....	742	38	25	923	60	58
Clerical, business, and professional.....	26	28	1	36	42	6
Farm-operator, sharecropper, and unknown.....	9	2	2	4	7	4

¹ Families that had no income from earnings and families of farm operators and sharecroppers living in villages.² Includes husbands as well as other family members.

Occupation of Husband and Others as Related to Family Occupation

The occupational classification of the principal earner was the same as that of the family in practically all of the families of both the wage-earner and the white-collar groups. Rarely did it happen that the pooled earnings of two or more secondary workers in occupations other than that of the principal worker determined the family's classification (table 83).

In the wage-earner families, 96 percent of the husbands were wage earners; in the white-collar group, relatively fewer, 84 percent, of the husbands were in the same occupational classification as that of their families. It will be recalled that a somewhat smaller percentage of the husbands in the latter than in the former group were chief breadwinners.

Of the supplementary earners in wage-earner families, 95 percent had work of the wage-earner type. In the white-collar group, relatively fewer, 41 percent, of the supplementary workers had the same occupational classification as their families; more than half had wage-earner jobs.

North Carolina-Mississippi Villages

A large share of the Negro families studied in both groups of Southeast villages depended chiefly on wage-earner occupations. However, the proportion in this occupational group in the North Carolina-Mississippi communities, 77 percent, was somewhat smaller than in those of South Carolina and Georgia, 83 percent. The proportion of Negro families engaged in clerical, business, or professional work was approximately the same in the two village units, 12 percent in the former and 11 percent in the latter. In both groups of villages, salaried professional and independent business families were more numerous than were independent professional, salaried business, or clerical families (tables 111 and 148).

The more agricultural character of the North Carolina-Mississippi villages is reflected in the greater proportion of families that were classed as farm operators or sharecroppers—11 percent, as compared with 6 percent in the more industrialized communities. Of the 150 families in other occupations (not wage-earner, clerical, business, or professional) in the former villages, 66 received their major earnings from operating farms, 76 from work as sharecroppers, and 8 were without earners (table 147).

Median income of nonrelief families in the wage-earner group in North Carolina-Mississippi villages was \$418; only 35 percent of the families received as much as \$500. Negro clerical, business, and professional families had a median income of \$735; 74 percent had incomes of \$500 or more. The median income of the wage-earner families was \$51 above that of the corresponding occupational group in the South Carolina-Georgia villages; that of the clerical, business, and professional, \$115 above. In contrast, the median income of the group of families of farm operators, sharecroppers, and those without earnings was lower in the North Carolina-Mississippi villages than in the other unit, \$415 compared with \$457 (table 74).

Responsibility for Family Support

In the wage-earner group in North Carolina and Mississippi earnings averaged \$414 per family and provided 91 percent of aggregate income; in the clerical, business, and professional group earnings averaged \$870 and accounted for 87 percent of income. The lesser importance of earnings as a component of the income of the latter group is associated with larger receipts of such money income as rents, gifts, or pensions, and of nonmoney income from home ownership than among the wage-earner families. In the other occupational group (farm operators, sharecroppers, and those without earnings) receipts from earnings averaged but \$344 or 67 percent of aggregate income (tables 75 and 149).

The share of family income contributed by principal earners was similar in the wage-earner and clerical, business, and professional groups—73 and 72 percent, respectively. However, a larger share of income was contributed by supplementary earners in the former than in the latter group, 17 percent as compared with 14 percent, as is shown below:

Occupational group:	Percentage of aggregate income received from—		
	Principal earner	Supplementary earners	Other sources ¹
Wage-earner.....	73	17	10
Clerical, business, and professional.....	72	14	14
Other (farm operators, sharecroppers, and others).....	60	6	34

¹ Includes money earnings from roomers and boarders or other sources not attributable to individuals.

Earnings of wage-earner families, to a greater extent than those of the business, professional, and clerical, were the contributions of several workers. In the wage-earner group, 71 percent of the families had more than one earner, as compared with 53 of those in business, professional, and clerical work. These secondary earners in the former group received much less than did those in the latter—an average of \$87 each, compared with \$216; had their earnings been divided equally among all families in each group, the wage-earner families would have received \$76 apiece; the clerical, business, and professional, \$143. Although the contributions of secondary earners in the former group averaged less per family than in the latter, they were a larger proportion of aggregate earnings—18 percent as compared with 16 (table 76).

Earnings of husbands provided 71.5 percent of the aggregate income of the Negro wage-earner families in these North Carolina-Mississippi villages; earnings of wives, 13.7; of sons, daughters, and others, 5.0; and 9.8 percent came from sources other than the contributions of individual breadwinners. In the clerical, business, and professional group, corresponding percentages were 68.7, 14.6, 3.0, and 14.2; contributions of husbands and of sons and daughters were a little smaller proportion of total income than in the wage-earner group; income from wives, a slightly larger proportion; and income from all other sources greater (table 77). This pattern of family support was similar to that found for these occupational groups in the South Carolina-Georgia villages.

Earnings of husbands in clerical, business, and professional families averaged \$705; of those in wage-earner families, \$332; of those in families of farm operators and sharecroppers, \$327. The difference

between the average earnings of the two former groups of husbands was greater, relatively, in this village unit than in the other village unit where the average for husbands in wage-earner families was \$274 and for those in clerical, business, and professional families, \$541 (table 78).

In the wage-earner families, the proportion of wives that worked for money was a little greater in the North Carolina-Mississippi villages than in those of South Carolina and Georgia, 68 percent compared with 65; in the clerical, business, and professional families the proportion of earning wives was smaller in the former than in the latter communities, 48 percent compared with 55. In both groups of villages, earnings of wives in the clerical, business, and professional families were more than double those of the wives in the wage-earner group (table 79).

There were 22 earners other than husband and wife per 100 wage-earner families in the North Carolina-Mississippi villages; 20 per 100 clerical, business, and professional families; and 18 per 100 families in the farm-operator and sharecropper group. The three groups thus were more similar with respect to number of such earners per 100 families than they were in the other village unit where the corresponding figures were 30, 14, and 20 (table 80).

The occupational classification of the husband and of the principal earner was the same as that of the family in the great majority of instances in the three occupational groups. A smaller proportion of secondary than of principal earners were in the family's occupational classification, as might be expected. In the clerical, business, and professional families, more than one-half (55 percent) of the secondary workers had jobs of a wage-earner type; in the other occupational group (farm operators, sharecroppers, and families without earnings) 85 percent of the secondary workers were wage earners. This situation was similar to that noted in the other villages (table 83).

Living Quarters, Home Tenure, and Rentals

South Carolina-Georgia Villages

Type of Living Quarters (Relief and Nonrelief Families)

One-family houses accommodated 92 percent of the native-Negro relief and nonrelief families studied in the South Carolina-Georgia villages. Those built for two families were next most numerous, although they sheltered only 6 percent of the families. The remaining 2 percent of these families lived in apartment houses or in other types of living quarters such as those in business buildings (table 172).

Relatively few home owners were in dwellings other than the one-family type. A greater proportion of renting than of owning families lived in two-family houses, apartments, and business buildings. Eighty-eight percent of the dwelling units in two-family houses and 91 percent of those in apartments and dwellings of other types (not one-family houses) were occupied by families that rented their living quarters. Renting families were lodged in 69 percent of the one-family houses.

Home Ownership ¹⁸*Home ownership, by family income and by age of husband
(relief and nonrelief families).*

Thirty percent of the Negro families in these villages lived in owned homes. In the nonrelief group 31 percent owned homes, as compared with 24 percent of the relief group. Home owners tended to be relatively more numerous in the upper-income classes, the proportion increasing in each succeeding income class—from 20 percent in the income class \$0–\$249 to more than four-fifths of the families with incomes of \$1,500 or over, as follows:

Family-income class and relief status:	Percentage ¹ of families owning homes
All families.....	30
Relief families.....	24
Nonrelief families.....	31
\$0–\$249.....	20
\$250–\$499.....	27
\$500–\$749.....	41
\$750–\$999.....	57
\$1,000–\$1,499.....	72
\$1,500 or over ²	82

¹ Percentages are based on the total number of home-owning and renting families in each class at date of interview (column 2, table 174).

² Data for the individual income classes above \$1,500 are not given because of the small number of cases in each.

The proportion of owners was greater among the families in which the husband was middle-aged or older than among those in which he was young. Sixty-three percent of the families in which the husband was 60 or older owned their homes, and only 7 percent of those in which he was under 30. The median age of husbands in all nonrelief home-owning families was 51 years; and of all those in renting families, 36 years (tables 84 and 175).

The relationship of both income and age to tenure is reflected in the differences among the income groups with respect to the proportion of Negro families owning homes. In each successively higher-income level a greater proportion of families were able to spend for home purchase. At each specific income level the percentage of families occupying owned homes tended to increase as the age of the husband increased; at the income level \$250–\$499, 71 percent of the families in which the husband was 60 or older occupied owned homes as compared with 7 percent of the families in which the husband was under 30. Moreover, the percentage of owners tended to increase with income in each specific age group of the husband. At the low-income level, \$0–\$249, where little current income could be available for home purchase, 26 percent of the families in which the husbands were in the age range 50–59 owned homes as compared with 40 percent of those in the class \$250–\$499.

The smaller proportion of owners than renters at income levels below \$750 and the larger proportion at higher levels is reflected in the median income of all nonrelief home-owning families, which was \$458 as compared with \$363 for renting families. The difference between these two medians, \$95, is more than twice as great as the average

¹⁸ The number of families that occupied owned homes at any time during the year is presented in tables 149 and 178. All other tables showing the number of owning families include only those that were home owners at the date of interview; families that changed living quarters between the end of the report year and the date of interview are excluded.

imputed net income from home ownership of owning families, \$45 (table 178). Classed by age of husband, the difference between the median income of the owning and that of the renting families ranged from \$76 to \$199, as is shown by the following figures:

Age of husband:	Median income of—	
	Owning families	Renting families
Under 30.....	¹ \$425	\$349
30-39.....	491	388
40-49.....	554	390
50-59.....	550	351
60 or older.....	370	256

¹ Based on fewer than 30 cases.

In each of the four age groups above 30 years the difference between the median family income of owners and renters was large enough to suggest a difference in the level of money income of the two tenure groups. The average imputed income from mortgaged homes and from mortgage-free homes of families in every income class below \$1,000 was less than \$65, for more than half of all owners (i. e., those with incomes under \$500) the average was \$25 or less (table 178). Therefore, it is probable that in the majority of cases the net income from owned homes was less than \$65.

TABLE 84.—HOME OWNERSHIP BY AGE OF HUSBANDS: *Number and percentage of families occupying owned homes, by age of husbands and family income,¹ Southeast villages, Negro families, 1935-36*

[Negro nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State and family-income class (dollars)	Families owning homes, by age of husband											
	All ages		Under 30 years		30-39 years		40-49 years		50-59 years		60 years or older	
	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.
SOUTH CAROLINA-GEORGIA												
All incomes.....	302	31	18	7	64	25	58	33	76	47	86	63
0-249.....	41	19	2	3	5	11	4	16	10	26	20	44
250-499.....	132	26	10	7	28	21	22	24	24	40	48	71
500-749.....	70	40	4	13	19	31	14	47	21	64	12	33
750-999.....	29	57	2	(²)	8	67	9	47	8	57	2	(²)
1,000 or over.....	30	75	0	—	4	(²)	9	75	13	76	4	(²)
NORTH CAROLINA-MISSISSIPPI												
All incomes.....	417	31	18	8	79	19	103	31	114	49	103	62
0-249.....	54	22	5	11	6	10	10	16	10	29	23	52
250-499.....	127	23	2	2	25	14	29	25	39	38	32	57
500-749.....	105	32	4	9	23	20	27	29	24	55	27	73
750-999.....	53	45	4	36	10	26	15	50	18	64	6	60
1,000-1,499.....	53	71	2	(²)	10	56	16	76	17	85	8	73
1,500 or over.....	25	81	1	(²)	5	(²)	6	(²)	6	(²)	7	(²)

¹ All data in this table apply only to the living quarters occupied at the date of interview. Families that changed living quarters between the end of the report year and the date of interview are excluded. Percentages are based on the total number of husbands in the specified age groups in each class (the sum of renters and owners in each class, table 175).

² Percentages not computed for fewer than 10 cases.

Mortgages on owned homes (nonrelief families).

Seventy-nine percent of the homes owned by the Negro nonrelief families in these Southeast villages were mortgage-free. Average imputed income from mortgage-free owned homes was two and one-half times greater than that for mortgaged homes, \$45 compared with \$18. Regardless of whether the homes were mortgaged or not, average nonmoney income from home ownership increased consistently with income.

Rents and Rental Values

Monthly rent and income (relief and nonrelief families).

Almost three out of four (72 percent) of the families that rented their homes paid less than \$5 a month in rent. Families with higher incomes paid higher rents than did those at the bottom of the income scale, but renters that paid as much as \$10 a month were only 2 percent of the entire group. Of the nonrelief renting families with incomes below \$500, only 1 percent paid monthly rents that reached or exceeded \$10 while in the class \$500-\$999, 8 percent reported these rents. Of the 10 families with incomes of \$1,000 or more, 5 paid rents of this amount (tables 85 and 174).

There was a tendency for the higher rents paid by the upper-income groups to absorb a smaller percentage of income than the lower rents paid by low-income families. In the income class \$0-\$249 rents averaging \$3 per month were 20 percent of the group's income; in the next higher class, \$250-\$499, rents averaged higher, \$4, but took a smaller share of income, 13 percent. For families with incomes of \$750-\$999, the proportion of income taken by rent was even less, 8 percent. For all income classes combined, the average rent of \$4 per month absorbed 12 percent of total income (table 86).

Monthly rental values of owned homes (relief and nonrelief families).

The home owners represented a higher-income group than the renters, with 35 percent of the owners as compared with 15 percent of the renters having incomes of \$500 or over. Hence, the occupancy of better homes by owners would be expected. However, average monthly rental values of owned homes were considerably higher than average rentals even when comparisons of owners and renters are confined within specific income classes (tables 173 and 174). Probably there is a tendency for owners to occupy somewhat better homes than renters at the same income level, and for home owners to put a rather high evaluation on their own homes.

The proportion of Negro families (relief and nonrelief) owning homes is smaller than that noted for the white families, 30 percent as compared with 36 percent; for the relief group, corresponding percentages were 24 and 26; and for the nonrelief group, 31 and 38. The average monthly rental value of the homes owned by the Negro nonrelief families was only \$9, or less than one-half that of the white nonrelief families, which indicates that somewhat better homes were occupied by the latter. The proportion of owned homes that were mortgage-free was greater among the Negro than among the white nonrelief families, 79 percent as compared with 71.

TABLE 85.—MONTHLY RENT: *Number of families occupying rented homes, average monthly rent, and percentage distribution of renting families by amount of monthly rent, by relief status, by income, by occupation, and by family type,¹ Southeast villages, Negro families, 1935-36*

[Negro families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State, relief status, family-income class, occupational group, and family type	Home- owning and renting fami- lies	Rent- ing fami- lies	Aver- age month- ly rent ²	Percentage ² of renting families reporting monthly rent of ³ —					
				Un- der \$5	\$5-\$9	\$10- \$14	\$15- \$19	\$20- \$24	\$25- \$29
SOUTH CAROLINA-GEORGIA									
All families.....	No. 1, 234	No. 865	Dol. 4	Pct. 72	Pct. 26	Pct. 2	Pct. (⁴)	Pct. 0	Pct. 0
Relief families.....	275	208	3	80	19	1	0	0	0
Nonrelief families.....	959	657	4	69	28	3	(⁴)	0	0
Income classes:									
\$0-\$249.....	202	161	3	86	13	1	0	0	0
\$250-\$499.....	497	365	4	72	27	1	(⁴)	0	0
\$500-\$749.....	169	99	5	42	50	7	1	0	0
\$750-\$999 ⁵	51	22	5	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)
Occupational groups:									
Wage-earner.....	800	591	4	70	28	2	0	0	0
Clerical, business, and profes- sional.....	104	39	6	43	31	21	5	0	0
Other.....	55	27	4	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)
Family-type groups:									
Type 1.....	288	183	4	79	19	2	0	0	0
Types 2 and 3.....	231	185	4	79	19	2	0	0	0
Types 4 and 5.....	223	133	4	60	37	2	1	0	0
Types 6 and 7.....	154	113	5	54	41	5	0	0	0
Types 8 and 9.....	63	43	5	52	36	10	2	0	0
NORTH CAROLINA-MISSISSIPPI									
All families.....	1, 645	1, 141	5	44	51	4	1	(⁴)	(⁴)
Relief families.....	296	209	5	51	47	2	0	0	0
Nonrelief families.....	1, 349	932	5	43	52	4	1	(⁴)	(⁴)
Income classes:									
\$0-\$249.....	246	192	4	62	36	2	0	0	0
\$250-\$499.....	549	422	5	45	53	2	(⁴)	0	0
\$500-\$749.....	330	225	6	33	59	8	0	(⁴)	0
\$750-\$999.....	118	65	6	26	55	14	5	0	0
\$1,000-\$1,499 ⁶	75	22	8	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)
Occupational groups:									
Wage-earner.....	1, 062	809	5	45	52	3	(⁴)	0	0
Clerical, business, and profes- sional.....	162	73	8	18	55	14	11	1	1
Other.....	125	50	5	45	47	8	0	0	0
Family-type groups:									
Type 1.....	586	429	5	46	49	4	1	0	0
Types 2 and 3.....	270	196	5	43	52	3	2	0	0
Types 4 and 5.....	277	163	6	32	59	6	1	1	1
Types 6 and 7.....	156	107	5	46	45	8	1	0	0
Types 8 and 9.....	60	37	6	44	44	9	3	0	0

¹ All data in this table apply only to the living quarters occupied at the date of interview. Families that changed living quarters between the end of the report year and the date of interview and families that received any part, or all, of their rent as a gift are excluded. (See table 174, footnote 1.) Families that received rent as pay are included; for these families the monthly rent is an estimated figure.

² Averages and percentages are based on number of renting families in each class that reported monthly rent. 1 family in South Carolina-Georgia and 2 in North Carolina-Mississippi did not report monthly rent.

³ No families reported a monthly rent over \$29.

⁴ 0.50 percent or less.

⁵ A few families that reported incomes in higher classes are not shown by income because of the small number of cases. See table 174.

⁶ Percentage distributions not computed for fewer than 30 cases.

TABLE 86.—RENT AND INCOME: *Number of renting families, average monthly rent paid, and percentage of total income spent for rent, by income,¹ Southeast villages, Negro families, 1935-36*

[Negro nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Family-income class (dollars)	South Carolina-Georgia			North Carolina-Mississippi		
	Renting families ²	Average ³ monthly rent	Percentage of total income spent for rent	Renting families ²	Average ³ monthly rent	Percentage of total income spent for rent
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Percent</i>
All incomes.....	657	4	12	932	5	14
0-249.....	161	3	20	192	4	28
250-499.....	365	4	13	422	5	16
500-749.....	99	5	11	225	6	12
750-999.....	22	5	8	65	6	9
1,000-1,249.....	7	8	9	15	9	10
1,250-1,499.....	1	4 3	(5)	7	7	6
1,500-1,749.....	0	-----	-----	3	15	12
1,750-1,999.....	0	-----	-----	1	4 12	(5)
2,000-2,249.....	0	-----	-----	1	4 9	(5)
2,250-2,499.....	1	4 10	(5)	-----	-----	-----
2,500-2,999.....	1	4 10	(5)	-----	-----	-----
3,000-3,499 ⁶	0	-----	-----	1	4 12	(5)

¹ Includes only those families that rented at the end of the report year and that did not change living quarters between the end of the report year and the date of interview.² Excludes families that received any part, or all, of their rent as a gift, as follows: 20 families in South Carolina-Georgia and 11 in North Carolina-Mississippi.³ Averages are based on the number of renting families in each class that reported monthly rent. 1 family in South Carolina-Georgia and 2 in North Carolina-Mississippi did not report monthly rent.⁴ Average based on fewer than 3 cases.⁵ Percentages not computed for averages based on fewer than 3 cases.⁶ The highest income reported by renting families fell in this class.

Housing as Related to Family Occupation (Nonrelief Families)

Type of dwelling and tenure.

Although one-family houses were occupied by the great majority of families of each occupational group, there were slight differences among the groups with respect to type of house occupied. Ninety-three percent of the clerical, business, and professional families were found in one-family houses; 92 percent of the wage-earner families; and 96 percent of the third occupational group, largely farm operators and sharecroppers. The same proportion, 6 percent, of each of the two major occupational groups lived in two-family houses, but only 4 percent of the third group.

In the clerical, business, and professional group 62 percent of the families were home owners, as compared with 26 percent of the wage-earner families, and 51 percent of the farm operators, sharecroppers, and those without earnings. Wage-earner families with incomes of \$1,000 or over were too few for comparison with clerical, business, and professional families at that level, but in the two income classes below \$1,000 the proportions of home owners in the clerical, business, and professional group were more than double those in the wage-earner group (table 87). Age differences in these two occupational groups were considerable also. At the income level \$0-\$499 the median age of the husbands in the wage-earner families was 37; in the clerical, business, and professional families, 49. At the next higher-income level, the median ages were 38 and 47, respectively.

TABLE 87.—HOME OWNERSHIP, RENTAL VALUE, AND RENT: *Percentage of families occupying owned homes, average monthly rental value of owned homes, and average monthly rent paid, by occupation and income,¹ Southeast villages, Negro families, 1935-36*

[Negro nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Family-income class (dollars)	South Carolina-Georgia						North Carolina-Mississippi					
	Wage-earner fam- ilies			Clerical, business, and professional families			Wage-earner fam- ilies			Clerical, business, and professional families		
	Percentage ² occupying owned homes	Average ³ monthly rental value	Average ⁴ monthly rent	Percentage ² occupying owned homes	Average ³ monthly rental value	Average ⁴ monthly rent	Percentage ² occupying owned homes	Average ³ monthly rental value	Average ⁴ monthly rent	Percentage ² occupying owned homes	Average ³ monthly rental value	Average ⁴ monthly rent
	Pct. 26	Dol. 8	Dol. 4	Pct. 62	Dol. 12	Dol. 6	Pct. 24	Dol. 8	Dol. 5	Pct. 55	Dol. 11	Dol. 8
All incomes-----												
0-499-----	22	6	4	49	7	5	19	6	5	36	8	6
500-999-----	37	9	5	76	11	7	30	8	6	49	10	8
1,000-1,499-----	100	16	-----	50	22	8	57	12	6	83	13	14
1,500-1,999 ⁵ -----	-----	-----	-----	(⁶)	15	-----	(⁶)	11	-----	67	11	14

¹ See table 85, footnote 1.² Percentages are based on the number of home-owning and renting families in each class.³ Averages are based on the number of home-owning families in each class (table 176).⁴ Averages are based on the number of renting families in each class that reported monthly rent. See table 85, footnote 2.⁵ A few families that reported incomes in higher classes are not shown by income because of the small number of cases. See table 176.⁶ Percentages not computed for fewer than 10 cases.

It will be recalled that 7 percent of the families received rent as pay for services of one or more of their members (table 149). However, 13 percent of the clerical, business, and professional group lived in homes provided as pay for services, as compared with only 4 percent of the wage-earner families. One-third of the other occupational group resided thus.

Rents and rental values.

The clerical, business, and professional families reported average monthly rent higher than that paid by wage-earner families, \$6 as compared with \$4. Lower rents were paid by the wage-earner families at each income level at which comparison is warranted (table 87).

Rents of \$10 or more per month were paid by only 2 percent of the wage-earner families, but by 26 percent of the clerical, business, and professional families. In contrast, rents of less than \$5 were paid by a larger proportion of the former group, 70 percent compared with 43 percent of the latter (table 85).

The average monthly rental value of the homes owned by the clerical, business, and professional families was higher than that of those owned by wage-earner families with comparable incomes. In each of these major occupational groups, the average rental value of owned homes exceeded average rents paid by renting families (table 176).

Housing as Related to Family Type (Nonrelief Families)

Tenure.

Among families of types 4 and 5, 40 percent lived in owned homes as compared with 20 percent of the younger families of types 2 and 3. Families of types 6 and 7, another group in which husbands were comparatively young, also ranked low in the proportion of home owners, 27 percent. The families of types 1, and 8 and 9, like those of types 4 and 5, ranked fairly high (table 88). It will be recalled that the median age of husbands in types 2 and 3 was 34 years and in types 6 and 7, 36 years, while in types 1, 4 and 5, and 8 and 9 the medians were higher, 41, 46, and 47 years, respectively.

TABLE 88.—HOME OWNERSHIP, RENTAL VALUE, AND RENT: *Percentage of families occupying owned homes, average monthly rental value of owned homes, and average monthly rent paid, by family type and income,¹ Southeast villages, Negro families, 1935-36*

[Negro nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Family-income class (dollars)	South Carolina-Georgia						North Carolina-Mississippi					
	All types	Family type 1	Family types 2 and 3	Family types 4 and 5	Family types 6 and 7	Family types 8 and 9	All types	Family type 1	Family types 2 and 3	Family types 4 and 5	Family types 6 and 7	Family types 8 and 9
PERCENTAGE ² OF FAMILIES OCCUPYING OWNED HOMES												
All incomes.....	31	36	20	40	27	32	31	27	27	41	31	38
0-499.....	25	30	14	31	21	32	23	23	18	30	24	14
500-999.....	45	58	36	36	33	33	35	29	34	44	33	42
1,000-1,499 ³	72	80	(⁴)	85	(⁴)	(⁴)	71	72	64	70	(⁴)	(⁴)
AVERAGE ⁵ MONTHLY RENTAL VALUE												
All incomes.....	\$0	\$8	\$8	\$9	\$9	\$6	\$8	\$8	\$9	\$9	\$9	\$10
0-499.....	6	6	6	6	6	6	7	6	6	6	8	7
500-999.....	9	10	8	9	11	7	8	8	8	9	7	10
1,000-1,499 ³	18	19	25	18	8	-----	12	14	13	11	11	11
AVERAGE ⁶ MONTHLY RENT												
All incomes.....	\$4	\$4	\$4	\$4	\$5	\$5	\$5	\$5	\$5	\$6	\$5	\$6
0-499.....	4	3	3	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	5
500-999.....	5	5	5	5	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
1,000-1,499 ³	8	7	8	8	10	8	8	7	9	9	6	6

¹ See table 85, footnote 1.

² Percentages are based on the total number of home-owning and renting families in each class.

³ A few families that reported incomes in higher classes are not shown by income because of the small number of cases. See table 177.

⁴ Percentages not computed for fewer than 10 cases.

⁵ Averages are based on the number of home-owning families in each class (table 177).

⁶ Average based on fewer than 3 cases.

⁷ Averages are based on the number of renting families in each class that reported monthly rent. See table 85, footnote 2.

At each income level a larger proportion of the families of types 1, and 4 and 5 owned homes than of those of types 2 and 3, and 6 and 7. The relative number of home owners tended to increase with each successively higher-income class, in all family-type groups where the number of cases was sufficient to warrant conclusions. For example,

31 percent of the families of types 4 and 5 with incomes below \$500 were home owners, as compared with 56 percent of those in the income class \$500-\$999.

Rents and rental values.

Among the family-type groups, the average level of rent payments differed only slightly. The larger families, those of types 6 and 7, and 8 and 9, paid an average of \$5 a month, while the other three groups paid \$4.

The family-type groups differed little in the average monthly rental values of owned homes. The families of types 8 and 9 had the lowest average rental value, \$6; those of types 1, and 2 and 3, \$8; and those of types 4 and 5, and 6 and 7, \$9. For each of the family-type groups, the average rental value of owned homes exceeded average rent paid by renting families. The difference between rental values and rents was greatest for families of types 4 and 5 (table 177).

North Carolina-Mississippi Villages

In the North Carolina-Mississippi villages, as in South Carolina and Georgia, more than 9 out of 10 of the native-Negro relief and nonrelief families studied lived in one-family houses. Four percent were lodged in two-family houses, and the remaining 2 percent in dwellings of other types.

The proportion of nonrelief families owning homes was the same as in the South Carolina-Georgia villages, but relatively more relief families were home owners. The percentage of home owners increased with income, as follows:

Family-income class and relief status:	Percentage ¹ of families owning homes
All families-----	31
Relief families-----	29
Nonrelief families-----	31
\$0-\$249-----	22
\$250-\$499-----	23
\$500-\$749-----	32
\$750-\$999-----	45
\$1,000-\$1,499-----	71
\$1,500-\$1,999-----	79
\$2,000 or over ² -----	83

¹ Percentages are based on the total number of home-owning and renting families in each class at date of interview (column 2, table 174).

² Data for the individual income classes above \$2,000 are not given because of the small number of cases in each.

The median income of all nonrelief home-owning families was greater than that of all nonrelief renting families, \$565 as compared with \$411. This reflects the smaller proportion of owners than renters at income levels below \$1,000 and the larger proportion at higher levels.

Only 22 percent of the Negro nonrelief home-owning families in these villages owned homes that were mortgaged. This percentage was practically the same as the corresponding figure for Negro families in the South Carolina-Georgia villages (table 178).

The average monthly rent paid by nonrelief families occupying rented homes was \$5 a month, or \$1 higher than that paid by Negro families in the South Carolina-Georgia villages. This same difference

appeared at every income level where there were enough cases for comparison. The percentage of total income spent for rent was likewise greater at every income level than in South Carolina and Georgia (table 86).

The estimated average rental value of owned homes for the non-relief families, \$8, was \$1 lower than that of Negro families in the other village unit. Only slight differences between the two units were apparent in each income class below \$1,000 (table 173).

The differences among the occupational groups with respect to type of house occupied were slight—93 percent of the wage-earner families and 97 percent of those in each of the other two groups lived in one-family houses. Fewer of the clerical, business, and professional families in this unit occupied owned homes than in the South Carolina-Georgia villages—55 percent as compared with 62 percent. The corresponding wage-earner figures are 24 and 26 percent, respectively (tables 87 and 172).

Fewer families of type 1 and more of each of the other family-type groups were home owners than those in South Carolina and Georgia. In type 1, and in types 2 and 3 only 27 percent of the families occupied owned homes, while in types 4 and 5, 41 percent were home owners. Renting families of types 4 and 5, and 8 and 9 paid \$6 a month, while all other types paid \$5. Owning families of types 8 and 9 had the highest average monthly rental value, \$10; families of type 1, the lowest, \$8 (table 88).

SECTION 3. SMALL-CITY FAMILIES IN THE SOUTHEAST REGION

Cities Studied

Description of the Cities

Four small cities were studied in the Southeast region—Gastonia, N. C., Sumter, S. C., and Albany and Griffin, Ga. Sumter and Griffin were surveyed by the Bureau of Home Economics, Gastonia and Albany by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Each Bureau in its series of reports presents data concerning composition, income, occupation, and housing of the families of the two cities it surveyed. In order to provide a sample adequate for the study of consumption, the samples from the four cities have been grouped together, and the data concerning them are presented in part 2 of this report by the Bureau of Home Economics. Since the reports on family income are designed to serve as a background for those on expenditures, summary data for Gastonia and Albany are included in this part (table 112).

Sumter, with a 1930 population of 11,800, is the county seat of Sumter County. The surrounding farm area is devoted largely to the raising of tobacco and cotton, and this city is a marketing center and receives much of the trade from these farms. Several industries are located here, including a furniture factory and other lumber-processing establishments. Because it is situated on one of the national highways, a route for tourist traffic from New York to Florida and to the Gulf, tourist homes and related enterprises have flourished, particularly during the winter months. Sumter has a Negro college with an enrollment of about 500 students.

Griffin is a city of about the same size as Sumter; in 1930 its population was 10,300. Farmers in the surrounding area produce cotton as their major commercial crop. While Griffin is a marketing center for farmers, it is dependent chiefly on textile industries. A number of mills producing cotton cloth, silk hosiery, underwear, and other knit goods are located in or just outside the city, and employ a large share of the working population of the community.

In Sumter 49 percent of the families were Negro, according to the 1930 census; in Griffin, 35 percent. There were 11 other small cities in these two States that had a population within the range of 10,000–20,000 persons; in 4 of these, Negro families numbered 40 to 50 percent of the total number; in 3, 25 to 40 percent. These 7 thus resembled Sumter and Griffin in this respect. Of the four others, three had a higher proportion—50 to 60 percent—of Negro families; one, a smaller proportion, below 25 percent.

Size of Sample

In Sumter and Griffin all addresses were visited in obtaining the record-card sample. Twenty-six percent of the white and 48 percent of the Negro families that gave record-card data were ineligible for

inclusion in the income study; most of those excluded were broken or one-person families (tables 187 and 188). Acceptable schedules were obtained from 815 white and 636 Negro families in Sumter and from 741 white and 349 Negro families in Griffin.

White Families in Cities

Composition of the Native-White, Unbroken Families and of Their Households (Eligible Families, Relief and Nonrelief)

Size and Type of Family

In each city approximately one-fifth of the native-white, unbroken families consisted of two persons only, the husband and wife. Families of five or more constituted 36 percent of the total group in Sumter and 29 percent in Griffin (table 89).

The average size of the white unbroken families was thus greater in Sumter, 4.12 persons, than in Griffin, 3.94 persons. This difference in the average size of family reflects a relatively larger number of children under 16 in Sumter—an average of 1.48, compared with 1.29 in Griffin. The average number of persons 16 or older was approximately the same in both cities, 0.63 and 0.64. This greater frequency of children among white families in Sumter is reflected in the distribution of families by composition type. In Sumter 17 percent of the families were of type 2, having 1 child under 16; in Griffin 15 percent. Types 6 and 7 (families of 5 to 8 persons) accounted for 20 percent of the total group in Sumter, compared with 14 percent in Griffin, as is shown below:

Family types:	Percentage distribution of families in—	
	Sumter, S. C.	Griffin, Ga.
All-----	100	100
1-----	19	21
2-----	17	15
3-----	12	13
4-----	17	21
5-----	11	14
6-----	11	8
7-----	9	6
8-----	2	1
9-----	2	1

Relief families which included a relatively greater number of large families than those independent of relief, comprised a larger proportion of the total white group in Sumter than in Griffin. The non-relief families of the former city were larger than those of the latter; average number of persons per family was 4.04 compared with 3.87.

Age of Husbands and of Wives

Approximately half of the husbands and as many wives were in the age range 30-49 in both cities. Young families were more prevalent than in cities studied in other regions; 18 percent of the husbands and 29 percent of the wives were under 30 years of age in Sumter; percentages for Griffin were similar (table 90).

TABLE 89.—SIZE OF FAMILY: *Percentage distribution of relief and nonrelief families by number of persons in family, by number of persons other than husband and wife under 16 years of age, and by number 16 or older, Southeast small cities separately, white families, 1935-36*

[White families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Persons ¹ (number)	Families by number of persons in family		Families by number of persons ² under 16 years of age		Families by number of persons ² 16 or older	
	Sumter, S. C.	Griffin, Ga.	Sumter, S. C.	Griffin, Ga.	Sumter, S. C.	Griffin, Ga.
	Percent 100	Percent 100	Percent 100	Percent 100	Percent 100	Percent 100
All families.....						
None.....			32	36	62	58
1.....			27	25	20	26
2.....	19	21	19	21	12	11
3.....	24	26	10	10	4	4
4.....	21	24	7	5	2	1
5.....	16	12	4	2	(³)	(³)
6.....	8	11				
7.....	7	3	1	1	0	0
8.....	3	2				
9 or more.....	2	1				

¹ Year-equivalent person. See Glossary, Year-equivalent Person.² Other than husband and wife.³ 0.50 percent or less.TABLE 90.—AGE OF HUSBANDS AND OF WIVES: *Percentage distribution of husbands and of wives in relief and nonrelief families, by age, Southeast small cities separately, white families, 1935-36*

[White families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State, city, and relationship	All ages	Under 20 years	20-29 years	30-39 years	40-49 years	50-59 years	60-64 years	65-69 years	70-74 years	75 or older
SOUTH CAROLINA, SUMTER										
Husbands.....	Pct. 100	Pct. (1) 3	Pct. 18	Pct. 26	Pct. 24	Pct. 19	Pct. 6	Pct. 4	Pct. 1	Pct. 2
Wives.....	100		26	29	21	16	3	2	(1)	(1)
GEORGIA, GRIFFIN										
Husbands.....	100	(1) 1	17	28	23	20	5	4	2	1
Wives.....	100		29	29	20	15	4	2	(1)	(1)

¹ 0.50 percent or less.

The median age of husbands in type-1 families (husband and wife only) was 41 years in Griffin and 38 in Sumter; this second median is more than 10 years below that found in the seven North Central small cities included in this study. Husbands in families of types 8 and 9 and types 4 and 5 tended to be older than those in the other type groups, as is indicated by their median age, shown below:

Family-type group:	Median age of husbands in—	
	Sumter, S. C.	Griffin, Ga.
1.....	38	41
2 and 3.....	35	34
4 and 5.....	52	49
6 and 7.....	39	38
8 and 9.....	55	¹ 52

¹ Based on fewer than 30 cases.

Households

Nonfamily members, such as roomers and boarders, tourists, transients, paid help, and guests, were reported by 53 percent of the families in the two cities combined. More nonrelief than relief families reported persons other than members of the economic family living with them during the year. Families of the nonrelief group that had nonfamily members in the household had an average of 0.61 such persons; those of the relief group, an average of 0.40 (table 126).

Guests that stayed in the household 1 night or longer were reported by 42 percent of the families or by more than reported any other type of nonfamily member. Guest-weeks per family reporting guests amounted to an average of 8. Sons and daughters living at home on a roomer-boarder basis were reported by 4.5 percent of the families; other roomers with board by 8.1 percent, and roomers without board by 4.2 percent. Relatively few, 3.5 percent, of the families had paid help living in the household; maids and other household employees usually have their own living quarters in these cities.

Income Levels of Native-White, Unbroken Families (Relief and Nonrelief)

In Sumter, one-half of the native-white, unbroken families, relief and nonrelief combined, had incomes below \$1,384. Relief families, comprising 14 percent, were counted in the lower one-half of the income distribution. In Griffin one-half of the families (including the 9 percent that had received relief) had incomes below \$1,186. Families that received as much as \$3,000 accounted for 12 percent of the group in Sumter and 5 percent in Griffin (table 91).

TABLE 91.—FAMILY INCOME: *Number of families and percentage distribution by relief status and income, Southeast small cities separately, white families, 1935-36*

[White families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Relief status and family-income class (dollars)	Sumter, S. C.		Griffin, Ga.		Relief status and family-income class (dollars)	Sumter, S. C.		Griffin, Ga.	
	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.		No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.
All families.....	815	100	741	100	Nonrelief families—Con.	57	7	99	13
Relief families.....	113	14	64	9	1,250-1,499.....	78	9	74	10
Nonrelief families...	702	86	677	91	1,500-1,749.....	60	7	40	5
0-249.....	5	1	4	1	1,750-1,999.....	47	6	40	5
250-499.....	29	4	21	3	2,000-2,249.....	35	4	21	3
500-749.....	71	9	74	10	2,250-2,499.....	62	8	22	3
750-999.....	75	9	121	17	2,500-2,999.....	42	5	10	1
1,000-1,249.....	84	10	116	16	3,000-3,499.....	18	2	11	1
					3,500-3,999.....	39	5	24	3
					4,000 or over ¹ ...				

¹ Largest income reported, over \$20,000.

White families that included a husband and a wife, both native-born, tended to have higher incomes than Negro families and other white families (one-person, broken, and foreign-born). Hence the income distribution of this selected group does not provide a measure of the income level of the entire population in these cities. The group of unbroken Negro families included in the study had comparatively

low incomes. The one-person, foreign-born, and broken families, both white and Negro, according to information obtained in a small sample studied, also had lower incomes than the native-born, unbroken white families. The income level of the entire population in these two cities, therefore, would be much below that found for the white group studied.

Native-white, unbroken nonrelief families had a median income of \$1,596 in Sumter, and of \$1,256 in Griffin. In Sumter 14 percent of the nonrelief group had incomes of \$3,000 or more, in Griffin 7 percent (tables 92 and 112).

Family Occupation and Income (Nonrelief Families)

The higher incomes of the white, eligible, nonrelief families in Sumter as compared to Griffin reflect the occupational composition of the two groups. In Griffin, textile mills provided a large share of the available employment and 64 percent of the nonrelief families depended chiefly on wage-earner occupations. Clerical occupations supported 14 percent; business or professional, 21 percent. Although Sumter had some industrial establishments, trade was almost as important as a source of employment, according to the 1930 census. Of the white families studied, 41 percent were wage-earner; 23 percent, clerical; and 34 percent, business or professional. In both cities families dependent on business were more than three times as numerous as those in the professional group. Families in the fourth occupational group were few in these cities, but 1 and 2 percent, respectively; all of them were without earning members except 1 family classed as farm-operator (tables 92 and 113).

TABLE 92.—QUARTILES OF FAMILY INCOME AND SIZE OF FAMILY: *Percentage distribution of families, quartiles of family income, and average number of persons per family, by occupation, Southeast small cities separately, white families, 1935-36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Occupational group (1)	Sumter, S. C.					Griffin, Ga.				
	Percent- age dis- tribution ¹	Income			Average persons per family ²	Percent- age dis- tribution ¹	Income			Average persons per family ³
		First quar- tile	Me- dian	Third quar- tile			First quar- tile	Me- dian	Third quar- tile	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
	Pct. 100	Dol. 985	Dol. 1,596	Dol. 2,396	No. 4.04	Pct. 100	Dol. 895	Dol. 1,256	Dol. 1,746	No. 3.87
All occupations.....										
Wage-earner.....	41	709	1,054	1,586	4.26	64	811	1,094	1,445	3.89
Clerical.....	23	1,346	1,825	2,547	3.99	14	1,171	1,597	2,174	4.06
Business and professional ⁴	34	1,558	2,221	3,143	3.87	21	1,328	1,938	3,018	3.68
Independent business.....	13	1,312	1,988	2,920	4.03	10	1,756	1,750	3,062	3.61
Independent professional.....	3	⁵ 1,938	⁵ 5,000	⁵ 6,607	4.18	1	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	4.57
Salaried business.....	13	1,602	2,250	3,159	3.80	6	1,547	2,000	2,875	3.94
Salaried professional.....	5	1,634	2,396	2,946	3.45	4	⁵ 1,250	⁵ 1,950	⁵ 2,500	3.25
Other occupations ⁴	2	⁵ 531	⁵ 1,062	⁵ 1,938	2.66	1	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	3.14

¹ Percentages are based on the total number of families in each city unit.

² Year-equivalent persons. See Glossary, Year-equivalent Person.

³ For number of families in the business and professional subgroups see table 113.

⁴ Families that had no income from earnings, and 1 farm-operator family living in Sumter.

⁵ Medians and quartiles based on fewer than 30 but more than 9 cases.

⁶ Medians and quartiles not computed for fewer than 10 cases.

The income level of white nonrelief families in the wage-earner group differed little in the two cities. The medians were \$1,094 in Griffin and \$1,054 in Sumter. This is in general accord with the tendency for the wage-earner group to show less variation in income level than other occupational groups, both in a given community and from one community to another.

Clerical families in Griffin had a median income of \$1,597, or \$228 below that for the corresponding occupational group in Sumter. Median incomes of the business and professional group were \$1,938 and \$2,221 in the two cities.

Family Income and Earners (Nonrelief Families)

Sources of Income

Nearly all of the white families in Sumter and Griffin had some earnings, and they provided a little more than nine-tenths of total income. Rents, interest, pensions, cash gifts, and similar sources provided 5 percent. The largest share of such income was from rents, with interest and dividends ranking second, and pensions, annuities, and benefits, third. The remainder, less than 5 percent of the aggregate in both cities, was nonmoney income from housing (table 93).

TABLE 93.—SOURCES OF FAMILY INCOME:¹ *Average*² *amount and percentage of income derived from specified sources, and average*³ *amount of business losses, by income, Southeast small cities separately, white families, 1935-36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State, city, and family-income class (dollars)	Families	Total family income	Money income from—			Business losses	Non-money income	Distribution of total income ⁴			
			All sources (net) ³	Earnings	Other sources			Money income from—			Non-money income
								All sources (net) ³	Earnings	Other sources	
	No. 702	Dol. 1,908	Dol. 1,829	Dol. 1,734	Dol. 98	Dol. 3	Dol. 79	Pct. 96	Pct. 91	Pct. 5	Pct. 4
SOUTH CAROLINA, SUMTER											
All incomes.....											
0-499.....	34	377	370	355	15	(5)	7	98	94	4	2
500-999.....	146	751	736	719	17	0	15	98	96	2	2
1,000-1,499.....	141	1,211	1,186	1,139	47	(5)	25	98	94	4	2
1,500-1,999.....	138	1,720	1,655	1,599	58	2	65	96	93	3	4
2,000-2,999.....	144	2,441	2,313	2,235	88	10	128	95	91	4	5
3,000 or over.....	99	4,620	4,393	4,009	389	5	227	95	87	8	5
GEORGIA, GRIFFIN											
All incomes.....	677	1,572	1,520	1,447	74	1	52	97	92	5	3
0-499.....	25	378	378	369	9	0	0	100	98	2	0
500-999.....	195	778	763	740	23	(5)	15	98	95	3	2
1,000-1,499.....	215	1,234	1,203	1,153	50	(5)	31	97	93	4	3
1,500-1,999.....	114	1,689	1,650	1,603	47	0	39	98	95	3	2
2,000-2,999.....	83	2,353	2,256	2,202	54	(5)	97	96	94	2	4
3,000 or over.....	45	5,543	5,253	4,720	546	8	255	95	85	10	5

¹ See table 114 for definitions of terms used in this table.

² Averages are based on the total number of families in each class.

³ The sum of earnings and money income from other sources, with business losses deducted.

⁴ Percentages are based on the average family income for each class.

⁵ \$0.50 or less.

Families with nonmoney income from home ownership were relatively more numerous in Sumter than in Griffin, 30 percent as compared with 21 of the nonrelief group. This difference was related to the housing situation in the two cities. In Griffin with its textile mills, company-owned dwellings sheltered a considerable proportion of the group employed in industry. The availability of such dwellings undoubtedly affected the tendency toward home ownership; only 11 percent of the wage-earner families studied in Griffin were home owners compared with 16 in Sumter.

Responsibility for Family Support

In approximately nine-tenths of the white nonrelief families in each city the husband was the chief breadwinner. Differences in the opportunities for earning in the two cities are reflected in the employment of family members other than the husband and in the percentage of aggregate family earnings they contributed. In Griffin, more than one-third, 36 percent, of the wives worked for money, and their earnings were 11 percent of total family earnings. Breadwinners other than husband and wife numbered 29 per 100 families and provided 9 percent of total earnings. In Sumter, the proportion of wives who earned was only about one-third as great as in Griffin—13 percent—and their contributions were but 3 percent of all earnings; breadwinning sons, daughters, and others (not husband or wife) numbered 25 per 100 families and contributed 7 percent (table 138). Five out of ten husbands in the Griffin families were sole earners; 7 out of 10 in Sumter. Husbands contributed 78 percent of earnings of families studied in the former city, 89 in the latter.

Both average total income and average earnings were higher for white nonrelief families in Sumter than in Griffin, although the Sumter families had an average of only 1.35 earners each, as compared with the average of 1.58 in Griffin. Average earnings of husbands differed more in the two cities than did those of other family members. Husbands in Sumter made an average of \$1,608; those in Griffin, about three-fourths as much, \$1,207. Average earnings of wives in the two cities were \$425 and \$433, respectively; of other family members, \$472 and \$468 (table 138). Differences in the average earnings of husbands are related to differences in occupational distribution; in Sumter 41 percent of the husbands were wage earners and 33 percent were in business or professions, while in Griffin the two percentages were 61 and 19. A smaller proportion of the husbands in the former city than in the latter, 4 percent compared with 7, were without earnings (table 132). Among the supplementary earners, wage earners were also a larger proportion in Griffin than in Sumter.

Family Composition and Income (Relief and Nonrelief Families)

In Sumter, the proportion of families that had received relief or were self-supporting with incomes of less than \$1,000 ranged from 25 percent of those of type 4 and of type 5 to 46 percent of those of type 6. Types 1, 2, and 3 tended to have relatively fewer families on relief and relatively more that maintained themselves on incomes of less than \$500 than did the other type groups composed of larger families or those that tended to be older. In Griffin, where the general income

level was lower than in Sumter, there were relatively more families of each type group (except types 3 and 6) in the relief group and the nonrelief group below the \$1,000-income line. Percentages ranged from 32 for families of type 3 to 49 for families of type 7. The comparative income position of the family-type groups thus did not follow a consistent pattern in the two cities (table 94).

TABLE 94.—FAMILY TYPE AND INCOME: *Number of families and percentage distribution by relief status and income, by family type, Southeast small cities separately, white families, 1935-36*

[White families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State, city, relief status, and family-income class (dollars)	Families of type 1—							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8 and 9
SOUTH CAROLINA, SUMTER								
All families.....	Number 152	Number 139	Number 99	Number 135	Number 88	Number 93	Number 75	Number 34
Relief families.....	15	15	8	16	15	23	18	3
Nonrelief families.....	137	124	91	119	73	70	57	31
0-499.....	15	7	4	4	0	1	3	0
500-999.....	34	29	24	14	7	19	12	7
1,000-1,499.....	22	27	19	20	16	18	14	5
1,500-1,999.....	30	28	11	25	16	10	11	7
2,000-2,999.....	18	24	18	33	20	12	12	7
3,000 or over.....	18	9	15	23	14	10	5	5
All families.....	Percent 100	Percent 100	Percent 100	Percent 100	Percent 100	Percent 100	Percent 100	Percent 100
Relief families.....	10	11	8	12	17	25	24	9
Nonrelief families.....	90	89	92	88	83	75	76	91
0-499.....	10	5	4	3	0	1	4	0
500-999.....	22	21	25	10	8	20	16	21
1,000-1,499.....	14	19	19	15	18	19	18	14
1,500-1,999.....	20	21	11	19	18	11	15	21
2,000-2,999.....	12	17	18	24	23	13	16	21
3,000 or over.....	12	6	15	17	16	11	7	14
GEORGIA, GRIFFIN								
All families.....	Number 154	Number 110	Number 100	Number 155	Number 102	Number 60	Number 41	Number 19
Relief families.....	8	6	4	19	15	0	8	4
Nonrelief families.....	146	104	96	136	87	60	33	15
0-499.....	10	1	3	6	1	2	2	0
500-999.....	49	37	25	34	19	19	10	2
1,000-1,499.....	46	34	34	41	29	18	9	4
1,500-1,999.....	19	16	17	26	18	11	5	2
2,000-2,999.....	16	12	11	17	15	4	5	3
3,000 or over.....	6	4	6	12	5	6	2	4
All families.....	Percent 100	Percent 100	Percent 100	Percent 100	Percent 100	Percent 100	Percent 100	Percent (?)
Relief families.....	5	5	4	12	15	0	20	(?)
Nonrelief families.....	95	95	96	88	85	100	80	(?)
0-499.....	7	1	3	4	1	3	5	(?)
500-999.....	32	33	25	22	18	32	24	(?)
1,000-1,499.....	30	31	34	26	28	30	22	(?)
1,500-1,999.....	12	15	17	17	18	18	12	(?)
2,000-2,999.....	10	11	11	11	15	7	12	(?)
3,000 or over.....	4	4	6	8	5	10	5	(?)

¹ For description of family types see Glossary, Family Type.

² Percentage distributions not computed for fewer than 30 cases.

Of the children in white families in both Sumter and Griffin that had received relief, more than four-fifths were in families of five or more members—types 5, 6, 7, and 9, as is shown below:

Family type:	Percentage distribution of persons under 16 years of age in families of specified types		
	All families	Nonrelief families	Relief families
All.....	100	100	100
2.....	11	12	6
3.....	19	21	8
4.....	4	4	4
5.....	16	16	18
6.....	23	23	23
7.....	21	19	31
9.....	6	5	10

Families of these type groups—5, 6, 7, and 9—carried more than their proportional share of the responsibility for child maintenance in these cities as they did in the villages. Although they comprised only 31 percent of all families studied, they included two-thirds, 66 percent, of the children under 16. Of the children in nonrelief families with incomes of less than \$1,000, those in families of types 2, 3, and 4 (three or four members) fared better than those in the larger families; but less than one-half were in the smaller family groups (table 95).

TABLE 95.—CHILDREN UNDER 16: *Number and percentage distribution of persons¹ under 16 years of age, by family type, relief status, and income, Southeast small cities combined, white families, 1935-36*

[White families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Relief status and family-income class ² (dollars)	Persons under 16 years of age in families of types ² —									
	All		2 and 3		4 and 5		6 and 7		9	
	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.
All families.....	2,168	100.0	647	29.9	434	20.0	954	44.0	133	6.1
Relief families.....	326	15.0	45	2.1	74	3.4	175	8.0	32	1.5
Nonrelief families.....	1,842	85.0	602	27.8	360	16.6	779	36.0	101	4.6
0-499.....	62	2.9	22	1.0	7	.3	33	1.6	0	.0
500-999.....	486	22.4	164	7.6	63	2.9	228	10.5	31	1.4
1,000-1,499.....	514	23.7	167	7.7	105	4.9	211	9.7	31	1.4
1,500-1,999.....	330	15.2	100	4.6	80	3.7	128	5.9	22	1.0
2,000-2,999.....	273	12.6	94	4.4	68	3.1	104	4.8	7	.3
3,000 or over.....	177	8.2	55	2.5	37	1.7	75	3.5	10	.5

¹ Year-equivalent persons. See Glossary, Year-equivalent Person. Families of types 1 and 8, omitted from this table, do not include year-equivalent persons under 16 years of age.

² Percentages are based on the total number of children under 16 in the combined cities.

In the nonrelief group, the types that were composed chiefly of the older families with potential earners other than husband and wife tended to have higher median incomes than did the younger or those with fewer members working for money. Thus, in both Sumter and Griffin, family types 4, 5, and 8 and 9 combined, occupied the first three places when ranked by median income, although their specific ranks differed (table 96).

For each family-type group, except 8 and 9 which was numerically small in Griffin, the median income was higher in Sumter than in Griffin—a reflection of the higher general income level in the former city.

TABLE 96.—INCOME: *Quartiles of family income, by family type, Southeast small cities separately, white families, 1935-36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State, city, and quartile	Family type ¹ —							Family-type combinations ¹ —			
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	2 and 3	4 and 5	6 and 7	8 and 9
SOUTH CAROLINA, SUMTER											
First quartile.....	Dol. 783	Dol. 904	Dol. 881	Dol. 1,245	Dol. 1,330	Dol. 943	Dol. 973	Dol. 893	Dol. 1,283	Dol. 955	Dol. 1,047
Median.....	1,411	1,477	1,469	1,891	1,896	1,406	1,458	1,473	1,893	1,420	1,675
Third quartile.....	2,146	2,050	2,453	2,775	2,734	2,325	2,229	2,180	2,630	2,289	2,521
GEORGIA, GRIFFIN											
First quartile.....	792	870	933	912	1,029	900	883	895	966	894	² 1,109
Median.....	1,140	1,194	1,267	1,338	1,402	1,225	1,275	1,230	1,364	1,241	² 1,875
Third quartile.....	1,594	1,650	1,708	1,861	1,951	1,667	1,734	1,682	1,906	1,688	² 3,625

¹ For description of family types see Glossary, Family Type.² Median and quartiles based on fewer than 30 but more than 9 cases.TABLE 97.—FAMILY EARNERS AND HUSBANDS' EARNINGS: *Average number of earners per family, percentage of families with only one earner, and percentage of total family earnings derived from husbands, by family type, Southeast small cities separately, white families, 1935-36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Family type No.	Sumter, S. C.				Griffin, Ga.			
	Families	Average earners per family ¹	Families with only 1 earner ²	Percentage of total family earnings derived from husbands ³	Families	Average earners per family ¹	Families with only 1 earner ²	Percentage of total family earnings derived from husbands ³
All types.....	Number 702	Number 1.35	Percent 70	Percent 88.9	Number 677	Number 1.58	Percent 50	Percent 77.6
1.....	137	1.08	78	90.8	146	1.30	63	83.1
2 and 3.....	215	1.11	89	96.1	200	1.39	62	85.7
4 and 5.....	192	1.61	48	85.4	223	1.79	34	69.1
6 and 7.....	127	1.43	70	89.3	93	1.61	52	82.1
8 and 9.....	31	1.90	39	61.0	15	3.47	7	44.5

¹ Averages are based on the number of families in each class.² Percentages are based on the number of families in each class.³ Percentages are based on the total family earnings for each class (table 127).

The pattern of family support in the type groups followed the same general lines in the two cities, although in every group there were more sole-earner families in Sumter than in Griffin. Thus, the relatively greater number of earning wives in the latter city (already noted) was reflected in the fewer type-1 families with but one member working for money—63 percent, compared with 78 percent in the former (table 97). Average number of breadwinners was smaller in every family type in Sumter than in Griffin. However, in both cities, families of types 8 and 9 and types 4 and 5 ranked above the others in average number of earners per family, while those of type 1 ranked lowest.

Husbands' contributions were a smaller proportion of aggregate earnings in families of types 8 and 9 and types 4 and 5 than in the other types in both cities. However, in Sumter, the family-type groups differed less with respect to the share of total earnings which husbands provided than in Griffin.

In each type group, average earnings of husbands were higher in Sumter than in Griffin. Average earnings of wives and of other family members tended to differ less, with the higher average more often found in Griffin (table 138).

Living Quarters, Home Tenure, and Rentals (Relief and Nonrelief Families)

One-family dwellings housed 88 percent of the native-white families (relief and nonrelief combined) studied in Sumter and 69 percent of those in Griffin. Two-family houses, most of them built side by side, accommodated the next largest group, 9 percent of the families in Sumter and 26 in Griffin. A large share of the two-family houses were rented—97 percent of those occupied in the former city and 92 in the latter (table 140).

TABLE 98.—MONTHLY RENT: *Number of families occupying rented homes, average monthly rent, and percentage distribution of renting families by amount of monthly rent, by relief status and income,¹ Southeast small cities separately, white families, 1935-36*

[White families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State, city, relief status, and family-income class (dollars)	Home-owning and renting families	Renting families	Average monthly rent ²	Percentage ² of renting families reporting monthly rent of—								
				Under \$5	\$5-\$9	\$10-\$14	\$15-\$19	\$20-\$24	\$25-\$29	\$30-\$34	\$35-\$39	\$40 or over
SOUTH CAROLINA, SUMTER												
All families.....	No. 770	No. 542	Dol. 17	Pct. 1	Pct. 24	Pct. 20	Pct. 20	Pct. 14	Pct. 10	Pct. 5	Pct. 3	Pct. 3
Relief families.....	106	93	11	2	49	24	17	5	1	1	0	1
Nonrelief families.....	664	449	18	1	18	18	21	16	12	6	4	4
0-499.....	32	30	9	7	56	17	10	7	3	0	0	0
500-999.....	133	124	11	2	41	31	19	6	1	0	0	0
1,000-1,499.....	134	109	16	1	9	28	33	14	8	3	1	3
1,500-1,999.....	130	93	21	0	2	9	25	30	27	3	2	2
2,000-2,999.....	140	62	26	0	0	2	10	32	19	21	10	6
3,000 or over.....	95	31	33	0	0	0	3	3	16	26	29	23
GEORGIA, GRIFFIN												
All families.....	717	571	13	11	32	24	12	7	6	4	2	2
Relief families.....	60	51	10	16	42	20	10	6	2	2	2	0
Nonrelief families.....	657	520	13	10	31	25	12	8	6	4	2	2
0-499.....	21	21	10	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
500-999.....	193	174	9	14	44	29	9	2	1	1	0	0
1,000-1,499.....	208	174	12	10	30	30	13	10	4	2	0	1
1,500-1,999.....	111	88	16	4	23	16	29	11	7	4	4	2
2,000-2,999.....	80	51	24	2	6	10	4	18	25	18	15	2
3,000 or over.....	44	12	35	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)

¹ All data in this table apply only to the living quarters occupied at the date of interview. Families that changed living quarters between the end of the report year and the date of interview are excluded; also excluded are 3 nonrelief families in Sumter and 6 nonrelief and 1 relief family in Griffin that received all, or part, of their rent as a gift. Families that received rent as pay are included; for these families the monthly rent is an estimated figure.

² Averages and percentages are based on the number of renting families in each class.

³ Percentage distributions not computed for fewer than 30 cases.

Homes were owned by 30 percent of the white families studied in Sumter, by 20 percent in Griffin (table 141). This difference in tenure is related to differences in income distribution in the two cities; the tendency for home ownership to increase with income level has been noted, and relatively more of the Sumter families had incomes of \$1,500 or more. Differences in the economic life of the two cities probably were influential also. In the more industrialized city of Griffin there were some company-owned houses which were occupied by wage-earner families employed in the mills. Relatively fewer of the nonrelief wage-earner families in this city than in Sumter were home owners, 11 percent compared with 16. The proportion of home-owning families in the business and professional group was approximately the same in the two cities, 48 percent in Griffin and 46 in Sumter (table 144).

Approximately half, 51 percent, of the homes owned by nonrelief families in Sumter were free from mortgage. In Griffin, two-thirds, 68 percent, of the owned homes were mortgage-free. The proportion of owned homes that were mortgaged showed little tendency toward a consistent pattern of relationship to income (table 146).

The average rental paid by all families (relief and nonrelief) that rented homes was \$17 a month in Sumter and \$13 in Griffin. Rents of less than \$10 a month were paid by 25 percent of the families in the former city and 43 percent in the latter. Only 11 and 8 percent of the families in the two cities paid as much as \$30 a month (table 98).

TABLE 99.—RENT AND INCOME: *Number of renting families, average monthly rent paid, and percentage of total income spent for rent, by income,¹ Southeast small cities separately, white families, 1935-36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Family-income class (dollars)	Sumter, S. C.			Griffin, Ga.		
	Renting families ²	Average ³ monthly rent	Percentage of total income spent for rent	Renting families ²	Average ³ monthly rent	Percentage of total income spent for rent
	Number	Dollars	Percent	Number	Dollars	Percent
All incomes.....	449	18	14	520	13	12
0-249.....	5	9	74	2	18	(⁴)
250-499.....	25	9	26	19	9	25
500-749.....	58	9	18	68	8	14
750-999.....	66	12	17	106	10	13
1,000-1,249.....	65	15	16	95	11	12
1,250-1,499.....	44	18	16	79	12	11
1,500-1,749.....	57	20	15	56	13	10
1,750-1,999.....	36	22	14	32	20	13
2,000-2,249.....	23	23	13	28	21	12
2,250-2,499.....	20	29	14	15	30	15
2,500-2,999.....	19	27	12	8	23	10
3,000-3,499.....	13	32	12	1	25	10
3,500-3,999.....	10	31	10	5	35	11
4,000 or over.....	8	38	8	6	37	(⁵)

¹ Includes only those families that rented at the date of interview and that did not change living quarters between the end of the report year and the date of interview.

² Excludes families that received any part, or all, of their rent as a gift. See table 98, footnote 1.

³ Averages are based on the number of renting families in each class.

⁴ Average based on fewer than 3 cases.

⁵ Percentages not computed for averages based on fewer than 3 cases.

Families in the upper-income classes spent more for rent than did those with lower incomes, but, in general, the rents of the more well-to-do group absorbed a smaller proportion of their total income. The average rental paid was 14 percent of total income of all nonrelief renting families in Sumter and 12 in Griffin. The few families with low incomes spent a large proportion of their funds for housing, but in all of the classes above \$500 rent was 18 percent or less of aggregate income; in the classes above \$2,500, 12 percent or less (table 99).

The average monthly rental value of owned homes, as estimated by their owners (relief and nonrelief combined), was \$33 a month in Sumter and \$30 in Griffin. Rental values of owned homes were consistently higher than rents paid by families with comparable incomes (tables 141 and 142).

Negro Families in Cities

Composition of the Native-Negro, Unbroken Families and of Their Households (Eligible Families, Relief and Nonrelief)

Size and Type of Family

The Negro families studied in Griffin were approximately the same average size as those in Sumter, 3.95 persons compared with 3.91. However, there were relatively more families of two persons and of five or more in the former city than in the latter. In Griffin 32 percent of the families included only the husband and wife; 36 percent, three or four persons; 32 percent, five or more. In Sumter 25 percent were two-person families; 45 percent, three or four; 30 percent, five or more (table 100).

TABLE 100.—SIZE OF FAMILY: *Percentage distribution of relief and nonrelief families by number of persons in family, by number of persons other than husband and wife under 16 years of age, and by number 16 or older, Southeast small cities separately, Negro families, 1935-36*

[Negro families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Persons ¹ (number)	Families by number of persons in family		Families by number of persons ² under 16 years of age		Families by number of persons ² 16 or older	
	Sumter, S. C.	Griffin, Ga.	Sumter, S. C.	Griffin, Ga.	Sumter, S. C.	Griffin, Ga.
	Percent 100	Percent 100	Percent 100	Percent 100	Percent 100	Percent 100
All families -----						
None -----			34	46	65	69
1 -----			28	20	20	21
2 -----	25	32	19	12	9	7
3 -----	27	23	8	10	5	3
4 -----	18	13	7	7	1	(3)
5 -----	12	10	2	2	(3)	(3)
6 -----	8	10				
7 -----	5	5				
8 -----	2	4	2	3	0	0
9 or more -----	3	3				

¹ Year-equivalent persons. See Glossary, Year-equivalent Person.

² Other than husband and wife.

³ 0.50 percent or less.

There were relatively fewer children under 16 in Griffin, an average of 1.36 per family as compared with 1.42 in Sumter. In the former city, 54 percent of the Negro families had children under 16; in the latter, 66 percent. This difference in the relative number of children appears in the distribution of families by composition type. In Griffin types 2, 3, and 6 (with children under 16 and none older) included 29 percent of the total group; in Sumter, 42 percent. Families of types that might include persons 16 or older in addition to husband and wife (types 4, 5, 7, 8, 9) accounted for 39 percent of the Negro families in Griffin and for 34 percent of those in Sumter. The distribution of families by type was as follows:

Family type:	Percentage distribution of families in—	
	Sumter, S. C.	Griffin, Ga.
All.....	100	100
1.....	24	32
2.....	21	14
3.....	12	7
4.....	13	14
5.....	10	11
6.....	9	8
7.....	7	9
8 and 9.....	4	5

Age of Husbands and of Wives

In Griffin where two-person families and those with members 16 or older other than husband and wife were more prevalent than in Sumter, there was a larger percentage of older husbands and wives. In the former city, 32 percent of the husbands and 13 percent of the wives were 50 or older; in the latter city these percentages were 21 and 9. One-fourth of the husbands in the Negro families in Griffin and one-third of those in Sumter were under 30 (table 101).

In both Sumter and Griffin, the median age both of husbands and of wives was under 50 in each family-type group, except 8 and 9. Husbands in families of type 1 had a median age of 38 in Griffin, 31 in Sumter, almost as low as the median age of husbands in families of types 2 and 3, as is shown below:

Family-type group:	Median age of husbands in—	
	Sumter, S. C.	Griffin, Ga.
1.....	31	38
2 and 3.....	30	35
4 and 5.....	47	45
6 and 7.....	37	39
8 and 9.....	¹ 45	¹ 52

¹ Based on fewer than 30 cases.

Households

Nonfamily members, such as roomers and boarders, tourists, transients, paid help, and guests, were reported by 24 percent of the Negro families in the two cities combined. More nonrelief than relief families reported persons other than members of the economic family living with them during the year. Nonrelief families that reported nonfamily members in the household had an average of 0.46 such persons; the relief families, 0.30 persons.

TABLE 101.—AGE OF HUSBANDS AND OF WIVES: *Percentage distribution of husbands and of wives in relief and nonrelief families, by age, Southeast small cities separately, Negro families, 1935-36*

[Negro families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State, city, and relationship	All ages	Under 20 years	20-29 years	30-39 years	40-49 years	50-59 years	60-64 years	65-69 years	70-74 years	75 or older
SOUTH CAROLINA, SUMTER										
Husbands.....	Percent 100	Percent ⁽¹⁾	Percent 33	Percent 26	Percent 20	Percent 12	Percent 5	Percent 2	Percent 1	Percent 1
Wives.....	100	4	44	27	16	7	1	1	0	0
GEORGIA, GRIFFIN										
Husbands.....	100	0	25	25	18	21	5	4	(1)	2
Wives.....	100	3	35	29	20	11	(1)	1	(1)	1

¹ 0.50 percent or less.

Guests that stayed in the household one night or longer were reported by 18 percent of the families or by more than reported any other type of nonfamily member. The average number of guest-weeks per family reporting was 7. Sons and daughters living at home on a roomer-boarder basis were reported by only 5 of the 985 families. Not more than 5 percent of the families reported other roomers or paid help living in the household.

Income Levels of Native-Negro, Unbroken Families (Relief and Nonrelief)

The general income level of unbroken Negro families was somewhat lower in Griffin than Sumter; the median income of relief and nonrelief families in the former city was \$397 and in the latter, \$430. In Griffin relief families comprised 24 percent of the group; in Sumter, 16 (table 102).

TABLE 102.—FAMILY INCOME: *Number of families and percentage distribution by relief status and income, Southeast small cities separately, Negro families, 1935-36*

[Negro families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Relief status and family-income class (dollars)	Sumter, S. C.		Griffin, Ga.	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All families.....	636	100	349	100
Relief families.....	105	16	82	24
Nonrelief families.....	531	84	267	76
0-249.....	64	10	29	8
250-499.....	207	33	108	31
500-749.....	160	25	84	24
750-999.....	49	8	24	7
1,000-1,499.....	25	4	18	5
1,500-1,999.....	7	1	4	1
2,000-2,999.....	17	3	0	0
3,000 or over.....	12	(2)	0	0

¹ Largest income reported, between \$5,000 and \$7,500.² 0.50 percent or less.

These income data apply only to Negro families that included husband and wife, both native-born, and that met certain other requirements. Since such families were only about one-half of the total Negro population in these cities, a large group were outside the scope of the study. Moreover, most of those excluded were broken or one-person families—both population groups that tend to have incomes lower than those of the unbroken families.

The median incomes of the nonrelief families were almost the same in the two cities, \$492 in Griffin and \$493 in Sumter. The income classes below \$750 included 83 percent of the nonrelief Negro families in Griffin and 81 percent of those in Sumter. A large group, 40 and 39 percent in the two cities, respectively, had incomes in the \$250-\$499 class (tables 103 and 147).

Family Occupation and Income (Nonrelief Families)

The great majority of the Negro nonrelief families in both Sumter and Griffin depended upon wage-earner occupations for the major share of their earnings but the proportion was a little smaller in the former city than in the latter, 88 percent compared with 92. Most of the remainder were in the clerical, business, and professional group, with those dependent on salaried professional positions most numerous and the families of independent business workers the next largest group (tables 103 and 148).

TABLE 103.—QUARTILES OF FAMILY INCOME AND SIZE OF FAMILY: *Percentage distribution of families, quartiles of family income, and average number of persons per family, by occupation, Southeast small cities separately, Negro families, 1935-36*

[Negro nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Family occupational group	Sumter, S. C.					Griffin, Ga.				
	Percentage distribution ¹	Income			Average persons per family ²	Percentage distribution ¹	Income			Average persons per family ²
		First quartile	Median	Third quartile			First quartile	Median	Third quartile	
	Percent 100	Dollars 333	Dollars 493	Dollars 699	Number 3.86	Percent 100	Dollars 337	Dollars 492	Dollars 688	Number 3.82
All occupations.....										
Wage-earner.....	88	320	470	656	3.80	92	330	476	663	3.82
Clerical, business, and professional.....	11	583	1,000	2,083	4.31	8	2,600	3,917	1,167	3.90
Other ⁴	1	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	5.00	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	72.00

¹ Percentages are based on the total number of families. For number of families in the clerical, business, and professional subgroups see table 148.

² Year-equivalent persons. See Glossary, Year-equivalent Person.

³ Medians and quartiles based on more than 9 but fewer than 30 cases.

⁴ Families that had no income from earnings and families of farm operators and sharecroppers living in cities.

⁵ Medians and quartiles not computed for fewer than 10 cases.

⁶ 0.50 percent or less.

⁷ Average based on fewer than 3 cases.

The median income of wage-earner families was \$470 in Sumter and \$476 in Griffin. The wage-earner group included so large a proportion of the total sample that more than three-quarters of all nonrelief families studied were in the wage-earner group, with incomes of less than \$750.

In the business, professional, and clerical group, median income was \$1,000 in Sumter and \$917 in Griffin. However, families in this group with incomes of \$1,000 or more accounted for only 6 percent of the nonrelief sample in Sumter and 3 percent in Griffin, since this occupational group was so small a proportion of the total number.

Family Income and Earners (Nonrelief Families)

Sources of Income

All but one of the Negro families studied in each city had money income from earnings and such earnings provided 95 percent of the aggregate income of each city group. Money income from gifts, rents, interest, and the like provided 2 percent; and nonmoney income from housing, 3 percent (table 104).

TABLE 104.—SOURCES OF FAMILY INCOME:¹ *Average² amount and percentage of income derived from specified sources, and average² amount of business losses, by income, Southeast small cities separately, Negro families, 1935-36*

[Negro nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State, city, and family-income class (dollars)	Families	Total family income	Money income from—			Business losses	Non-money income	Distribution of total income ⁴			
			All sources (net) ³	Earnings	Other sources			Money income from—			Non-money income
								All sources (net) ³	Earnings	Other sources	
SOUTH CAROLINA, SUMTER											
All incomes.....	No. 531	Dol. 606	Dol. 586	Dol. 577	Dol. 10	Dol. 1	Dol. 20	Pct. 97	Pct. 95	Pct. 2	Pct. 3
0-249.....	64	194	186	183	4	1	8	96	94	2	4
250-499.....	207	388	382	375	8	1	6	98	96	2	2
500-749.....	160	599	589	584	5	0	10	98	97	1	2
750-999.....	49	840	814	808	8	2	26	97	96	1	3
1,000-1,499.....	25	1,180	1,128	1,120	8	(⁵)	52	96	95	1	4
1,500-1,999.....	7	1,708	1,557	1,533	24	0	151	91	90	1	9
2,000-2,999.....	17	2,486	2,285	2,212	73	0	201	92	89	3	8
3,000 or over.....	2	⁶ 4,209	⁶ 4,000	⁶ 3,782	⁶ 218	⁶ 0	⁶ 209	(⁷)	(⁷)	(⁷)	(⁷)
GEORGIA, GRIFFIN											
All incomes.....	267	549	534	524	10	0	15	97	95	2	3
0-249.....	29	186	169	166	3	0	17	91	89	2	9
250-499.....	108	387	381	372	9	0	6	99	97	2	1
500-749.....	84	614	607	606	1	0	7	99	99	(⁸)	1
750-999.....	24	844	809	805	4	0	35	96	96	(⁸)	4
1,000-1,499.....	18	1,160	1,094	1,036	58	0	66	94	89	5	6
1,500-1,999 ⁹	4	1,667	1,617	1,550	67	0	50	97	93	4	3

¹ See table 149 for definitions of terms used in this table.

² Averages are based on the total number of families in each class.

³ The sum of earnings and money income from other sources, with business losses deducted.

⁴ Percentages are based on the total family income for each class.

⁵ \$0.50 or less.

⁶ Average based on fewer than 3 cases.

⁷ Percentages not computed for averages based on fewer than 3 cases.

⁸ 0.50 percent or less.

⁹ The largest income reported fell in this class.

The picture did not vary much from one income level to another. In both cities, the small group of families with incomes under \$250, derived a little less, relatively, of their total from earnings and a little more from housing than did those in the other income classes

under \$1,000. At no income level, however, did earnings provide less than 89 percent of aggregate income of the families in either city.

Responsibility for Family Support

The Negro group in these cities, as well as the villages, was characterized by a relatively large number of earners. However, Griffin, as a more industrialized city, outranked Sumter in this respect. There was an average of 2.02 earners per family in the former city, 1.69 in the latter. There were two or more persons working for money in 73 percent of the Negro families in Griffin as compared with 59 percent of those in Sumter.

Husbands provided 75 percent of the aggregate earnings of the Negro families in Griffin and 84 in Sumter—large proportions in view of the number of other earners. However, average receipts of husbands were considerably above those of other family breadwinners. In Griffin, husbands who worked for money made an average of \$406 during the year; wives, \$122; other family members, \$121. Corresponding averages for Sumter were \$493, \$103, and \$191—higher for husbands and for sons and daughters, but lower for wives (table 169).

Relatively fewer of the husbands in the Negro families of Griffin than in those of Sumter were principal earners, 85 percent as compared with 92. The reverse was true of wives; 10 percent of those in the former city and 5 of those in the latter had this role.

Relatively more of the Negro wives in Griffin than in Sumter worked for money, 67 percent as compared with 55. Their contributions amounted to 16 percent of aggregate earnings of families in the former city and 10 in the latter.

Breadwinning sons, daughters, and others not husband or wife numbered 38 per 100 families in Griffin, 16 in Sumter. Their earnings were 9 percent of the family aggregate in the former city, 5 in the latter.

Wage-earner families accounted for so large a share of the Negro sample in both cities that the pattern of family support in wage-earner families was, to a great extent, the dominant factor in the picture. In general, the wage-earner group includes relatively fewer one-earner families than does the business and professional group. A larger proportion of the husbands in the former families are aided by supplementary earners. This characteristic was especially marked for Negro families in Sumter and Griffin. For example, in the Negro wage-earner group in Griffin, 76 percent of the families had more than one earner and 70 percent of the wives were earning.

Such differences as were observed between the way Sumter and Griffin families were supported follow, in general, the differences noted for white families. Earners other than husbands were relatively more numerous in Griffin and husbands provided a smaller share of the funds for family support than in Sumter. Although earners were more numerous in the former city they did not provide higher incomes; a large share of aggregate income was contributed by husbands in both cities, but husbands in Griffin earned less than those in Sumter.

Family Composition and Income (Relief and Nonrelief Families)

The tendency for large families with low incomes to turn to relief agencies for help has already been noted in the discussion of the village groups. In Griffin, types 5, 6, 7, and 8 and 9 combined—families with five or more members—included relatively more families that had received relief during the year than did the type groups composed of smaller families—types 1, 2, 3, and 4. In Sumter, types 5 and 6 ranked highest in this respect; the ranking of the other type groups did not follow a consistent pattern (table 105). The number of cases in the individual type groups in both cities was small and considerable fluctuation due to sampling may be expected.

The type groups with the largest proportion of families (relief and nonrelief combined) at income levels above \$750 tended to be those in which there were potential earners other than husband and wife. Thus, in Sumter the four type groups with more than one-fifth of the families in this upper-income group were 4, 5, 7, and 8 and 9 combined; in types 1, 2, 3, and 6, with no earners 16 or older other than husband or wife, fewer than 15 percent of the families were above the \$750-income line. In Griffin, type 7 and types 8 and 9 combined included more families at this level than did the other types; types 1, 2, and 3 were low, but type 6 was in a more favorable income position than in Sumter (table 105).

For the nonrelief families only, in Sumter type 1 and types 2 and 3 combined had median incomes below those of the other type groups in which there were more earners, except types 8 and 9. Types 4 and 5 ranked highest; in this type group were 22 of the 51 Negro families that had incomes of \$1,000 or more, and 22 of the 60 families in the business and professional group. Average earnings of husbands were higher than for any other type group and the average number of earners per family ranked next to that of types 8 and 9, which was high. Types 8 and 9, with a lower median than types 4 and 5, had a higher average (mean) income; with a small number of cases (only 23 families) the mean was more affected than was the median by the 6 families having incomes of \$1,000 or more. In Griffin, the number of cases in each family-type group was so small that the medians were considerably affected by sampling fluctuations and their rank does not follow a consistent pattern (tables 106 and 147).

The concentration of the burden of child support in a comparatively small percentage of the families was noted in these Negro city groups, as in the villages. Of the children under 16 years of age in the relief and nonrelief families in the two cities combined, 69 percent were in those of types 5, 6, 7, and 9 (families with five or more members to be maintained), as is shown below:

Percentage distribution of persons under 16 years of age in families of specified types

Family type:	All families	Nonrelief families	Relief families
All.....	100	100	100
2.....	13	14	11
3.....	15	16	12
4.....	3	3	2
5.....	14	12	22
6.....	21	20	27
7.....	21	21	18
9.....	13	14	8

TABLE 105.—FAMILY TYPE AND INCOME: *Number of families and percentage distribution by relief status and income, by family type, Southeast small cities separately, Negro families, 1935-36*

[Negro families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State, city, relief status and family-income class (dollars)	Families of type 1—							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8 and 9
SOUTH CAROLINA, SUMTER								
All families.....	Number 158	Number 134	Number 76	Number 80	Number 63	Number 55	Number 45	Number 25
Relief families.....	16	22	13	14	19	12	7	2
Nonrelief families.....	142	112	63	66	44	43	38	23
0-249.....	16	19	13	7	2	1	3	3
250-499.....	74	35	27	17	16	23	5	10
500-749.....	36	41	15	23	8	17	17	3
750-999.....	9	10	5	9	6	1	8	1
1,000-1,499.....	5	2	2	5	6	1	3	1
1,500-1,999.....	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	3
2,000-2,999.....	2	4	0	2	5	0	2	2
3,000 or over.....	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
All families.....	Percent 100	Percent 100	Percent 100	Percent 100	Percent 100	Percent 100	Percent 100	Percent (²)
Relief families.....	10	16	17	18	30	22	16	(²)
Nonrelief families.....	90	84	83	82	70	78	84	(²)
0-249.....	10	14	17	9	3	2	7	(²)
250-499.....	47	27	35	22	25	41	11	(²)
500-749.....	23	31	20	29	12	31	37	(²)
750-999.....	6	7	7	11	10	2	18	(²)
1,000-1,499.....	3	1	3	6	10	2	7	(²)
1,500-1,999.....	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	(²)
2,000-2,999.....	1	3	0	2	8	0	4	(²)
3,000 or over.....	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	(²)
GEORGIA, GRIFFIN								
All families.....	Number 112	Number 49	Number 26	Number 49	Number 37	Number 29	Number 30	Number 17
Relief families.....	22	10	5	9	14	10	7	5
Nonrelief families.....	90	39	21	40	23	19	23	12
0-249.....	14	3	1	3	4	4	0	0
250-499.....	37	22	13	16	9	4	5	2
500-749.....	30	11	4	13	5	7	8	6
750-999.....	4	0	2	5	3	2	6	2
1,000-1,499.....	4	2	1	3	2	1	4	1
1,500-1,999 ³	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	1
All families.....	Percent 100	Percent 100	Percent (²)	Percent 100	Percent 100	Percent (²)	Percent 100	Percent (²)
Relief families.....	20	20	(²)	18	38	(²)	23	(²)
Nonrelief families.....	80	80	(²)	82	62	(²)	77	(²)
0-249.....	12	6	(²)	6	11	(²)	0	(²)
250-499.....	33	45	(²)	33	24	(²)	17	(²)
500-749.....	26	23	(²)	27	14	(²)	27	(²)
750-999.....	4	0	(²)	10	8	(²)	20	(²)
1,000-1,499.....	4	4	(²)	6	5	(²)	13	(²)
1,500-1,999 ³	1	2	(²)	0	0	(²)	0	(²)

¹ For description of family types see Glossary, Family Type.² Percentage distributions not computed for fewer than 30 cases.³ The largest income reported fell in this class.

TABLE 106.—INCOME: *Quartiles of family income, by family type, Southeast small cities separately, Negro families, 1935-36*

[Negro nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State, city, and quartile	Family type—							Family-type combinations—			
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	2 and 3	4 and 5	6 and 7	8 and 9
SOUTH CAROLINA, SUMTER											
First quartile.....	Dol. 316	Dol. 314	Dol. 275	Dol. 390	Dol. 391	Dol. 356	Dol. 522	Dol. 297	Dol. 390	Dol. 395	Dol. 1 319
Median.....	436	512	421	598	625	473	662	474	605	562	1 462
Third quartile.....	615	683	621	819	1,050	621	859	666	908	711	1 1,312
GEORGIA, GRIFFIN											
First quartile.....	307	327	1 332	359	1 299	1 297	1 523	329	338	431	1 542
Median.....	459	438	1 433	519	1 458	1 554	1 703	436	495	633	1 667
Third quartile.....	638	597	1 609	712	1 712	1 723	1 927	600	712	859	1 875

¹ Medians and quartiles based on fewer than 30 but more than 10 cases.

Families in these four type groups constituted only 29 percent of the families studied, but they had responsibility for the maintenance of more than two-thirds of the children. More than half, 57 percent, of the children were in families that had received relief or were in the nonrelief group with incomes under \$500; more than one-third, were in families of five or more members (types 5, 6, 7, and 9) at these income levels (table 107).

TABLE 107.—CHILDREN UNDER 16: *Number and percentage distribution of persons¹ under 16 years of age, by family type, relief status, and income, Southeast small cities combined, Negro families, 1935-36*

[Negro families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Relief status and family-income class (dollars)	Persons under 16 years of age in families of types ² —									
	All		2 and 3		4 and 5		6 and 7		9	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>
All families.....	1,373	100.0	387	28.2	231	16.8	581	42.3	174	12.7
Relief families.....	292	21.3	68	5.0	71	5.2	131	9.5	22	1.6
Nonrelief families.....	1,081	78.7	319	23.2	160	11.6	450	32.8	152	11.1
0-499.....	488	35.5	187	13.6	76	5.5	166	12.1	59	4.3
500-999.....	489	35.6	114	8.3	59	4.3	246	17.9	70	5.1
1,000-1,499.....	58	4.2	10	.7	14	1.0	29	2.1	5	.4
1,500-1,999.....	15	1.1	4	.3	2	.1	4	.3	5	.4
2,000-2,999.....	30	2.2	4	.3	8	.6	5	.4	13	.9
3,000 or over.....	1	.1	0	.0	1	.1	0	.0	0	.0

¹ Year-equivalent persons. See Glossary, Year-equivalent Person. Families of types 1 and 8, omitted from this table, do not include year-equivalent persons under 16 years of age.² Percentages are based on the total number of children under 16 in the combined cities.

The problem of family support was met in a somewhat different manner from one type group to another; but the general pattern was similar in the two cities and resembled that found in the villages for both Negro and white families. Types 4 and 5 and types 8 and 9 had a smaller proportion of sole-earner families than did the types composed of smaller families or of those with fewer members 16 or older. The average number of breadwinners per family was greater in these two types, though in every type group in the two cities the average number exceeded 1.5 (table 108).

TABLE 108.—FAMILY EARNERS AND HUSBANDS' EARNINGS: *Average number of earners per family, percentage of families with only one earner, and percentage of total family earnings derived from husbands, by family type, Southeast small cities separately, Negro families, 1935-36*

[Negro nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Family type No.	Sumter, S. C.				Griffin, Ga.			
	Fami- lies	Aver- age ¹ earners per family	Fami- lies with only 1 earner ²	Percent- age ³ of total family earnings derived from husbands	Fami- lies	Aver- age ¹ earners per family	Fami- lies with only 1 earner ²	Percent- age ³ of total family earnings derived from husbands
	Number	Number	Percent	Percent	Number	Number	Percent	Percent
All types.....	531	1.69	41	83.5	267	2.02	27	74.9
1.....	142	1.52	46	86.7	90	1.64	33	83.1
2 and 3.....	175	1.57	43	88.4	60	1.67	38	85.0
4 and 5.....	110	2.03	25	77.5	63	2.59	11	61.5
6 and 7.....	81	1.72	47	85.1	42	2.14	29	73.7
8 and 9.....	23	2.09	39	68.2	12	3.17	0	57.2

¹ Averages are based on the number of families in each class.

² Percentages are based on the number of families in each class.

³ Percentages are based on the total family earnings for each class (table 159).

Husbands' contributions were a larger proportion of the aggregate earnings of types 1, 2 and 3, and 6 and 7 than of the groups 4 and 5, and 8 and 9 in which there were more potential earners 16 or older. In Griffin, for example, husbands contributed 83 percent of the aggregate earnings of families of type 1 and 57 percent of the aggregate of types 8 and 9. Sons, daughters, and others (not husband or wife) provided 30 percent of the earnings of the latter type group, while there were no such family members to work for money in the former. Earnings of wives tended to be a smaller share of the aggregate in types 8 and 9 and types 6 and 7 than in the others.

The greater average number of earners per family in Griffin than in Sumter was noted in the comparison of the all-family groups in the two communities; a similar difference was found in the comparison of corresponding family-type groups. Average earnings of husbands in Sumter were higher than those of husbands in corresponding type groups in Griffin. The reverse was true of breadwinning wives. Differences among the type groups with respect to the average earnings of husbands were not consistent in the two cities; in Sumter, husbands in type-1 families had lower average earnings than did those in the other type groups; in Griffin, husbands in families of types 4 and 5 ranked low (table 169). Differences among the type groups

doubtless were related to differences in age and occupation of husbands. With the generally low level of earnings, averages in the groups in which there were a comparatively small number of cases were affected by a few instances of higher earnings and some of the differences, therefore, may be a consequence of sampling fluctuations.

Living Quarters, Home Tenure, and Rentals (Relief and Nonrelief Families)

One-family houses were occupied by 85 percent of the Negro families (relief and nonrelief) studied in Sumter and by 73 percent of those in Griffin. Most of the families in houses of other types were in those built to house two families; relatively few lived in apartments or business buildings (table 172).

In Sumter, 23 percent of all Negro families studied lived in owned homes, and in Griffin, 15 (table 173). Home owners were a slightly larger proportion in the nonrelief group, 24 and 17 percent in the two cities, respectively. Average monthly rental value of these owned homes, as estimated by their owners (relief and nonrelief combined), was \$13 in the former city and \$12 in the latter. Fifty-eight percent of the homes owned by nonrelief families in Sumter were mortgage-free; 70 percent in Griffin (table 178).

TABLE 109.—MONTHLY RENT: *Number of families occupying rented homes, average monthly rent, and percentage distribution of renting families by amount of monthly rent, by relief status and income,¹ Southeast small cities separately, Negro families, 1935-36*

(Negro families that include a husband and wife, both native-born)

State, city, relief status, and family-income class (dollars)	Home-owning and renting families	Renting families	Average monthly rent ²	Percentage ² of renting families reporting monthly rent of—				
				Under \$5	\$5-\$9	\$10-\$14	\$15-\$19	\$20 or over ³
SOUTH CAROLINA, SUMTER								
All families	Number 593	Number 458	Dollars 6	Percent 26	Percent 65	Percent 7	Percent 1	Percent 1
Relief families	99	85	6	31	62	7	0	0
Nonrelief families	494	373	6	25	66	7	1	1
0-249	58	48	5	40	56	4	0	0
250-499	187	160	6	27	70	2	1	0
500-749	150	120	6	20	74	6	0	0
750-999 ⁴	48	30	8	17	53	27	3	0
GEORGIA, GRIFFIN								
All families	342	289	7	14	73	12	1	0
Relief families	81	72	7	18	73	8	1	0
Nonrelief families	261	217	7	12	73	14	1	0
0-249	28	21	6	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
250-499	105	97	7	14	81	4	1	0
500-749	82	74	8	5	73	22	0	0
750-999 ⁴	24	16	8	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)

¹ All data in this table apply only to the living quarters occupied at the date of interview. Families that changed living quarters between the end of the report year and the date of interview and families that received any part, or all, of their rent as a gift are excluded. Families that received rent as pay are included; for these families the monthly rent is an estimated figure.

² Averages and percentages are based on the number of renting families in each class that reported monthly rent. 1 family in Sumter did not report monthly rent.

³ See table 174, footnote 4.

⁴ A few families that reported incomes in higher classes are not shown by income because of the small number of cases.

⁵ Percentage distributions not computed for fewer than 30 cases.

The rentals paid by relief and nonrelief families that rented their homes averaged \$6 a month in Sumter and \$7 in Griffin. Approximately 9 out of 10 families (91 percent in Sumter and 87 in Griffin) paid rentals of less than \$10 a month. Only 2 percent of the renting families in the former city and 1 percent of those in the latter paid monthly rentals of \$15 or more (table 109).

Low as the rentals were in these cities, they were enough to absorb about one-sixth of the incomes of the nonrelief families that rented their homes. In Sumter, rents accounted for 15 percent of total income, and in Griffin, 17. Families in the upper-income classes tended to spend a smaller proportion of their incomes for rent, but very few were in income classes in which rent absorbed as little as 11 percent of aggregate income (table 110).

TABLE 110.—RENT AND INCOME: *Number of renting families, average monthly rent paid, and percentage of total income spent for rent, by income,¹ Southeast small cities separately, Negro families, 1935-36*

[Negro nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Family-income class (dollars)	Sumter, S. C.			Griffin, Ga.		
	Renting families ²	Average ³ monthly rent	Percentage of total income spent for rent	Renting families ²	Average ³ monthly rent	Percentage of total income spent for rent
	Number	Dollars	Percent	Number	Dollars	Percent
All incomes.....	373	6	15	217	7	17
0-249.....	48	5	31	21	6	35
250-499.....	160	6	18	97	7	20
500-749.....	120	6	12	74	8	15
750-999.....	30	8	11	16	8	12
1,000-1,249.....	9	9	10	7	10	11
1,250-1,499.....	2	⁴ 12	(⁵)	1	⁴ 8	(⁵)
1,500-1,749.....	1	(⁶)	(⁶)	1	⁴ 12	(⁵)
1,750-1,999.....	1	⁴ 20	(⁵)	0	0	-----
2,000-2,249 ⁷	2	⁴ 30	(⁵)	0	0	-----

¹ Includes only those families that rented at the end of the report year and that did not change living quarters between the end of the report year and the date of interview.

² Excludes families that received any part or all of their rent as a gift, as follows: Sumter, 5; Griffin, 2.

³ Averages are based on the number of renting families in each class that reported monthly rent. See table 109, footnote 2.

⁴ Average based on fewer than 3 cases.

⁵ Percentages not computed for averages based on fewer than 3 cases.

⁶ Not reported.

⁷ The largest income reported by renting families fell in this class.

Relatively more of the nonrelief wage-earner families in Sumter than in Griffin were home owners, 20 percent compared with 13. However, the proportion of home owners in the clerical, business, and professional families was slightly smaller in the former than in the latter city, 54 percent as compared with 63 (table 176).

SUMMARY OF FAMILY-INCOME DATA

Villages and Small Cities of the Southeast Region

A family's income usually determines the amount it spends for living; few families have resources sufficient to permit them to spend beyond their incomes for long. Families at the same income level may differ considerably in their ways of using funds, but their spending patterns tend to be more similar than patterns of families at appreciably higher or lower levels. The distribution of families by income—the proportion at the lower, middle, and upper parts of the scale—therefore approximates their distribution by levels of living.

Family composition (the number, age, and sex of persons in a family) determines the number of potential earners and thus is related to the amount and sources of income, as well as to ways of spending. Ownership of a family home provides nonmoney income; hence facts about tenure, rents, and rental values are included in this report with other data concerning the family and its income.

In the Southeast region, the Bureau of Home Economics surveyed 34 villages and 2 small cities. Data were obtained from 4,491 white and 3,025 Negro families in these villages of North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and Mississippi; and from 1,556 white and 985 Negro families in Sumter, S. C., and Griffin, Ga. The families—each of which included a husband and a wife, both native-born—represent a somewhat higher economic level than all families in these communities, since a large proportion of the group excluded from the study (the one-person, broken, and foreign-born families) had low incomes.

White Families

The group surveyed included young and old, large and small families. Approximately one-fifth of the families in each group of villages and in the cities consisted of two persons only, the husband and wife. Families of three or four members were each a little more numerous; those of five or more constituted from 29 to 36 percent of the total group. The average size of the families studied in the South Carolina-Georgia and in the North Carolina-Mississippi villages was 3.97 persons; in Sumter, 4.12 persons; and in Griffin, 3.94 persons.

Almost two-thirds of the families were responsible for the care and support of one or more children under 16. Nearly one-half had either one or two such children; about one-sixth had three or more. Some of the families also had children 16 or older who were still dependent on family funds.

Incomes ranged from less than \$250 to more than \$20,000. The proportion of families that were not self-supporting and had received relief during the year of the survey ranged from 9 to 16 percent in the four units. The two village units differed markedly in the proportion

of families that might be classed as more well-to-do—those with incomes of \$3,000 or higher; 18 percent of the group studied in the North Carolina-Mississippi villages were at this upper level, as contrasted with 7 percent in those of South Carolina and Georgia. The proportions in the two cities differed also—12 percent in Sumter and 5 percent in Griffin.

Median income, the dividing line between the upper and the lower income half of the families surveyed, was \$1,125 in the South Carolina-Georgia villages; \$1,548 in those of North Carolina and Mississippi; \$1,384 in Sumter; and \$1,186 in Griffin. The median income of the entire white population in these communities would be lower than the figures just cited, since the families included in the study tended to have higher incomes than those excluded.

Earnings provided approximately nine-tenths of the aggregate income of these families. The amount a family had to spend, therefore, depended to some extent on the occupations in which its breadwinners were engaged. Business and professional jobs, for example, generally were more remunerative than wage-earner. Since the villages and small cities differed in economic function—some were predominantly industrial, others were more agricultural in character—they differed with respect to the occupational opportunities they offered. Relatively more of the nonrelief families in the South Carolina-Georgia villages than in those of North Carolina and Mississippi were in the wage-earner group, as is shown below:

Community:	Percentage of families classed as—		
	Wage-earner	Clerical	Business and professional
Village:			
South Carolina-Georgia-----	44	17	33
North Carolina-Mississippi----	27	20	45
City:			
Sumter, S. C.-----	41	23	34
Griffin, Ga.-----	64	14	21

A small percentage of the families in each of the village and city units were in a fourth occupational classification which included families of farm operators and of sharecroppers living within the boundaries of the communities, and families that had no money earnings but were living upon gifts, income from investments, capital, and credit.

One earner carried the burden of family support in 60 percent of the nonrelief families in the South Carolina-Georgia villages. Supplementary breadwinners, reported by 38 percent of the families, provided only 12 percent of the aggregate earnings of the group—an average of \$163 per family. Supplementary workers were reported more frequently in Griffin (by 48 percent of the families) and less frequently in the North Carolina-Mississippi villages and in Sumter (by 31 and 28 percent, respectively).

The husband was the principal breadwinner in 88 percent of the South Carolina-Georgia village families; in 58 percent, he was the sole earner. Average earnings of husbands per family, \$1,124, constituted 83 percent of the pooled earnings of all workers in these families. In the other units, husbands played a similarly important role, providing 91 percent of aggregate earnings in the North Carolina-Mississippi villages, 89 percent in Sumter, and 78 percent in Griffin. Some husbands, of course, earned more than others, but at all income

levels the amount of family income depended largely on what the husband made.

Wives provided but a small proportion of the pooled earnings of all family members—8 percent in the South Carolina-Georgia villages. A comparatively large proportion, 28 percent, worked for money at some time during the report year. Employment of many was irregular, however, and pay rates of women tend to be low compared with those of men; hence average earnings of breadwinning wives were only \$380—about one-third as great as those of husbands. Almost one-fifth of the wives who earned were the chief support of their families. In the North Carolina-Mississippi villages, 21 percent of the wives did paid work; in Sumter, 13 percent; and in Griffin, 36 percent.

Sons, daughters, and other family members (not husband or wife) contributed about the same share of aggregate family earnings as did wives, except in Sumter where average contributions of the former group were more than twice those of the latter.

Homes were owned by 36 percent of the families studied in the South Carolina-Georgia villages and by 42 percent of those in the other village unit. In Sumter and Griffin the percentages were 30 and 20, respectively. Home owners were relatively more numerous at the higher-income levels, an indication of the relationship of both income and age to tenure. The average monthly rent paid by non-relief families ranged from a low of \$11 in the South Carolina-Georgia villages to a high of \$18 in Sumter. Rent absorbed from 10 to 14 percent of their aggregate incomes in the four units. The estimated rental values of owned homes were consistently higher than the rents paid by families with comparable incomes.

Negro Families

The average size of the Negro families studied in the South Carolina-Georgia villages was 4.02 persons; in the North Carolina-Mississippi villages, 3.55 persons; in Sumter, 3.91 persons; and in Griffin, 3.95 persons. In two units, therefore, the average size of Negro families was smaller than that of the white; in one, larger; and in one, approximately the same.

One or more children under 16 were found in 45 percent of the Negro families in the North Carolina-Mississippi villages and in 66 percent of those in Sumter. The proportion of families that had sons, daughters, or others (not husband or wife) 16 or older ranged from 29 percent in the North Carolina-Mississippi villages to 35 percent in Sumter.

Incomes of these Negro families tended to be low. Half of the families in the South Carolina-Georgia villages had incomes of less than \$316; four-fifths, less than \$500. The median income in the North Carolina-Mississippi villages was \$373; in Sumter, \$430; and in Griffin, \$397. The proportion of families that had received relief ranged from 16 percent in Sumter to 24 percent in Griffin.

Wage-earner occupations provided the major source of earnings in a large proportion of the Negro families. In the South Carolina-Georgia villages, 83 percent of the nonrelief families were in the wage-earner group, and only 11 percent were classed as clerical, business, or professional. The proportion of wage-earner families was largest in

Griffin, 92 percent, and smallest in the North Carolina-Mississippi villages, 77 percent. In the former unit, only 8 percent of the families derived the largest share of their earnings from clerical, business, or professional occupations; in the latter, 12 percent. Very few of these nonrelief families were without earnings, an indication that few had other income, credit, capital, and gifts sufficient for their support; members earned the family living or there was recourse to relief. Only a small percentage were families of farm operators or sharecroppers living in the communities studied.

Families with two or more breadwinners outnumbered the sole-earner families in the four analysis units. Although the number of supplementary workers was relatively large, their contributions provided only 14 to 21 percent of aggregate family earnings. In the South Carolina-Georgia villages, for example, supplementary breadwinners were reported by 66 percent of the families, but their earnings averaged only \$69 per family as compared with \$307 provided by principal earners.

Husbands provided 75 to 84 percent of the pooled earnings of all family members. In about nine-tenths of the families, the husband was the principal earner; he was the sole member working in only about one-third of the village families and in 40 percent of those in Sumter and 25 percent of those in Griffin. Wives who did paid work outnumbered those without earnings, but their contributions were only 10 to 16 percent of the total family earnings. Sons, daughters, and other family members worked less frequently than wives, and provided but 5 to 9 percent of family earnings.

Homes were owned by about 30 percent of the families in the two village units; by 23 and 15 percent, respectively, in Sumter and Griffin. Average monthly rental values of owned homes were considerably higher than average rentals paid by families at comparable income levels. The average rent paid by nonrelief families in the South Carolina-Georgia villages was \$4 per month—12 percent of the renting group's total income; in the North Carolina-Mississippi villages, \$5; in Sumter, \$6; and in Griffin, \$7.

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Appendix B. Tables

All money averages have been rounded to the nearest dollar. In tables giving the break-down of a total, it has been necessary in some cases to raise or lower one of the rounded components by \$1 in order to have the sum of the various items comprising the total agree with the total. In a few cases, therefore, discrepancies of \$1 may occur between averages as given on different tables.

White Families

TABLE 111.—SUMMARY OF 19 SMALL CITIES AND 10 GROUPS OF VILLAGES: *Average size and median income of relief and nonrelief families combined, median income of nonrelief families, and percentage distribution of nonrelief families by occupation, 1935-36*

[Families that include a husband and wife, both native-born³]

Analysis unit (1)	Average persons per family ² (2)	Median income of ¹ — (3) (4)		Distribution of nonrelief families by occupation (5) (6) (7) (8)			
		Non- relief and re- lief fam- ilies ⁴	Non- relief fam- ilies	Wage- earner	Clerical	Busi- ness and profes- sional	Other ⁵
SMALL CITIES							
New England							
Maine, Westbrook.....	Number 3.80	Dollars 1,251	Dollars 1,299	Percent 66	Percent 13	Percent 18	Percent 3
Massachusetts, Greenfield.....	3.50	1,439	1,595	61	16	20	3
North Central							
Ohio, Mount Vernon.....	3.85	1,162	1,307	62	12	22	4
Ohio, New Philadelphia.....	3.71	1,078	1,276	53	18	26	3
Illinois, Lincoln.....	3.77	957	1,186	53	13	32	2
Wisconsin, Beaver Dam.....	3.57	1,185	1,253	64	9	21	6
Iowa, Boone.....	3.87	1,154	1,400	52	16	28	4
Missouri, Columbia.....	3.62	1,393	1,508	40	19	37	4
Missouri, Moberly.....	3.45	1,159	1,269	65	15	17	3
Plains and Mountain							
Kansas, Dodge City.....	3.79	1,109	1,327	45	27	23	5
Colorado, Greeley.....	3.59	1,243	1,556	36	22	38	4
Utah, Logan.....	4.50	1,274	1,486	37	15	37	11
Utah, Provo.....	4.39	1,180	1,421	43	21	32	4
Pacific							
Washington, Olympia.....	3.41	1,537	1,676	44	20	33	3
Oregon, Astoria.....	3.20	1,581	1,683	47	15	36	2
Oregon, Eugene.....	3.38	1,539	1,652	42	22	33	3
Oregon, Klamath Falls.....	3.48	1,617	1,689	60	14	24	2
Southeast							
White families:							
South Carolina, Sumter.....	4.12	1,384	1,596	41	23	34	2
Georgia, Griffin.....	3.94	1,186	1,255	64	14	21	1
Negro families:							
South Carolina, Sumter.....	3.91	430	493	88	2	9	1
Georgia, Griffin.....	3.95	397	492	92	1	7	(⁶)
VILLAGES							
New England							
Vermont-Massachusetts.....	3.93	1,233	1,447	56	15	25	4
Middle Atlantic and North Central							
Pennsylvania-Ohio.....	3.67	1,039	1,167	60	12	24	4
Michigan-Wisconsin.....	3.66	1,087	1,208	54	13	27	6
Illinois-Iowa.....	3.79	737	1,074	43	13	34	10

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 111.—SUMMARY OF 19 SMALL CITIES AND 10 GROUPS OF VILLAGES: *Average size and median income of relief and nonrelief families combined, median income of nonrelief families, and percentage distribution of nonrelief families by occupation, 1935-36—Continued*[Families that include a husband and wife, both native-born¹]

Analysis unit	Average persons per family ²	Median income of ³ —		Distribution of nonrelief families by occupation			
		Non- relief and relief fam- ilies ⁴	Non- relief fam- ilies	Wage- earner	Clerical	Busi- ness and profes- sional	Other ⁵
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
<i>Plains and Mountain</i>							
North Dakota-Kansas.....	<i>Number</i> 4.06	<i>Dollars</i> 918	<i>Dollars</i> 1,209	<i>Percent</i> 29	<i>Percent</i> 17	<i>Percent</i> 47	<i>Percent</i> 7
South Dakota-Montana-Colorado.....	3.72	1,288	1,467	42	16	38	4
<i>Pacific</i>							
Washington-Oregon.....	3.56	1,024	1,268	45	14	35	6
California.....	3.49	1,355	1,552	57	11	25	7
<i>Southeast</i>							
White families:							
South Carolina-Georgia.....	3.97	1,125	1,308	44	17	33	6
North Carolina-Mississippi.....	3.97	1,548	1,764	27	20	45	8
Negro families:							
South Carolina-Georgia.....	4.02	316	386	83	1	10	6
North Carolina-Mississippi.....	3.55	373	440	77	2	10	11

¹ White families only were studied in all regions except the Southeast.² Year-equivalent persons in relief and nonrelief families. See Glossary, Year-equivalent Person.³ These medians for the eligible families are higher than those for the entire population since the eligibility requirements, based principally on race, nativity, and family composition, had the effect of eliminating from the study many families without income from earnings or with such small earnings as to fall in the lower income classes. The numerical importance and composition of this ineligible group varied in the different localities.⁴ Medians for relief and nonrelief families were computed on the assumption (substantially supported by available data) that all relief families had incomes below the median for the entire sample.⁵ Families that had no income from earnings and families of farm operators (and, in the Southeast, sharecroppers) living in cities and villages.⁶ 0.50 percent or less.

TABLE 112.—FAMILY INCOME AND FAMILY TYPE: *Number of families of specified types and average number of persons per family, by occupation and income, Southeast villages, and Southeast small cities separately, white families, 1935-36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit and family-income class (dollars)	Number of families of type 1—										Average number of persons per family 2 3	Average number of persons under 16 1 4	Average number of persons 16 or older 1 4
	Any	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
VILLAGES													
South Carolina-Georgia													
ALL OCCUPATIONS													
All incomes	2,255	491	400	293	411	260	190	126	44	40	3.88	1.23	0.65
0-249	17	9	1	1	5	0	1	0	0	0	2.79	.41	.35
250-499	130	45	32	21	13	5	7	7	0	0	3.29	1.08	.22
500-749	298	68	60	47	45	22	34	14	4	4	3.75	1.32	.43
750-999	327	66	61	50	51	36	37	16	7	3	3.87	1.38	.49
1,000-1,249	292	74	66	41	49	20	22	14	3	3	3.60	1.17	.43
1,250-1,499	275	62	46	33	54	32	26	17	2	3	3.86	1.24	.62
1,500-1,749	227	56	39	31	30	29	19	13	3	7	3.96	1.33	.63
1,750-1,999	146	24	24	11	29	26	17	8	6	1	4.17	1.34	.84
2,000-2,249	138	26	20	20	27	21	8	6	7	3	3.98	1.18	.80
2,250-2,499	89	16	15	10	20	19	1	5	1	2	4.05	1.07	.97
2,500-2,999	120	21	13	8	30	17	6	13	5	7	4.42	1.15	1.27
3,000-3,499	65	2	9	8	21	9	6	3	4	3	4.47	1.18	1.28
3,500-3,999	41	5	5	4	15	7	2	2	0	1	3.96	.83	1.12
4,000 or over 5	90	17	9	8	22	17	4	8	2	3	4.16	1.15	1.07
WAGE-EARNER													
All incomes	991	185	191	150	144	109	114	59	17	22	4.04	1.46	0.58
0-249	14	6	1	1	5	0	1	0	0	0	2.96	.50	.43
250-499	77	23	21	16	6	2	5	4	0	0	3.36	1.19	.17
500-749	216	39	47	40	30	15	29	10	3	3	3.89	1.47	.41
750-999	203	32	33	39	27	28	28	10	4	2	4.07	1.60	.46
1,000-1,249	164	37	43	21	21	12	15	11	2	2	3.79	1.36	.43
1,250-1,499	138	22	27	17	25	20	15	9	1	2	4.08	1.38	.71
1,500-1,749	85	19	12	12	10	12	13	4	0	3	4.18	1.58	.60
1,750-1,999	41	3	4	3	8	9	7	4	2	1	4.85	1.85	.95
2,000-2,249	19	2	1	0	6	4	1	2	1	2	5.05	1.53	1.53
2,250-2,499	8	0	1	1	1	2	0	1	0	2	5.92	1.88	2.00
2,500-2,999	17	1	1	0	2	5	0	3	1	4	6.43	2.00	2.41
3,000-3,499	7	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	3	1	5.59	.43	3.14
3,500-3,999	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	⁶ 4.00	⁶ .00	⁶ 2.00
4,000 or over 7	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	⁶ 2.00	-----	-----
CLERICAL													
All incomes	384	81	72	49	80	37	27	24	8	6	3.82	1.14	0.67
0-249	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-----	-----	-----
250-499	7	2	2	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	3.24	1.14	.14
500-749	34	12	5	4	7	3	2	1	0	0	3.28	.88	.41
750-999	59	14	17	6	12	0	7	1	1	1	3.46	1.10	.34
1,000-1,249	36	6	10	6	9	3	0	0	1	1	3.52	1.00	.53
1,250-1,499	46	11	6	6	10	2	6	5	0	0	3.81	1.35	.46
1,500-1,749	50	10	9	7	9	6	2	2	2	3	4.09	1.32	.78
1,750-1,999	26	3	3	4	5	5	4	1	1	0	4.37	1.46	.88
2,000-2,249	31	4	3	7	7	4	1	4	1	0	4.21	1.26	.97
2,250-2,499	34	11	5	3	8	3	0	3	1	0	3.55	.79	.74
2,500-2,999	33	7	7	4	3	5	3	4	0	0	4.05	1.24	.82
3,000-3,499	14	0	3	1	5	4	0	1	0	0	4.27	1.00	1.28
3,500-3,999	8	1	1	0	3	2	0	0	0	1	3.87	.50	1.38
4,000 or over 8	6	0	1	0	1	0	1	2	1	0	5.17	1.50	1.67

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 112.—FAMILY INCOME AND FAMILY TYPE: *Number of families of specified types and average number of persons per family, by occupation and income, Southeast villages, and Southeast small cities separately, white families, 1935-36—Continued*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit and family-income class (dollars) (1)	Number of families of type 1—										Average number of persons per family 2 3	Average number of persons under 16 2 4	Average number of persons 16 or older 2 4
	Any	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9			
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
VILLAGES—continued													
South Carolina—Georgia—Continued													
BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL													
All incomes.....	755	179	128	81	161	99	45	36	17	9	3.74	1.05	0.71
0-249.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3.44	1.00	.45
250-499.....	22	8	4	1	4	2	1	2	0	0	3.42	.91	.51
500-749.....	35	11	7	3	6	2	2	1	1	0	3.72	1.11	.61
750-999.....	54	15	11	5	9	6	2	5	1	0	3.36	.95	.42
1,000-1,249.....	83	26	12	13	17	5	7	3	0	0	3.52	.92	.58
1,250-1,499.....	77	23	13	7	18	9	4	1	1	1	3.71	1.11	.61
1,500-1,749.....	88	26	17	10	11	11	4	7	1	1	3.64	.94	.71
1,750-1,999.....	70	17	17	4	13	10	4	2	3	0	3.63	1.08	.56
2,000-2,249.....	82	20	16	11	11	12	6	0	5	1	4.10	1.16	.93
2,250-2,499.....	45	5	9	6	9	14	1	1	0	0	3.97	.85	1.11
2,500-2,999.....	61	11	5	4	23	5	3	5	4	1	4.25	1.38	.85
3,000-3,499.....	39	1	6	6	13	4	6	1	1	1	3.94	.93	1.00
3,500-3,999.....	30	4	4	4	10	4	2	2	0	0	4.21	1.28	1.01
4,000 or over 5.....	69	12	7	7	17	15	3	5	0	3			
NO INCOME FROM EARNINGS													
All incomes.....	26	17	1	1	6	0	0	1	0	0	2.65	0.38	0.27
0-249.....	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.00		
250-499.....	8	6	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2.75	.62	.12
500-749.....	6	3	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2.67	.17	.50
750-999.....	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.00		
1,000-1,249.....	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.00		
1,250-1,499.....	4	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2.75	.50	.25
1,500-1,749.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
1,750-1,999.....	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	4.00	1.00	1.00
2,000-2,249.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
2,250-2,499.....	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	4.00	1.00	1.00
2,500-2,999.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
3,000-3,499.....	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.00		
3,500-3,999.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
4,000 or over 5.....	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.00		
FARM-OPERATOR AND SHARECROPPER 10													
All incomes.....	99	29	8	12	20	15	4	6	2	3	3.87	0.98	0.90
0-249.....	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.00		
250-499.....	16	6	5	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	3.02	.81	.19
500-749.....	7	3	0	0	0	2	1	1	0	0	4.22	1.71	.57
750-999.....	10	4	0	0	3	2	0	0	1	0	3.40	.20	1.20
1,000-1,249.....	7	3	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	2.71	.43	.28
1,250-1,499.....	10	4	0	2	0	1	1	2	0	0	4.10	1.60	.50
1,500-1,749.....	4	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	3.25	1.25	
1,750-1,999.....	8	1	0	0	2	2	2	1	0	0	4.82	1.75	1.12
2,000-2,249.....	6	0	0	2	3	1	0	0	0	0	4.00	1.00	1.00
2,250-2,499.....	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	4.00	0.00	2.00
2,500-2,999.....	9	2	0	0	2	2	0	1	0	2	5.14	1.22	1.89
3,000-3,499.....	4	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	5.88	1.50	2.50
3,500-3,999.....	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	4.50	1.09	1.50
4,000 or over 5.....	13	3	1	1	4	2	0	1	1	0	3.75	.54	1.23

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 112.—FAMILY INCOME AND FAMILY TYPE: *Number of families of specified types and average number of persons per family, by occupation and income, Southeast villages, and Southeast small cities separately, while families, 1935-36—*
Continued

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit and family-income class (dollars)	Number of families of type 1—										Average number of persons per family 2 3	Average number of persons under 16 2 4	Average number of persons 16 or older 2 4
	Any	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
VILLAGES—continued													
ALL OCCUPATIONS													
North Carolina-Mississippi													
All incomes.....	1,542	324	286	188	319	149	120	80	35	41	3.90	1.26	0.64
0-249.....	16	3	4	6	2	0	0	0	1	0	3.37	1.00	.38
250-499.....	42	13	6	4	4	5	6	4	0	0	3.78	1.33	.43
500-749.....	104	27	18	15	15	4	13	8	0	4	3.98	1.65	.23
750-999.....	130	24	30	16	20	11	14	9	0	6	4.07	1.58	.48
1,000-1,249.....	165	34	34	22	22	15	21	12	2	3	4.03	1.55	.47
1,250-1,499.....	146	32	34	15	29	13	11	4	3	5	3.76	1.17	.58
1,500-1,749.....	161	38	34	20	33	12	10	8	1	5	3.76	1.17	.58
1,750-1,999.....	128	28	19	20	27	13	13	3	1	4	3.91	1.34	.56
2,000-2,249.....	104	18	16	14	23	14	5	9	4	1	4.07	1.36	.74
2,250-2,499.....	86	24	18	8	17	11	4	1	2	1	3.48	.98	.51
2,500-2,999.....	120	18	23	12	28	17	6	9	4	3	4.08	1.25	.82
3,000-3,499.....	92	23	16	9	24	6	5	4	3	2	3.71	.92	.78
3,500-3,999.....	60	10	12	7	14	7	2	3	5	0	3.89	1.05	.83
4,000 or over 11.....	188	32	22	20	61	21	10	6	9	7	4.02	.97	1.05
WAGE-EARNER													
All incomes.....	417	76	82	66	55	35	47	30	8	18	4.18	1.62	0.55
0-249.....	9	0	3	4	1	0	0	0	1	0	3.76	1.22	.56
250-499.....	30	9	5	4	0	5	4	3	0	0	3.96	1.47	.47
500-749.....	58	15	10	9	8	1	8	4	0	3	4.02	1.76	.26
750-999.....	78	11	17	13	10	8	9	5	0	5	4.32	1.83	.49
1,000-1,249.....	82	15	18	13	7	9	9	8	1	2	4.22	1.67	.54
1,250-1,499.....	50	9	12	7	7	2	6	3	3	1	3.94	1.38	.56
1,500-1,749.....	48	9	11	7	5	4	4	4	0	4	4.29	1.62	.67
1,750-1,999.....	29	6	2	5	7	2	4	0	1	2	4.21	1.59	.59
2,000-2,249.....	16	0	1	2	5	4	2	1	1	0	4.92	1.94	1.00
2,250-2,499.....	5	1	0	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	3.62	1.20	.40
2,500-2,999.....	5	0	1	1	2	0	0	1	0	0	4.40	1.20	1.20
3,000-3,499.....	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	4.00	.67	1.33
3,500-3,999.....	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3.00	1.00	3.00
4,000 or over 7.....	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	5.00	.00	
CLERICAL													
All incomes.....	315	67	63	37	65	35	30	6	3	9	3.79	1.20	0.59
0-249.....	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	4.00	2.00	-----
250-499.....	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3.50	1.50	-----
500-749.....	15	3	3	3	4	1	1	0	0	0	3.50	1.13	.33
750-999.....	24	7	5	2	5	1	2	1	0	1	3.54	1.04	.50
1,000-1,249.....	29	6	4	4	6	0	7	1	0	1	3.96	1.66	.31
1,250-1,499.....	35	7	13	3	1	7	2	0	0	2	3.81	1.23	.57
1,500-1,749.....	43	9	10	7	7	6	3	0	0	1	3.72	1.26	.44
1,750-1,999.....	34	8	4	6	6	3	6	0	0	1	3.88	1.38	.50
2,000-2,249.....	29	4	4	4	11	2	2	2	0	0	3.93	1.31	.62
2,250-2,499.....	25	6	6	2	3	5	1	0	2	0	3.66	.92	.76
2,500-2,999.....	30	7	5	2	9	3	1	1	1	1	3.62	.73	.87
3,000-3,499.....	22	5	5	1	5	0	3	1	0	2	4.11	1.36	.73
3,500-3,999.....	8	1	2	0	2	3	0	0	0	0	4.07	1.25	.88
4,000 or over 8.....	18	3	2	2	6	4	1	0	0	0	3.83	.89	.94

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 112.—FAMILY INCOME AND FAMILY TYPE: *Number of families of specified types and average number of persons per family, by occupation and income, Southeast villages, and Southeast small cities separately, white families, 1935-36—Continued*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit and family-income class (dollars) (1)	Number of families of type 1—										Average number of persons per family ^{2 3}	Average number of persons under 16 ^{2 4}	Average number of persons 16 or older ^{2 4}
	Any	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9			
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
VILLAGES—continued													
North Carolina—Continued													
BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL													
All incomes.....	689	149	126	83	162	62	38	38	20	11	3.80	1.13	0.67
0-249.....	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	\$ 2.50	\$.00	\$.50
250-499.....	3	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	3.24	1.00	.33
500-749.....	17	3	3	3	1	1	3	2	0	1	4.57	2.18	.41
750-999.....	20	5	6	1	1	2	3	2	0	0	3.85	1.50	.35
1,000-1,249.....	47	11	12	5	8	5	3	3	0	0	3.70	1.02	.38
1,250-1,499.....	57	15	9	5	18	4	3	1	0	2	3.60	.86	.59
1,500-1,749.....	63	19	11	6	17	2	3	4	1	0	3.46	1.23	.71
1,750-1,999.....	61	13	12	9	14	6	3	3	0	1	3.79	1.24	.56
2,000-2,249.....	55	13	10	8	7	6	1	6	3	1	3.90	1.00	.43
2,250-2,499.....	49	14	10	5	11	6	1	1	0	1	3.42	1.46	.70
2,500-2,999.....	74	9	17	9	15	9	5	5	3	2	4.16	.82	.70
3,000-3,499.....	57	15	10	7	15	4	2	2	0	0	3.53	1.08	.87
3,500-3,999.....	48	7	9	7	11	4	2	3	5	0	3.96	1.03	.95
4,000 or over ¹¹	136	23	17	18	42	13	8	6	6	3	3.98		
NO INCOME FROM EARNINGS													
All incomes.....	13	7	1	0	2	1	0	0	2	0	2.92	0.23	0.69
0-249.....	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$ 2.00		
250-499.....	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	\$ 2.50	\$.00	\$.50
500-749.....	3	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3.00	.67	.33
750-999.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
1,000-1,249.....	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3.00		1.00
1,250-1,499.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
1,500-1,749.....	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$ 3.00	\$.00	\$ 1.00
1,750-1,999.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
2,000-2,249.....	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$ 3.00	\$ 1.00	
2,250-2,499.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
2,500-2,999.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
3,000-3,499 ¹²	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	\$ 3.50		\$ 1.50
FARM-OPERATOR AND SHARECROPPER ¹³													
All incomes.....	108	25	14	2	35	16	5	6	2	3	3.89	0.94	0.95
0-249.....	3	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3.05	1.00	
250-499.....	5	1	1	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	3.66	1.20	.40
500-749.....	11	4	2	0	2	0	1	2	0	0	3.82	1.27	.54
750-999.....	8	1	2	0	4	0	0	1	0	0	3.71	1.00	.75
1,000-1,249.....	4	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	5.15	2.50	.75
1,250-1,499.....	4	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	3.25	.25	1.00
1,500-1,749.....	6	1	2	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	3.00	.33	.67
1,750-1,999.....	4	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3.85	.75	1.00
2,000-2,249.....	3	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	4.35	1.00	1.33
2,250-2,499.....	7	3	2	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	3.14	.86	.28
2,500-2,999.....	11	2	0	0	2	5	0	2	0	0	4.62	1.27	1.36
3,000-3,499.....	8	1	0	1	4	2	0	0	0	0	3.87	.75	1.12
3,500-3,999.....	3	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2.33	.00	.33
4,000 or over ¹¹	31	6	3	0	12	4	1	0	2	3	4.19	.84	1.39

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 112.—FAMILY INCOME AND FAMILY TYPE: *Number of families of specified types and average number of persons per family, by occupation and income, Southeast villages, and Southeast small cities separately, white families, 1935-36—Continued*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit and family-income class (dollars)	Number of families of type ¹ —										Average number of persons per family ^{2 3}	Average number of persons under 16 ^{2 4}	Average number of persons 16 or older ^{2 4}
	Any	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
ALL OCCUPATIONS ¹⁴													
SMALL CITIES													
South Carolina, Sumter													
All incomes.....	702	137	124	91	119	73	70	57	18	13	4.04	1.40	0.62
0-249.....	5	2	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	3.56	1.20	.40
250-499.....	29	13	7	4	2	0	0	3	0	0	3.16	1.00	.14
500-749.....	71	17	16	13	6	1	8	5	2	3	3.87	1.52	.35
750-999.....	75	17	13	11	8	6	11	7	1	1	4.07	1.69	.36
1,000-1,249.....	84	15	16	7	12	9	10	11	2	2	4.30	1.65	.62
1,250-1,499.....	57	7	11	12	8	7	8	3	0	1	4.07	1.56	.49
1,500-1,749.....	78	16	16	5	17	10	2	7	2	3	4.04	1.24	.78
1,750-1,999.....	60	14	12	6	8	6	8	4	2	0	3.86	1.38	.45
2,000-2,249.....	47	3	10	7	8	10	3	3	3	0	4.25	1.45	.81
2,250-2,499.....	35	2	8	4	10	2	5	3	0	1	4.21	1.43	.77
2,500-2,999.....	62	13	6	7	15	8	4	6	2	1	4.07	1.06	1.00
3,000-3,499.....	42	10	4	3	13	4	2	4	1	1	4.08	1.07	1.00
3,500-3,999.....	18	3	1	5	4	2	3	0	0	0	3.92	1.39	.56
4,000 or over ¹¹	39	5	4	7	6	8	5	1	3	0	4.16	1.34	.82
WAGE-EARNER													
All incomes.....	291	50	50	41	43	30	31	33	6	7	4.26	1.64	0.61
0-249.....	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	⁶ 3.12	⁶ .50	⁶ .50
250-499.....	23	9	5	4	2	0	0	3	0	0	3.38	1.17	.17
500-749.....	57	11	15	12	3	1	6	5	1	3	4.05	1.72	.33
750-999.....	52	11	11	7	5	6	4	6	1	1	4.17	1.69	.46
1,000-1,249.....	53	7	9	5	7	6	7	8	2	2	4.64	1.87	.74
1,250-1,499.....	23	2	3	3	2	4	7	2	0	0	4.50	1.96	.52
1,500-1,749.....	24	3	2	2	8	3	0	5	0	1	4.66	1.50	1.17
1,750-1,999.....	17	2	1	5	1	4	3	1	0	0	4.48	1.88	.59
2,000-2,249.....	13	0	2	1	4	2	1	2	1	0	4.71	1.85	.92
2,250-2,499.....	11	1	0	1	6	0	2	1	0	0	4.10	1.09	1.00
2,500-2,999.....	12	3	2	0	3	3	1	0	0	0	3.83	.92	.92
3,000-3,499.....	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	⁶ 3.00	⁶ .00	⁶ 1.00
3,500-3,999.....	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	⁶ 5.00	⁶ 1.00	⁶ 2.00
4,000 or over ⁸	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	⁶ 4.50	⁶ 1.00	⁶ 1.50
CLERICAL													
All incomes.....	158	26	36	22	24	15	16	13	5	1	3.99	1.37	0.60
0-249.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.....	.....	.....
250-499.....	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	⁶ 2.50	⁶ .50	.....
500-749.....	7	3	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	3.44	.86	.57
750-999.....	10	1	2	4	0	0	3	0	0	0	3.99	2.00	.....
1,000-1,249.....	14	2	6	0	0	1	2	3	0	0	4.21	2.00	.21
1,250-1,499.....	17	1	5	5	1	3	1	1	0	0	4.04	1.47	.53
1,500-1,749.....	23	4	7	1	6	3	1	1	0	0	3.64	1.13	.48
1,750-1,999.....	20	8	3	1	2	0	3	2	1	0	3.69	1.30	.35
2,000-2,249.....	17	1	4	3	2	4	1	0	2	0	4.12	1.12	1.00
2,250-2,499.....	7	0	1	1	1	0	3	1	0	0	5.00	2.71	.28
2,500-2,999.....	16	1	2	3	5	1	0	3	0	1	4.57	1.19	1.38
3,000-3,499.....	13	3	3	0	3	1	0	2	1	0	4.00	1.00	1.00
3,500-3,999.....	5	0	1	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	3.72	1.40	.40
4,000 or over ⁹	7	1	1	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	3.86	1.14	.72

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 112.—FAMILY INCOME AND FAMILY TYPE: *Number of families of specified types and average number of persons per family, by occupation and income, Southeast villages, and Southeast small cities separately, white families, 1935-36—Continued*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit and family-income class (dollars)	Number of families of type 1:—										Average number of persons per family 2 3	Average number of persons under 16 2 4	Average number of persons 16 or older 2 4
	Any	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
SMALL CITIES—continued													
BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL													
<i>South Carolina, Sumter—Continued</i>													
All incomes.....	240	52	38	28	49	28	22	11	7	5	3.87	1.19	0.67
0-249.....	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	4.00	1.00	1.00
250-499.....	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.33	.33	-----
500-749.....	5	1	1	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	3.20	.80	.40
750-999.....	12	4	0	0	3	0	4	1	0	0	3.85	1.53	.25
1,000-1,249.....	15	4	1	2	5	2	1	0	0	0	3.51	.80	.67
1,250-1,499.....	17	4	3	4	5	0	0	0	0	1	3.53	1.12	.41
1,500-1,749.....	30	8	7	2	3	4	1	1	2	2	3.90	1.17	.73
1,750-1,999.....	22	4	8	0	4	2	2	1	1	0	3.52	1.09	.41
2,000-2,249.....	17	2	4	3	2	4	1	1	0	0	4.02	1.47	.53
2,250-2,499.....	17	1	7	2	3	2	0	1	0	1	3.96	1.12	.52
2,500-2,999.....	33	9	2	4	6	4	3	3	2	0	3.94	1.09	.85
3,000-3,499.....	28	7	1	3	9	3	2	2	0	1	4.15	1.14	1.00
3,500-3,999.....	12	3	0	4	2	1	2	0	0	0	3.91	1.42	.50
4,000 or over 11.....	23	3	3	4	4	6	5	1	2	0	4.29	1.50	.79
NO INCOME FROM EARNINGS													
All incomes.....	12	9	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	2.42	0.08	0.33
0-249.....	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.00	-----	-----
250-499.....	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.00	-----	-----
500-749.....	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.00	-----	-----
750-999.....	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.00	-----	-----
1,000-1,249.....	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.00	-----	-----
1,250-1,499.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.00	-----	-----
1,500-1,749.....	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.00	-----	-----
1,750-1,999.....	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	4.00	1.00	1.00
2,000-2,249.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-----	-----	-----
2,250-2,499.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-----	-----	-----
2,500-2,999.....	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3.90	1.00	1.00
3,000-3,499.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-----	-----	-----
3,500-3,999.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-----	-----	-----
4,000 or over 11.....	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3.00	1.00	1.00
ALL OCCUPATIONS													
<i>Georgia, Griffin</i>													
All incomes.....	677	146	104	96	136	87	60	33	8	7	3.87	1.26	0.60
0-249.....	4	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	4.03	1.50	.50
250-499.....	21	8	1	3	6	1	1	1	0	0	3.42	1.00	.38
500-749.....	74	22	14	10	17	5	4	2	0	0	3.30	.94	.36
750-999.....	121	27	23	15	17	14	15	8	1	1	3.91	1.50	.40
1,000-1,249.....	116	25	18	19	21	15	10	4	0	4	3.95	1.40	.56
1,250-1,499.....	99	21	16	15	20	14	8	5	0	0	3.75	1.24	.50
1,500-1,749.....	74	12	10	12	17	9	9	4	0	1	4.10	1.36	.74
1,750-1,999.....	40	7	6	5	9	9	2	1	1	0	3.94	1.22	.70
2,000-2,249.....	40	10	3	6	7	8	3	2	1	0	3.91	1.10	.82
2,250-2,499.....	21	5	3	3	4	1	1	3	1	0	4.19	1.14	1.05
2,500-2,999.....	22	1	6	2	6	6	0	0	1	0	3.95	.95	1.00
3,000-3,499.....	10	1	1	1	4	2	1	0	0	0	3.70	.90	.70
3,500-3,999.....	11	1	2	1	3	0	2	1	1	0	4.15	1.27	.91
4,000 or over 11.....	24	4	1	4	5	3	3	1	2	1	4.40	1.29	1.08

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 112.—FAMILY INCOME AND FAMILY TYPE: *Number of families of specified types and average number of persons per family, by occupation and income, Southeast villages, and Southeast small cities separately, white families, 1935-36—Continued*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit and family-income class (dollars)	Number of families of type 1—										Average number of persons per family 23	Average number of persons under 16 24	Average number of persons 16 or older 24
	Any	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
SMALL CITIES—continued													
WAGE-EARNER													
Georgia, Griffin—Con.													
All incomes	434	89	72	66	83	53	39	24	4	4	3.89	1.34	0.55
0-249	3	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	4.78	2.00	.67
250-499	19	7	1	3	6	0	1	1	0	0	3.41	1.00	.37
500-749	62	18	13	8	16	2	3	2	0	0	3.20	.89	.32
750-999	101	19	19	14	13	13	13	8	1	1	4.09	1.64	.42
1,000-1,249	85	16	16	16	14	12	6	3	0	2	3.91	1.40	.53
1,250-1,499	71	16	10	12	14	10	5	4	0	0	3.79	1.27	.52
1,500-1,749	49	8	6	7	11	5	8	3	0	1	4.23	1.47	.76
1,750-1,999	17	1	2	2	3	7	1	0	1	0	4.57	1.47	1.06
2,000-2,249	14	3	2	2	2	3	1	1	0	0	4.00	1.21	.78
2,250-2,499	4	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	1	0	5.50	1.00	2.50
2,500-2,999 15	9	0	3	2	2	1	0	0	1	0	3.67	.89	.78
CLERICAL													
All incomes	97	16	16	14	20	13	9	5	2	2	4.06	1.34	0.70
0-249	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-----	-----	-----
250-499	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-----	-----	-----
500-749	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3.50	1.50	-----
750-999	12	3	2	1	3	1	2	0	0	0	3.46	1.08	.33
1,000-1,249	15	3	1	2	2	2	3	1	0	1	4.64	1.93	.73
1,250-1,499	16	2	4	1	2	4	2	1	0	0	4.04	1.44	.56
1,500-1,749	9	1	0	2	5	1	0	0	0	0	3.78	1.00	.78
1,750-1,999	9	2	3	1	2	0	0	1	0	0	3.33	.89	.44
2,000-2,249	14	3	1	3	3	2	0	1	1	0	3.93	1.07	.86
2,250-2,499	6	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	4.65	1.67	1.00
2,500-2,999	5	1	1	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	3.60	.80	.80
3,000-3,499	3	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	4.67	1.67	.67
3,500-3,999	3	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	4.33	1.00	1.33
4,000 or over 8	3	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	6.48	2.67	1.67
BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL													
All incomes	139	38	16	16	30	21	11	4	2	1	3.68	1.02	0.68
0-249	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.00	-----	-----
250-499	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3.50	1.00	.50
500-749	7	2	0	1	1	3	0	0	0	0	4.14	1.14	1.00
750-999	8	5	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2.37	.25	.12
1,000-1,249	13	5	1	1	3	1	1	0	0	1	3.62	1.15	.46
1,250-1,499	12	3	2	2	4	0	1	0	0	0	3.17	.83	.33
1,500-1,749	16	3	4	3	1	3	1	1	0	0	3.91	1.25	.69
1,750-1,999	14	4	1	2	4	2	1	0	0	0	3.57	1.14	.43
2,000-2,249	12	4	0	1	2	3	2	0	0	0	3.77	1.00	.83
2,250-2,499	11	4	2	2	2	0	0	1	0	0	3.45	.91	.54
2,500-2,999	8	0	2	0	2	4	0	0	0	0	4.50	1.12	1.38
3,000-3,499	7	1	1	1	3	1	0	0	0	0	3.28	.57	.71
3,500-3,999	8	1	1	0	3	0	2	1	0	0	4.08	1.38	.75
4,000 or over 11	20	4	0	3	4	3	3	1	2	0	4.15	1.15	1.00

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 112.—FAMILY INCOME AND FAMILY TYPE: *Number of families of specified types and average number of persons per family, by occupation and income, Southeast villages, and Southeast small cities separately, white families, 1935-36—Continued*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit and family-income class (dollars) (1)	Number of families of type 1—										Average number of persons per family ^{2 3}	Average number of persons 16 or older ^{2 4}	Average number of persons 16 or older ^{2 4}
	Any	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9			
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
SMALL CITIES—continued													
Georgia, Griffin—Con.													
All incomes.....	7	3	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	3.14	0.57	0.57
0-249.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-----	-----	-----
250-499.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-----	-----	-----
500-749.....	3	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3.33	1.33	-----
750-999.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-----	-----	-----
1,000-1,249.....	3	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	3.00	.00	1.00
1,250-1,499.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-----	-----	-----
1,500-1,749.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-----	-----	-----
1,750-1,999.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-----	-----	-----
2,000-2,249.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-----	-----	-----
2,250-2,499.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-----	-----	-----
2,500-2,999.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-----	-----	-----
3,000-3,499.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-----	-----	-----
3,500-3,999.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-----	-----	-----
4,000 or over ⁵	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	⁶ 3.00	⁶ .00	⁶ 1.00
ALL OCCUPATIONS ¹⁰													
North Carolina, Gastonia ¹⁷													
All incomes.....	2,079	345	334	279	309	242	253	205		112	4.31	1.65	0.66
0-249.....	15	6	3	1	2	1	0	1		1	3.56	1.07	.53
250-499.....	120	24	25	23	13	7	15	9		4	4.08	1.67	.38
500-749.....	357	67	73	51	41	35	51	30		9	4.10	1.70	.39
750-999.....	323	42	60	54	35	37	47	35		13	4.41	1.92	.49
1,000-1,249.....	339	55	50	47	44	36	58	34		15	4.38	1.83	.54
1,250-1,499.....	231	51	35	36	25	18	27	26		13	4.25	1.68	.56
1,500-1,749.....	167	15	27	16	35	24	19	18		13	4.57	1.77	.81
1,750-1,999.....	144	24	15	13	32	23	9	14		14	4.48	1.44	1.05
2,000-2,249.....	99	12	8	16	17	15	11	12		8	4.63	1.65	.98
2,250-2,499.....	56	11	5	4	11	11	5	7		2	4.38	1.25	1.12
2,500-2,999.....	68	7	10	5	18	14	5	6		3	4.34	1.22	1.15
3,000-3,499.....	51	13	6	4	9	5	3	6		5	4.04	.94	1.10
3,500-3,999.....	30	4	6	1	9	5	0	3		2	4.37	1.23	1.13
4,000 or over ⁵	79	14	11	8	18	11	3	4		10	4.04	.86	1.16
WAGE-EARNER													
All incomes.....	1,361	200	221	196	164	159	189	154		78	4.48	1.84	0.64
0-249.....	12	4	3	1	1	1	0	1		1	3.86	.33	.58
250-499.....	101	19	21	21	11	6	10	9		4	4.16	1.72	.40
500-749.....	311	53	67	46	34	30	49	24		8	4.12	1.74	.38
750-999.....	254	32	47	47	23	23	43	28		11	4.47	2.02	.45
1,000-1,249.....	263	39	40	38	33	29	47	27		10	4.44	1.90	.63
1,250-1,499.....	163	38	23	23	13	16	18	20		12	4.39	1.77	.50
1,500-1,749.....	101	8	12	9	21	18	11	13		9	4.71	1.82	.92
1,750-1,999.....	72	4	3	6	15	19	4	12		9	5.42	2.06	1.36
2,000-2,249.....	39	0	2	3	6	10	4	9		5	5.69	2.02	1.67
2,250-2,499.....	21	3	0	0	5	3	2	6		2	5.42	1.48	1.95
2,500-2,999.....	13	0	2	2	1	3	1	3		1	5.15	1.62	1.54
3,000-3,499.....	6	0	0	0	1	0	0	2		3	5.67	.50	3.17
3,500-3,999.....	3	0	1	0	0	1	0	0		1	5.67	1.83	2.33
4,000 or over ⁷	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		2	⁶ 7.50	⁶ 2.00	⁶ 3.50

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 112.—FAMILY INCOME AND FAMILY TYPE: *Number of families of specified types and average number of persons per family, by occupation and income, Southeast villages, and Southeast small cities separately, white families, 1935-36—Continued*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit and family-income class (dollars) (1)	Number of families of type 1—										Average number of persons per family 2 3	Average number of persons under 16 2 4	Average number of persons 16 or older 2 4
	Any	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9			
(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	
SMALL CITIES—continued													
North Carolina, Gastonia—Continued													
All incomes.....	310	51	57	37	59	38	27	24	17	4.12	1.39	0.74	
0-249.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
250-499.....	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	3.00	.50	.50	
500-749.....	18	4	3	3	3	1	1	2	1	4.24	1.78	.44	
750-999.....	42	7	9	3	7	8	4	4	0	4.03	1.57	.52	
1,000-1,249.....	38	10	5	3	7	5	4	2	2	3.97	1.42	.55	
1,250-1,499.....	40	10	8	9	4	1	4	4	0	3.78	1.45	.32	
1,500-1,749.....	34	1	8	4	6	5	4	2	4	4.87	1.97	.88	
1,750-1,999.....	38	9	6	5	9	2	2	2	3	3.81	.97	.84	
2,000-2,249.....	27	3	5	6	5	0	4	3	1	4.10	1.48	.63	
2,250-2,499.....	17	1	3	2	3	6	2	0	0	4.13	1.47	.65	
2,500-2,999.....	23	3	5	1	6	5	1	1	1	3.96	.96	1.04	
3,000-3,499.....	15	3	1	1	4	2	0	2	2	4.27	.73	1.53	
3,500-3,999.....	9	0	1	0	4	2	0	2	0	4.78	1.22	1.56	
4,000 or over 5.....	7	0	2	0	0	1	1	0	3	4.57	.83	1.71	
BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL													
All incomes.....	393	89	55	45	83	42	36	26	17	3.88	1.20	0.68	
0-249.....	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3.00	.60	1.00	
250-499.....	14	4	3	2	0	1	4	0	0	3.69	1.50	.14	
500-749.....	24	9	3	2	3	2	1	4	0	3.69	1.38	.33	
750-999.....	23	3	3	4	4	5	0	2	2	4.23	1.39	.83	
1,000-1,249.....	37	6	5	5	4	2	7	5	3	4.43	1.76	.68	
1,250-1,499.....	28	3	4	4	8	1	5	2	1	4.11	1.43	.68	
1,500-1,749.....	32	6	7	3	8	1	4	3	0	3.82	1.41	.41	
1,750-1,999.....	33	10	6	2	8	2	3	0	2	3.27	.67	.64	
2,000-2,249.....	33	9	1	7	6	5	3	0	2	3.80	1.33	.45	
2,250-2,499.....	18	7	2	2	3	2	1	1	0	3.39	.78	.61	
2,500-2,999.....	32	4	3	2	11	6	3	2	1	4.29	1.25	1.06	
3,000-3,499.....	30	10	5	3	4	3	3	2	0	3.60	1.13	.47	
3,500-3,999.....	18	4	4	1	5	2	0	1	1	3.94	1.22	.72	
4,000 or over 5.....	70	14	9	8	18	10	2	4	5	3.89	.83	1.04	
NO INCOME FROM EARNINGS													
All incomes.....	11	4	1	1	2	1	1	1	0	3.63	1.27	0.36	
0-249.....	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.00			
250-499.....	2	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	4.94	2.00	1.00	
500-749.....	3	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	3.33	.67	.67	
750-999.....	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	5.00	3.00	6.00	
1,000-1,249.....	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	4.00	2.00		
1,250-1,499.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
1,500-1,749.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
1,750-1,999 18.....	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.00			

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 112.—FAMILY INCOME AND FAMILY TYPE: *Number of families of specified types and average number of persons per family, by occupation and income, Southeast villages, and Southeast small cities separately, white families, 1935-36—Continued*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit and family-income class (dollars)	Number of families of type 1—										Average number of persons per family ^{2,3}	Average number of persons 16 or older ⁴	Average number of persons 16 or older ⁴
	Any	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
SMALL CITIES—continued													
Georgia, Albany ¹⁷													
All incomes	947	203	167	118	195	109	75	43	37		3.84	1.16	0.66
0-249	7	1	3	0	2	0	1	0	0		3.43	1.00	.43
250-499	19	8	3	1	1	1	4	1	0		3.55	1.32	.21
500-749	64	23	10	7	5	4	11	3	1		3.64	1.42	.19
750-999	89	19	20	13	12	11	10	3	1		3.87	1.35	.49
1,000-1,249	91	21	17	13	18	6	6	6	4		3.89	1.34	.50
1,250-1,499	82	18	16	7	13	10	11	4	3		3.78	1.21	.59
1,500-1,749	101	19	23	17	20	6	8	2	6		3.71	1.15	.55
1,750-1,999	98	19	14	13	23	17	6	3	3		3.88	1.15	.72
2,000-2,249	84	19	16	12	13	8	8	5	3		3.96	1.33	.61
2,250-2,499	53	13	11	12	8	6	2	1	0		3.44	1.06	.42
2,500-2,999	89	14	16	9	27	13	2	5	3		3.91	.93	.96
3,000-3,499	60	6	8	5	20	11	2	4	4		4.10	.93	1.20
3,500-3,999	41	11	5	4	10	5	1	3	2		3.71	.83	.88
4,000 or over ¹¹	69	12	5	5	23	11	3	3	7		4.15	.96	1.17
WAGE-EARNER													
All incomes	335	62	58	50	59	40	38	16	12		3.98	1.39	0.58
0-249	3	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0		3.67	1.67	-----
250-499	6	3	1	1	0	0	1	0	0		3.08	1.00	-----
500-749	39	13	6	5	4	1	8	1	1		3.68	1.44	.20
750-999	54	7	14	10	8	6	7	2	0		3.92	1.45	.40
1,000-1,249	39	6	6	7	6	3	4	4	3		4.31	1.74	.54
1,250-1,499	31	6	4	2	3	5	6	4	1		4.34	1.64	.71
1,500-1,749	33	4	4	7	7	3	5	1	2		4.17	1.54	.61
1,750-1,999	37	6	4	7	9	8	2	1	0		3.92	1.24	.68
2,000-2,249	23	5	5	2	2	4	3	0	2		4.19	1.52	.65
2,250-2,499	18	2	6	4	4	2	0	0	0		3.45	1.00	.44
2,500-2,999	26	2	5	3	8	4	1	2	1		4.19	1.08	1.12
3,000-3,499	9	2	0	1	2	3	0	1	0		4.23	1.00	1.22
3,500-3,999	12	5	1	1	5	0	0	0	0		2.85	.42	.42
4,000 or over ⁷	5	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	2		5.10	1.40	1.60
CLERICAL													
All incomes	263	59	48	33	57	29	14	13	10		3.79	1.08	0.70
0-249	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0		3.00	1.00	-----
250-499	4	1	2	0	0	0	1	0	0		3.23	1.25	-----
500-749	8	2	3	0	1	2	0	0	0		3.41	1.00	.38
750-999	17	6	4	1	2	1	2	1	0		3.61	1.12	.41
1,000-1,249	24	8	2	6	3	3	0	1	1		3.83	1.25	.50
1,250-1,499	29	7	9	2	6	0	4	0	1		3.23	.86	.38
1,500-1,749	33	8	10	7	4	2	1	0	1		3.28	.91	.36
1,750-1,999	32	6	6	3	5	6	3	1	2		4.13	1.38	.75
2,000-2,249	27	9	2	4	4	1	1	5	1		4.17	1.37	.74
2,250-2,499	14	5	0	4	1	2	1	1	0		3.80	1.28	.57
2,500-2,999	31	4	4	3	12	6	1	1	0		3.91	.94	.97
3,000-3,499	26	3	2	2	12	4	0	2	1		3.97	.58	1.42
3,500-3,999	6	0	1	1	1	2	0	0	1		4.29	1.33	1.00
4,000 or over ⁸	11	0	2	0	6	0	0	1	2		4.55	1.27	1.27

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 112.—FAMILY INCOME AND FAMILY TYPE: *Number of families of specified types and average number of persons per family, by occupation and income, Southeast villages, and Southeast small cities separately, white families, 1935-36—Continued*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit and family-income class (dollars)	Number of families of type 1—										Average number of persons per family 2 3	Average number of persons under 16 2 4	Average number of persons 16 or older 2 4
	Any	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
SMALL CITIES—continued													
<i>Georgia, Albany—Con.</i>													
All incomes -----	327	75	58	34	72	38	22	14	14		3.77	1.05	0.72
0-249-----	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0		3.00	6.00	6.00
250-499-----	7	2	0	0	1	1	2	1	0		4.57	2.00	.57
500-749-----	10	4	1	1	0	0	2	2	0		4.00	2.00	.00
750-999-----	17	6	2	2	1	4	1	0	1		3.95	1.24	.76
1,000-1,249-----	26	7	7	0	9	0	2	1	0		3.38	.85	.50
1,250-1,499-----	22	5	3	3	4	5	1	0	1		3.73	1.05	.68
1,500-1,749-----	34	7	8	3	9	1	2	1	3		3.69	1.00	.71
1,750-1,999-----	27	7	4	3	7	3	1	1	1		3.54	.81	.74
2,000-2,249-----	33	5	9	6	6	3	4	0	0		3.64	1.21	.42
2,250-2,499-----	20	5	5	4	3	2	1	0	0		3.26	1.00	.30
2,500-2,999-----	30	8	7	3	6	2	0	2	2		3.57	.83	.70
3,000-3,499-----	25	1	6	2	6	4	2	1	3		4.20	1.28	.92
3,500-3,999-----	22	6	3	2	4	3	1	3	0		3.92	.95	.95
4,000 or over 11-----	52	11	3	5	15	10	3	2	3		3.97	.91	1.06
NO INCOME FROM EARNINGS													
All incomes -----	13	7	2	0	3	1	0	0	0		2.78	0.31	0.46
0-249-----	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
250-499-----	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		2.00		
500-749-----	5	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	0		2.62	.40	.20
750-999-----	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
1,000-1,249-----	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0		3.00	1.00	
1,250-1,499-----	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
1,500-1,749-----	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
1,750-1,999-----	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0		3.00	6.00	1.00
2,000-2,249-----	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0		4.00	6.00	2.00
2,250-2,499-----	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		2.00		
2,500-2,999 18-----	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0		4.00	6.00	2.00

1 For description of family types see Glossary, Family Type.

2 These are year-equivalent persons. Slight discrepancies may occur between column 12 and the amount obtained by adding 2.00 (husband and wife) to the sum of columns 13 and 14. These discrepancies result from differences in the methods of computing averages for all members and for persons other than husband and wife. See Glossary, Year-equivalent Person, for description of methods used in computing. Averages are based on the number of families in each class (column 2).

3 Includes husband and wife.

4 Excludes husband and wife.

5 Largest income reported, between \$10,000 and \$15,000.

6 Average based on fewer than 3 cases.

7 Largest income reported, between \$4,500 and \$5,000.

8 Largest income reported, between \$5,000 and \$7,500.

9 Largest income reported, between \$7,500 and \$10,000.

10 Includes 92 farm-operator families and 7 sharecropper families. The latter were distributed by income as follows: Income class \$250-\$499, 6; \$750-\$999, 1.

11 Largest income reported, over \$20,000.

12 Largest income reported, between \$3,000 and \$3,500.

13 Includes 99 farm-operator families and 9 sharecropper families. The latter were distributed by income as follows: Income class \$0-\$249, 1; \$250-\$499, 2; \$500-\$749, 3; \$750-\$999, 2; \$1,000-\$1,249, 1.

14 Includes 1 farm-operator family.

15 Largest income reported, between \$2,500 and \$3,000.

16 Includes 4 farm-operator or sharecropper families.

17 Detailed income data for Gastonia and Albany are published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor. The income and family-type distributions are given in this report in order to facilitate the use of consumption data to be published by the Bureau of Home Economics for these 2 cities combined with the 2 Southeast cities studied by the Bureau of Home Economics. Gastonia and Albany are not included in the combined-city unit in this report.

18 The largest income reported fell in this class.

19 Includes 9 farm-operator or sharecropper families.

TABLE 113.—BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL FAMILIES: *Number of families in independent and salaried groups,¹ by income and by family type, Southeast villages, and Southeast small cities separately, white families, 1935-36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Family type and income class	Independent business	Independent professional	Salaried business	Salaried professional	Independent business	Independent professional	Salaried business	Salaried professional
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
	SOUTH CAROLINA-GEORGIA VILLAGES				NORTH CAROLINA-MISSISSIPPI VILLAGES			
All types.....	Number 379	Number 50	Number 195	Number 131	Number 319	Number 65	Number 184	Number 121
\$0-\$249.....	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
\$250-\$499.....	19	0	2	1	3	0	0	0
\$500-\$749.....	22	0	8	5	13	0	4	0
\$750-\$999.....	32	3	13	6	15	1	2	2
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	40	4	22	17	36	2	7	2
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	38	3	23	13	22	4	21	10
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	48	2	20	18	25	2	23	13
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	40	0	16	14	28	3	17	13
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	34	5	23	20	24	3	17	11
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	19	2	12	12	16	2	18	13
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	19	7	24	11	29	4	27	14
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	18	6	12	3	23	9	18	7
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	11	5	6	8	19	4	10	15
\$4,000 or over ²	39	13	14	3	65	30	20	21
Type 1.....	90	14	37	38	52	15	45	37
Types 2 and 3.....	101	12	59	37	104	14	57	34
Types 4 and 5.....	134	19	71	36	103	24	60	37
Types 6 and 7.....	44	3	20	14	41	10	16	9
Types 8 and 9.....	10	2	8	6	19	2	6	4
	SUMTER, S. C.				GRIFFIN, GA.			
All types.....	97	18	90	35	62	7	42	23
\$0-\$249.....	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
\$250-\$499.....	2	0	0	1	2	0	0	0
\$500-\$749.....	4	0	1	0	6	0	1	0
\$750-\$999.....	7	0	4	1	4	0	2	2
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	9	1	5	0	4	1	3	5
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	5	1	8	3	8	0	3	1
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	11	1	11	7	6	0	8	2
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	10	2	8	2	5	0	4	5
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	8	1	8	0	6	0	4	2
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	4	0	7	6	1	1	5	4
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	14	0	12	7	3	1	2	2
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	9	1	11	7	4	0	1	2
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	2	0	10	0	3	0	4	1
\$4,000 or over ²	11	11	5	1	9	4	5	2
Type 1.....	20	3	16	13	21	0	9	8
Types 2 and 3.....	22	3	36	5	11	1	10	10
Types 4 and 5.....	36	9	22	10	23	5	15	8
Types 6 and 7.....	13	2	13	5	6	1	6	2
Types 8 and 9.....	6	1	3	2	1	0	2	0

¹ Other tables show these 4 groups combined as business and professional.² Largest income reported: South Carolina-Georgia villages, between \$7,500 and \$10,000; North Carolina-Mississippi villages, Sumter, and Griffin, over \$20,000.

TABLE 114.—SOURCES OF FAMILY INCOME: Number of families receiving income from specified sources, number having business losses, average amount of income derived from specified sources, and average amount of business losses, by occupation and income and by family type and income, Southeast villages, and Southeast small cities separately, white families, 1935-36

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit, family-income class, occupational group, and family type	Families	Families having money income from—			Families having business losses ⁴	Families having nonmoney income from—				Total family income	Money income from—				Business losses ⁴	Nonmoney income from—			
		Any source ²	Earnings ³	Other sources ³		Any source ⁵	Owned home (net) ⁶	Rent as pay	Home-produced food ⁷		All sources (net) ⁸	Earnings ³	Other sources ³	All sources (net) ⁹		Owned home (net) ⁹	Rent as pay	Home-produced food ⁷	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	
	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	
VILLAGES																			
South Carolina—Georgia																			
All incomes	2,255	2,255	2,229	519	40	1,513	793	76	1,261	1,579	1,451	1,357	98	4	128	56	6	66	
\$0-\$249	17	17	16	1	1	13	4	0	13	164	125	122	3	(10)	39	16	0	23	
\$250-\$499	130	130	122	27	2	81	29	7	76	410	349	321	28	(10)	61	19	3	39	
\$500-\$749	298	298	292	49	3	155	40	8	144	632	587	560	28	1	45	10	3	32	
\$750-\$999	377	377	326	54	2	199	78	9	180	867	785	762	26	3	82	25	3	54	
\$1,000-\$1,249	292	292	290	61	2	150	61	6	128	1,132	1,038	1,023	35	(10)	74	26	3	45	
\$1,250-\$1,499	275	275	271	55	4	193	95	10	165	1,366	1,270	1,189	63	2	116	47	6	63	
\$1,500-\$1,749	227	227	227	48	1	152	72	10	129	1,609	1,490	1,440	50	(10)	110	49	7	54	
\$1,750-\$1,999	146	146	145	38	7	108	60	4	86	1,862	1,709	1,623	95	3	153	64	6	83	
\$2,000-\$2,249	138	138	138	48	3	114	76	13	83	2,108	1,899	1,798	105	4	209	98	26	85	
\$2,250-\$2,499	89	89	88	30	4	74	50	4	57	2,374	2,195	2,053	144	2	179	102	14	63	
\$2,500-\$2,999	120	120	120	40	3	91	66	4	73	2,740	2,503	2,390	116	3	237	104	10	123	
\$3,000-\$3,499	65	65	61	26	0	60	53	0	41	3,224	2,911	2,697	214	0	313	165	0	148	
\$3,500-\$3,999	41	41	41	23	2	38	36	0	27	3,745	3,408	2,993	420	5	337	193	0	144	
\$4,000 or over	90	90	89	49	7	85	73	1	58	5,541	5,172	4,399	832	59	369	200	5	164	
Occupational groups:																			
Wage-earner	991	991	991	124	11	564	149	23	515	1,079	1,013	987	27	1	66	17	2	47	
\$0-\$499	91	91	91	10	1	46	10	2	43	377	352	344	8	(10)	25	6	1	18	
\$500-\$999	419	419	419	41	2	219	38	9	207	746	702	694	10	2	44	7	2	35	
\$1,000-\$1,499	302	302	302	39	3	176	53	6	155	1,236	1,165	1,145	20	(10)	71	20	3	48	
\$1,500-\$1,999	126	126	126	21	1	81	27	5	71	1,681	1,584	1,551	33	3	97	29	3	65	
\$2,000-\$2,999	44	44	44	9	1	33	14	1	32	2,404	2,233	2,107	129	3	171	41	1	129	
\$3,000 or over	9	9	9	4	0	9	7	0	7	3,461	3,123	2,444	679	0	338	163	0	175	

See footnotes at end of table

TABLE 114.—SOURCES OF FAMILY INCOME: Number of families receiving income from specified sources, number having business losses, average ¹ amount of income derived from specified sources, and average amount of business losses, by occupation and income and by family type and income, Southeast villages, and Southeast small cities separately, while families, 1935-36.—Continued

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit, family-income class, occupational group, and family type	Families	Families having money income from—			Families having business losses ⁴	Families having nonmoney income from—				Total family income	Money income from—				Business losses ⁴	Nonmoney income from—			
		Any source ²	Earnings ³	Other sources ³		Any source ⁵	Owned home (net) ⁶	Rent as pay ⁷	Home-produced food ⁷		All sources (net) ⁸	Earnings ³	Other sources ³	All sources (net) ⁸		Owned home (net) ⁹	Rent as pay	Home-produced food ⁷	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	
VILLAGES—continued																			
South Carolina—Georgia—Continued																			
Occupational groups—Continued																			
Clerical.....	Number 384	Number 384	Number 384	Number 101	Number 5	Number 245	Number 150	Number 4	Number 202	Dollars 1, 081	Dollars 1, 570	Dollars 1, 435	Dollars 86	Dollars 1	Dollars 111	Dollars 57	Dollars 2	Dollars 52	
\$0-\$499.....	7	7	7	1	0	4	2	0	4	399	330	329	10	0	60	39	0	21	
\$500-\$999.....	93	93	93	10	0	51	27	1	45	784	724	695	29	0	60	29	2	29	
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	82	82	82	22	1	47	24	1	39	1,258	1,176	1,107	69	(¹⁰)	82	37	3	42	
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	76	76	76	16	0	44	24	1	37	1,082	1,587	1,520	67	0	95	38	2	55	
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	98	98	98	27	2	73	50	1	58	2,406	2,258	2,186	75	3	148	86	2	60	
\$3,000 or over.....	28	28	28	16	2	26	23	0	19	3,672	3,391	2,961	438	8	281	159	0	122	
Business and professional.....	755	755	755	256	19	583	402	43	430	2,135	1,950	1,812	146	8	185	98	14	73	
\$0-\$499.....	22	22	22	6	0	19	7	1	18	407	330	292	38	0	77	23	2	52	
\$500-\$999.....	89	89	89	30	3	60	36	6	49	773	667	601	71	5	106	39	10	57	
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	160	160	160	44	2	98	61	8	77	1,254	1,137	1,092	48	3	117	55	10	52	
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	158	158	158	44	3	122	70	8	94	1,723	1,581	1,506	76	1	142	77	11	54	
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	188	188	188	63	5	156	114	19	108	2,382	2,151	2,045	110	4	231	120	31	80	
\$3,000 or over.....	138	138	138	63	6	128	114	1	84	4,446	4,128	3,703	456	31	318	189	3	126	
Other.....	125	125	99	68	5	121	92	6	113	1,886	1,534	1,151	397	14	352	122	3	227	
\$0-\$499.....	27	27	18	11	2	25	13	4	24	374	216	137	79	(¹⁰)	158	54	7	97	
\$500-\$999.....	24	24	17	13	0	24	18	1	23	724	434	289	145	0	290	92	4	104	
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	23	23	17	11	0	22	18	1	22	1,268	972	619	353	0	296	115	3	178	
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	13	13	12	5	1	13	11	0	13	1,784	1,368	1,126	296	54	416	144	0	272	
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	17	17	16	13	1	17	14	0	15	2,449	1,988	1,552	440	4	461	129	0	332	
\$3,000 or over.....	21	21	19	15	1	20	18	0	16	5,440	4,840	3,714	1,174	48	600	223	0	377	

Family-type groups:																		
Type 1.....																		
\$0-\$199.....	54	54	47	14	0	43	22	0	40	369	288	241	47	0	81	39	0	39
\$500-\$999.....	134	134	130	37	1	68	40	3	59	743	668	610	58	(u)	75	35	2	42
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	136	135	132	32	2	72	47	4	55	1,238	1,144	1,076	69	1	94	51	6	38
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	80	80	80	14	0	47	33	2	38	1,680	1,572	1,515	57	0	108	75	7	26
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	63	63	63	22	0	48	36	5	32	2,300	2,202	2,091	111	0	188	118	26	44
\$3,000 or over.....	24	24	22	17	1	22	21	0	13	3,196	4,889	3,514	1,380	5	307	229	0	78
Types 2 and 3.....																		
\$0-\$199.....	693	693	691	131	11	391	160	26	313	1,398	1,319	1,264	57	2	79	35	6	38
\$500-\$999.....	55	55	55	8	2	27	2	5	27	407	362	353	9	(u)	45	2	5	38
\$500-\$999.....	218	218	217	19	2	101	19	5	94	752	722	717	6	1	30	6	3	21
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	186	186	185	33	1	94	37	3	73	1,230	1,171	1,143	28	(u)	59	25	4	31
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	105	105	105	25	1	67	28	4	55	1,681	1,582	1,526	56	(u)	99	44	4	51
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	86	86	86	30	3	63	41	9	41	2,325	2,164	2,026	140	2	161	83	30	48
\$3,000 or over.....	43	43	43	16	2	39	33	0	23	4,146	3,877	3,561	334	18	269	160	0	109
Types 4 and 5.....																		
\$0-\$199.....	671	671	665	198	16	545	316	20	462	1,850	1,675	1,554	129	8	175	76	6	93
\$500-\$999.....	23	23	22	4	1	18	9	0	16	373	313	300	13	(u)	63	26	0	37
\$500-\$999.....	154	154	152	33	1	116	46	5	105	764	663	629	37	2	100	26	4	70
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	155	155	154	35	3	120	56	5	109	1,266	1,142	1,072	73	3	124	47	6	71
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	114	114	113	34	3	91	48	5	77	1,728	1,578	1,490	93	5	150	57	7	86
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	134	134	133	47	3	115	80	4	95	2,417	2,190	2,077	117	4	227	107	9	111
\$3,000 or over.....	91	91	91	45	5	85	77	1	60	4,367	3,998	3,569	469	40	369	199	5	165
Types 6 and 7.....																		
\$0-\$199.....	316	316	315	60	5	209	80	15	191	1,522	1,378	1,329	52	3	144	38	7	99
\$500-\$999.....	15	15	14	2	0	6	0	2	6	346	323	297	26	0	23	0	6	17
\$500-\$999.....	101	101	101	10	0	56	9	4	53	759	704	693	11	0	55	7	5	43
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	79	79	79	15	0	50	14	4	49	1,258	1,131	1,112	19	0	127	19	5	103
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	57	57	57	9	4	41	15	3	34	1,721	1,575	1,545	43	13	146	91	11	95
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	39	39	39	12	1	31	21	2	20	2,430	2,144	2,048	104	8	286	91	12	183
\$3,000 or over.....	25	25	25	12	0	25	21	0	20	4,271	3,860	3,590	270	0	411	166	0	245
Types 8 and 9.....																		
\$0-\$199.....	84	84	84	24	4	68	38	1	57	2,061	1,855	1,712	165	22	206	79	2	125
\$500-\$999.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	787	619	616	44	41	168	40	0	128
\$500-\$999.....	18	18	18	4	1	13	4	0	7	1,221	1,149	1,147	2	0	72	13	0	59
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	11	11	11	1	0	7	2	0	13	2,221	1,536	1,444	92	0	169	71	0	98
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	17	17	17	7	0	14	8	1	16	2,406	2,231	2,142	94	5	235	99	6	130
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	25	25	25	7	2	22	14	1	10	4,216	3,854	3,521	700	77	362	162	0	200
\$3,000 or over.....	13	13	13	8	1	12	10	0	10									

See footnotes at end of table.

	315	315	314	109	2	246	136	5	219	2,024	1,867	1,708	159	(19)	157	79	4	74
Clerical.....																		
\$0-\$499.....	3	3	3	1	0	3	2	0	2	314	217	189	28	0	97	34	0	63
\$500-\$999.....	39	39	39	12	2	27	12	0	23	787	720	671	49	0	67	34	13	20
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	64	64	64	14	0	43	15	1	39	1,261	1,149	1,097	52	0	112	26	4	82
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	77	77	76	26	1	60	27	0	55	1,719	1,600	1,517	83	(19)	119	53	0	66
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	84	84	84	30	0	71	48	1	66	2,407	2,200	2,039	161	0	207	115	3	89
\$3,000 or over.....	48	48	48	26	1	42	32	1	34	3,965	3,706	3,187	520	1	259	165	4	90
Business and profes- sional.....																		
\$0-\$499.....	639	639	639	251	18	553	359	46	447	3,093	2,863	2,623	257	17	230	126	20	84
\$500-\$999.....	5	5	5	1	0	4	0	0	4	324	298	230	68	0	26	0	0	26
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	37	37	37	11	0	27	8	0	26	763	677	639	38	0	86	32	3	51
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	104	104	104	30	8	79	50	5	71	1,265	1,110	1,043	83	16	155	80	9	66
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	124	124	124	28	0	93	42	13	86	1,738	1,585	1,534	131	0	202	55	24	74
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	178	178	178	62	5	139	77	21	114	2,452	2,250	2,122	131	3	347	87	36	79
\$3,000 or over.....	241	241	241	119	5	208	182	6	146	5,467	5,120	4,591	569	40	347	227	12	108
Other.....																		
\$0-\$499.....	121	120	107	55	3	118	84	7	108	3,915	3,599	3,164	439	4	366	155	5	206
\$500-\$999.....	11	10	7	3	1	10	4	2	9	293	173	129	48	4	123	33	6	84
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	22	22	19	8	1	21	10	4	20	725	492	407	87	2	236	35	18	183
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	11	11	8	6	0	11	6	1	10	1,232	1,008	703	305	0	224	83	9	132
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	22	22	21	4	0	10	7	0	9	1,715	1,443	1,273	170	0	262	93	0	169
\$3,000 or over.....	44	44	42	20	1	44	41	0	38	8,467	7,916	7,044	880	8	369	148	0	221
Family-type groups: Type 1.....																		
\$0-\$499.....	324	323	316	119	5	233	137	19	193	2,176	2,002	1,747	258	3	174	97	18	59
\$500-\$999.....	16	15	13	2	1	10	5	0	9	360	314	290	26	2	46	26	0	20
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	51	51	49	17	1	37	18	2	34	791	692	612	81	1	99	37	11	51
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	66	66	64	20	2	42	21	2	40	1,238	1,123	1,047	82	6	115	62	0	53
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	66	66	66	17	0	44	23	5	40	1,709	1,560	1,461	99	0	149	72	20	57
\$3,000 or over.....	60	60	60	25	0	46	22	10	36	2,403	2,197	2,008	189	0	206	81	52	73
Types 2 and 3.....																		
\$0-\$499.....	474	473	472	138	10	344	149	21	297	2,129	2,006	1,913	110	17	123	60	8	55
\$500-\$999.....	20	20	20	6	0	13	0	1	13	302	274	264	10	0	28	0	1	27
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	79	79	79	18	0	56	6	0	54	765	714	704	10	0	51	8	3	40
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	105	105	105	16	2	71	23	5	62	1,239	1,169	1,140	31	2	70	23	5	42
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	93	92	92	24	2	67	21	6	50	1,705	1,599	1,564	36	1	107	27	9	71
\$3,000 or over.....	91	91	90	33	3	69	43	4	59	2,430	2,258	2,141	123	6	172	94	17	61
	86	86	86	41	3	68	56	1	49	5,027	4,790	4,457	335	82	237	164	6	67

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 114.—SOURCES OF FAMILY INCOME: Number of families receiving income from specified sources, number having business losses, average amount of income derived from specified sources, and average amount of business losses, by occupation and income and by family type and income, Southeast villages, and Southeast small cities separately, white families, 1935-36—Continued

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit, family-income class, occupational group, and family type	Families	Families having money income from—			Families having business losses ⁴	Families having nonmoney income from—				Total family income	Money income from—				Business losses ⁴	Nonmoney income from—			
		Any source ¹	Earnings ²	Other sources ³		Owned home (net) ⁵	Rent as pay ⁶	Home-produced food ⁷	All sources (net) ³		Earnings ³	Other sources ³	All sources (net) ³	Earnings ³		Other sources ³	All sources (net) ³	Owned home (net) ⁵	Rent as pay ⁶	Home-produced food^{7}
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	
	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	
VILLAGES—continued	468	467	465	170	7	419	260	21	373	2,905	2,659	2,418	244	3	247	122	12	113	
North Carolina-Mississippi—Continued																			
Family-type groups—Continued																			
Types 4 and 5.....																			
\$0-\$499.....	11	10	10	3	0	9	2	1	8	380	304	280	45	0	76	15	3	58	
\$500-\$999.....	50	50	49	12	0	43	10	2	42	782	672	637	35	0	110	19	5	86	
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	79	79	79	22	4	71	37	3	66	1,262	1,080	1,018	76	14	182	65	16	101	
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	85	85	84	30	0	77	37	3	71	1,732	1,598	1,487	111	1	154	65	12	77	
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	110	110	110	37	2	94	63	8	86	2,446	2,210	2,087	124	1	236	111	15	110	
\$3,000 or over.....	133	133	133	66	1	125	111	2	100	6,005	5,588	4,967	624	3	417	248	10	159	
Types 6 and 7.....	200	200	200	36	1	166	72	5	151	1,959	1,784	1,689	125	(9)	175	60	5	110	
\$0-\$499.....	10	10	10	1	0	9	2	0	9	369	301	281	20	0	68	3	0	65	
\$500-\$999.....	44	44	44	6	0	33	9	1	31	765	689	685	4	0	76	18	1	57	
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	48	48	48	5	0	39	10	0	36	1,206	1,092	1,055	36	0	114	22	0	92	
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	34	34	34	4	0	28	13	1	27	1,746	1,572	1,547	25	0	174	50	4	120	
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	34	34	34	11	0	23	18	2	28	2,417	2,139	2,005	134	0	278	88	16	174	
\$3,000 or over.....	30	30	30	9	1	27	20	1	20	5,169	4,827	4,245	585	3	342	181	12	149	
Types 8 and 9.....	76	76	74	21	1	70	43	4	62	3,680	3,299	3,094	231	26	351	140	13	198	
\$0-\$499.....	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1172	1172	1172	110	110	110	110	110	107	
\$500-\$999.....	10	10	10	1	0	8	2	0	8	758	630	637	2	0	119	12	0	107	
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	13	13	12	1	0	11	5	0	11	1,244	1,058	976	82	0	186	45	0	141	
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	11	11	11	1	0	11	6	2	9	1,763	1,453	1,420	34	0	310	77	49	184	
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	15	15	15	6	0	14	6	1	14	2,411	2,094	1,763	331	0	317	87	20	210	
\$3,000 or over.....	26	26	25	12	1	26	24	1	20	7,616	7,043	6,688	432	77	573	298	7	268	

SMALL CITIES																
South Carolina, Sumter																
All incomes.....																
702	702	690	152	13	228	213	15	1,908	1,829	1,734	98	3	79	74	5	
\$0-\$249.....	5	5	1	0	1	0	1	143	131	130	1	0	12	0	12	
\$250-\$499.....	29	28	4	1	2	1	1	418	411	393	18	(u)	7	3	3	
\$500-\$749.....	71	71	10	1	8	6	2	641	620	604	16	0	21	18	4	
\$750-\$999.....	75	75	10	1	5	4	1	854	845	827	18	0	9	9	(u)	
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	84	84	16	1	12	11	1	1,117	1,095	1,035	60	(u)	22	20	2	
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	57	57	8	0	12	12	0	1,351	1,321	1,293	28	0	30	30	0	
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	78	77	17	3	18	18	0	1,614	1,564	1,495	71	2	50	50	0	
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	60	60	7	3	22	20	2	1,858	1,774	1,735	41	2	84	77	7	
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	47	47	11	1	23	23	0	2,110	1,999	1,967	32	(u)	111	111	0	
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	35	35	8	2	14	13	1	2,369	2,286	2,198	83	0	83	69	14	
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	62	62	17	2	42	41	3	3,216	3,012	2,841	131	24	167	162	5	
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	42	42	12	1	28	25	3	3,736	3,580	3,288	173	2	204	174	30	
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	18	18	8	0	9	8	1	3,706	3,580	3,288	292	0	126	106	20	
\$4,000 or over.....	39	39	23	1	32	31	1	6,558	6,258	5,600	776	118	300	289	11	
Occupational groups:																
Wage-earner.....																
291	291	291	35	6	50	43	7	1,222	1,190	1,164	26	(u)	32	29	3	
\$0-\$499.....	25	25	1	1	1	0	1	415	411	409	2	(u)	4	0	4	
\$500-\$999.....	109	109	14	0	7	4	3	746	740	732	8	0	6	4	2	
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	76	76	9	1	10	9	1	1,181	1,158	1,119	39	(u)	23	21	2	
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	41	41	3	3	13	11	2	1,727	1,669	1,659	13	3	58	48	10	
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	36	36	7	1	15	15	0	2,415	2,319	2,252	67	(u)	96	96	0	
\$3,000 or over.....	4	4	1	0	4	4	0	4,126	3,860	3,685	175	0	266	266	0	
Clerical.....																
158	158	158	37	0	57	57	0	2,085	2,005	1,924	81	0	80	80	0	
\$0-\$499.....	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	11,378	11,378	11,378	11	(u)	11	11	(u)	
\$500-\$999.....	17	17	1	0	0	0	0	764	764	760	4	0	0	0	0	
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	31	31	4	0	6	6	0	1,256	1,233	1,222	11	0	23	23	0	
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	43	43	8	0	13	13	0	1,721	1,657	1,640	17	0	64	64	0	
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	40	40	15	0	25	25	0	2,435	2,302	2,224	78	0	133	133	0	
\$3,000 or over.....	25	25	8	0	13	13	0	4,216	4,060	3,719	341	0	156	156	0	
Business and professional.....																
240	240	240	68	7	112	105	7	2,646	2,515	2,393	131	9	131	119	12	
\$0-\$499.....	4	4	1	0	1	1	0	291	272	266	6	0	19	19	0	
\$500-\$999.....	17	17	2	0	4	4	0	789	723	723	6	0	60	60	0	
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	32	32	9	0	7	7	0	1,246	1,215	1,178	37	0	31	31	0	
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	52	52	11	3	12	12	0	1,711	1,651	1,580	74	3	60	60	0	
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	67	67	13	2	38	36	2	2,457	2,314	2,266	70	22	143	131	12	
\$3,000 or over.....	68	68	32	2	50	45	5	4,807	4,561	4,252	316	7	246	216	30	
Other.....																
13	13	1	12	0	9	8	1	1,501	1,321	2	1,319	0	180	175	5	

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 114.—SOURCES OF FAMILY INCOME: Number of families receiving income from specified sources, number having business losses, average amount of income derived from specified sources, and average amount of business losses, by occupation and income and by family type and income, Southeast villages, and Southeast small cities separately, while families, 1935-36—Continued

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit, family-income class, occupational group, and family type	Families	Families having money income from—			Families having business losses ⁴	Families having nonmoney income from—				Total family income	Money income from—			Business losses ⁴	Nonmoney income from—			
		Any source ²	Earnings ³	Other sources ³		Any source ⁵	Owned home (net) ⁶	Rent as pay	Home-produced food ⁷		All sources (net) ⁸	Earnings ³	Other sources ³		All sources (net) ⁸	Owned home (net) ⁹	Rent as pay	Home-produced food ⁷
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
SMALL CITIES—continued																		
South Carolina, Spartanburg																		
Continued																		
Family-type groups:	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Type 1	137	137	128	33	3	40	39	1	-----	1,722	1,644	1,474	176	6	78	77	1	-----
\$0-\$499	15	15	13	2	1	5	4	0	-----	375	370	342	29	1	5	5	0	-----
\$500-\$999	34	34	31	8	0	15	14	1	-----	745	714	660	54	0	31	27	4	-----
\$1,000-\$1,499	22	22	20	4	0	9	3	0	-----	1,189	1,169	1,045	124	0	20	20	0	-----
\$1,500-\$1,999	36	36	29	5	1	3	0	0	-----	1,710	1,624	1,313	114	3	86	86	0	-----
\$2,000-\$2,999	18	18	18	5	1	11	11	0	-----	2,571	2,402	2,339	108	45	169	169	0	-----
\$3,000 or over	18	18	17	9	0	11	11	0	-----	4,507	4,313	3,554	759	0	194	194	0	-----
Types 2 and 3	215	215	215	39	4	52	48	4	-----	1,730	1,673	1,595	79	1	57	52	5	-----
\$0-\$499	11	11	11	3	0	0	0	0	-----	410	410	403	7	0	0	0	0	-----
\$500-\$999	53	53	53	3	0	2	1	1	-----	730	727	722	5	0	3	3	0	-----
\$1,000-\$1,499	46	46	46	3	0	9	8	1	-----	1,233	1,200	1,199	1	0	23	20	3	-----
\$1,500-\$1,999	39	39	39	6	4	7	7	0	-----	1,746	1,709	1,675	38	4	37	37	0	-----
\$2,000-\$2,999	42	42	42	7	0	20	19	1	-----	2,367	2,261	2,239	22	0	106	95	11	-----
\$3,000 or over	24	24	24	17	0	14	13	1	-----	4,368	4,159	3,565	594	0	209	194	15	-----
Types 4 and 5	192	192	189	45	2	88	83	5	-----	2,314	2,197	2,094	107	4	117	109	8	-----
\$0-\$499	4	4	4	0	0	1	0	1	-----	345	318	318	0	0	27	0	27	-----
\$500-\$999	21	21	21	1	0	2	2	0	-----	793	763	759	4	0	30	30	0	-----
\$1,000-\$1,499	36	36	36	7	0	7	7	0	-----	1,229	1,195	1,136	59	0	34	34	0	-----
\$1,500-\$1,999	41	41	40	11	0	15	14	1	-----	1,697	1,613	1,556	57	0	84	78	6	-----
\$2,000-\$2,999	53	53	52	16	1	35	35	0	-----	2,439	2,290	2,166	137	13	149	149	0	-----
\$3,000 or over	37	37	36	10	1	28	25	3	-----	4,954	4,703	4,468	238	3	251	217	34	-----

Types 6 and 7	127	127	127	30	4	3	28	3	1,760	1,707	1,664	46	3	53	49	4
\$0-\$499	4	4	4	0	0	1	0	1	320	305	305	0	0	15	0	15
\$500-\$999	31	31	31	7	0	0	1	0	775	774	768	6	0	1	1	0
\$1,000-\$1,499	32	32	32	8	1	0	2	0	1,191	1,187	1,142	45	0	4	4	0
\$1,500-\$1,999	21	21	21	1	1	0	5	0	1,737	1,687	1,687	1	1	50	41	9
\$2,000-\$2,999	24	24	24	7	1	10	9	1	2,471	2,380	2,279	101	10	91	79	12
\$3,000 or over	15	15	15	7	1	11	11	0	4,294	4,071	3,975	120	24	223	223	0
Types 8 and 9	31	31	31	5	0	17	15	2	2,056	1,939	1,901	38	0	117	101	16
Georgia, Griffin	677	677	670	129	8	150	139	11	1,572	1,520	1,447	74	1	52	47	5
All incomes	4	4	4	1	0	0	0	0	175	175	173	2	0	0	0	0
\$0-\$249	21	21	21	4	0	0	0	0	417	417	406	11	0	0	0	0
\$250-\$499	74	74	71	6	0	6	6	0	633	625	584	41	0	8	8	0
\$500-\$749	121	121	121	15	2	14	14	0	866	847	835	12	10	19	19	0
\$750-\$999	116	116	113	23	1	20	15	5	1,095	1,095	1,033	62	10	28	19	9
\$1,000-\$1,249	99	99	99	16	1	20	19	1	1,329	1,293	1,293	36	10	35	34	1
\$1,250-\$1,499	74	74	74	13	0	16	16	0	1,602	1,569	1,509	60	0	33	33	0
\$1,500-\$1,749	40	40	40	8	0	10	8	2	1,851	1,800	1,777	23	0	51	31	20
\$1,750-\$1,999	40	40	40	9	1	10	9	1	2,062	2,051	1,999	52	0	55	47	8
\$2,000-\$2,249	21	21	21	3	0	7	6	1	2,409	2,330	2,267	63	0	79	59	20
\$2,250-\$2,499	22	22	22	7	0	14	14	0	2,749	2,657	2,508	49	0	192	192	0
\$2,500-\$2,999	10	10	10	8	1	9	9	0	3,213	2,960	2,838	142	12	253	253	0
\$3,000-\$3,499	11	11	11	3	1	7	6	1	3,770	3,564	3,455	132	23	206	152	54
\$3,500-\$3,999	24	24	23	13	0	17	17	0	7,326	6,992	6,087	905	0	334	334	0
\$4,000 or over	434	434	434	48	2	53	49	4	1,154	1,136	1,117	19	0	18	16	2
Occupational groups:																
Wage-earner	22	22	22	4	0	0	0	0	385	385	377	8	0	0	0	0
\$0-\$499	163	163	163	14	1	12	12	0	776	766	755	11	0	10	10	0
\$500-\$999	156	156	156	21	1	21	18	3	1,228	1,213	1,186	27	10	13	13	2
\$1,000-\$1,499	66	66	66	5	0	11	9	0	1,667	1,651	1,623	28	0	16	16	0
\$1,500-\$1,999	27	27	27	4	0	11	10	1	2,374	2,273	2,272	6	0	96	85	11
\$2,000-\$2,999	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,374	2,273	2,272	6	0	96	85	11
\$3,000 or over	97	97	97	30	3	24	24	0	1,799	1,740	1,657	84	1	59	59	0
Clerical	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	839	837	835	3	1	2	2	0
\$0-\$499	14	14	14	1	1	1	1	0	1,247	1,216	1,179	37	0	31	31	0
\$500-\$999	31	31	31	8	0	6	6	0	1,708	1,659	1,643	16	0	49	49	0
\$1,000-\$1,499	18	18	18	5	0	4	4	0	2,337	2,251	2,095	156	0	86	86	0
\$1,500-\$1,999	25	25	25	10	1	7	7	0	3,877	3,692	3,397	308	13	185	185	0
\$2,000-\$2,999	9	9	9	6	1	6	6	0								
\$3,000 or over																

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 114.—SOURCES OF FAMILY INCOME: Number of families receiving income from specified sources, number having business losses, average ¹ amount of income derived from specified sources, and average amount of business losses, by occupation and income and by family type and income, Southeast villages, and Southeast small cities separately, white families, 1935-36—Continued

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit, family-income class, occupational group, and family type	Families	Families having money income from—			Families having business losses ⁴	Families having nonmoney income from—				Total family income	Money income from—			Business losses ⁴	Nonmoney income from—			
		Any source ²	Earnings ³	Other sources ³		Any source ⁵	Owned home (net) ⁶	Rent as pay food ⁷	All sources (net) ⁸		Earnings ³	Other sources ³	All sources (net) ⁸		Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
SMALL CITIES—continued																		
Georgia, Griffin—Co n.																		
Occupational groups—Continued																		
Business and professional.....	Number 139	Number 139	Number 139	Number 44	Number 3	Number 71	Number 64	Number 7	Number -----	Dollars 2,712	Dollars 2,563	Dollars 2,402	Dollars 163	Dollars 2	Dollars 149	Dollars 130	Dollars 19	Dollars -----
\$0-\$199.....	3	3	3		0	0	0	0		334	334	314	20	0	0	0	0	
\$500-\$999.....	15	15	15	3	0	7	7	0		684	684	640	45	1	0	84	0	
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	25	25	25	7	1	12	9	3		1,249	1,129	1,054	75	(19)	120	89	31	
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	30	30	30	11	0	13	11	2		1,729	1,644	1,536	108	0	85	59	26	
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	31	31	31	5	0	13	12	1		2,227	2,241	2,227	14	0	108	94	14	
\$3,000 or over.....	35	35	35	17	1	26	25	1		5,960	5,657	5,195	469	7	303	285	18	
Other.....	7	7	0	7	0	2	2	0		1,685	1,561	0	1,561	0	124	124	0	
Family-type groups:																		
Type 1.....	146	146	143	31	2	38	36	2		1,406	1,343	1,253	92	2	63	60	3	
\$0-\$199.....	10	10	10	1	0	0	0	0		376	376	370	6	0	0	0	0	
\$500-\$999.....	49	49	47	6	0	11	11	0		765	721	671	50	0	45	45	0	
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	46	46	45	15	1	11	9	2		1,233	1,194	1,110	84	(19)	39	29	10	
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	19	19	19	4	0	6	6	0		1,709	1,630	1,545	85	0	79	79	0	
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	16	16	16	3	0	4	4	0		2,214	2,159	2,074	85	0	55	55	0	
\$3,000 or over.....	6	6	6	2	1	6	6	0		6,578	6,103	5,454	691	42	475	475	0	

Types 2 and 3	200	200	31	2	29	27	2	1,446	1,418	1,385	33	(10)	28	25	3
\$0-\$499	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	378	378	378	0	0	0	0	0
\$500-\$999	62	62	4	1	3	3	0	768	768	766	2	(10)	6	6	0
\$1,000-\$1,499	68	68	10	7	6	6	1	1,215	1,215	1,189	26	(10)	18	14	4
\$1,500-\$1,999	33	33	4	0	6	5	1	1,659	1,659	1,638	21	0	25	14	11
\$2,000-\$2,999	23	23	7	0	6	6	0	2,391	2,327	2,295	32	0	64	64	0
\$3,000 or over	10	10	6	0	7	7	0	4,528	4,353	4,031	322	0	175	175	0
Types 4 and 5	223	223	50	3	62	57	5	1,659	1,591	1,503	88	(10)	68	61	7
\$0-\$499	7	7	3	0	0	0	0	429	429	406	23	0	0	0	0
\$500-\$999	53	53	7	2	4	4	0	765	761	744	17	(10)	4	4	0
\$1,000-\$1,499	70	70	13	0	17	15	2	1,244	1,201	1,128	73	0	43	41	2
\$1,500-\$1,999	44	44	10	0	12	12	0	1,711	1,672	1,613	59	0	39	39	0
\$2,000-\$2,999	32	32	7	1	17	15	2	2,410	2,259	2,191	68	(10)	151	129	22
\$3,000 or over	17	17	10	0	12	11	1	5,111	4,798	4,283	515	0	313	278	35
Types 6 and 7	93	93	15	1	17	16	1	1,764	1,725	1,626	100	1	39	35	4
\$0-\$499	4	4	1	0	0	0	0	298	298	296	2	0	0	0	0
\$500-\$999	29	29	3	0	2	2	0	822	819	797	22	0	3	3	0
\$1,000-\$1,499	27	27	1	0	4	4	0	1,225	1,211	1,211	(10)	0	14	14	0
\$1,500-\$1,999	16	16	3	0	1	0	1	1,611	1,585	1,554	31	0	26	0	26
\$2,000-\$2,999	9	9	2	0	4	4	0	2,241	2,147	2,127	20	0	94	94	0
\$3,000 or over	8	8	5	1	6	6	0	7,507	7,265	6,280	1,000	15	242	242	0
Types 8 and 9	15	15	2	0	4	3	1	2,341	2,200	2,204	56	0	81	65	16

¹ Averages are based on the number of families in each class (column 2). Averages in columns 11, 12, 16, and 17, are net figures, after deduction for all families of business losses or expenses for owned homes. Hence these averages may include data from a small number of families that were not counted in columns 7 and 8 because of negative income. See footnotes 5 and 6.

² Includes only families whose money income exceeded losses; i. e., was positive. There were no families that reported money income less than losses, i. e., negative money income.

³ See Glossary, Income, City and Village Family: Money Earnings, Net, and Money Income from Other Sources.

⁴ Business losses not elsewhere deducted: See Glossary, Income, City and Village Family: Business Losses.

⁵ Excludes 13 families in the South Carolina-Georgia villages, 2 families in the North Carolina-Mississippi villages, and 4 families in Sumter whose estimated expenses for owned homes for the period of occupancy were greater than the total of estimated rental value allocable to the period, rent as pay, and (villages only) home-produced food.

⁶ Includes only families whose estimated rental value of owned homes for the periods of occupancy exceeded estimated expenses allocable to that period. There were 26 families in the South Carolina-Georgia villages, 4 families in the North Carolina-Mississippi villages, and 4 families in Sumter whose estimated expenses for their owned homes were greater than the estimated rental value. See table 146, footnote 1, for the number of families where expenses exactly equaled the annual rental value of their homes.

⁷ The value of home-produced food was included in income for village families only. Data on home-produced food for families in the small cities are therefore excluded from this table. See table 117.

⁸ The sum of earnings and money income from other sources, with business losses deducted.

⁹ Represents the estimated rental value of owned homes for the period of occupancy, less estimated expenses allocable to that period.

¹⁰ \$0.50 or less.

¹¹ Average based on fewer than 3 cases.

TABLE 115.—MONEY INCOME OTHER THAN EARNINGS: *Number of families receiving money income other than earnings from specified sources, and average amount received, by income, Southeast small cities combined, white families, 1935-36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit and family-income class (dollars)	Families receiving money income other than earnings from—								Average ² money income other than earnings received from—						
	Families	Any source	Rent from property (net)	Interest and dividends	Profits (net) ¹	Pensions, annuities, benefits	Gifts for current use	Other sources	All sources ³	Rent from property (net)	Interest and dividends	Profits (net) ¹	Pensions, annuities, benefits	Gifts for current use	Other sources
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
SOUTH CAROLINA-GEORGIA VILLAGES															
All incomes	2,255	549	276	78	14	101	168	27	98	39	19	4	26	9	1
0-249	17	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	0
250-499	130	27	10	1	0	3	17	3	28	10	0	0	0	6	1
500-749	298	49	14	2	1	8	28	4	28	7	(4)	0	12	9	(4)
750-999	327	54	19	5	0	6	24	3	26	14	1	0	3	8	(4)
1,000-1,249	292	61	22	7	1	9	25	5	35	14	2	(4)	13	6	(4)
1,250-1,499	275	55	26	6	1	16	18	2	63	11	5	(4)	38	8	(4)
1,500-1,749	227	48	23	6	0	9	15	2	50	14	4	0	18	12	1
1,750-1,999	146	38	22	5	0	13	9	1	95	19	7	0	57	5	2
2,000-2,249	138	48	28	6	3	8	10	2	105	63	10	11	79	12	(4)
2,250-2,499	89	30	12	6	2	6	9	2	144	30	10	8	25	13	1
2,500-2,999	120	40	27	8	1	6	9	0	116	54	6	12	37	22	0
3,000-3,499	65	26	20	5	1	4	1	0	214	86	70	21	121	(4)	0
3,500-3,999	41	23	17	4	0	5	2	0	420	256	43	0	64	(4)	0
4,000 or over	90	49	35	17	4	8	2	1	832	369	337	53	29	7	2
NORTH CAROLINA-MISSISSIPPI VILLAGES															
All incomes	1,542	484	235	85	41	55	168	20	190	91	27	29	23	13	7
0-249	16	5	1	0	0	1	4	0	12	2	0	0	4	6	0
250-499	42	7	1	0	1	0	6	0	26	4	0	(4)	0	0	0
500-749	104	27	8	0	1	1	16	2	38	13	0	2	5	17	1
750-999	130	25	5	1	3	3	15	1	22	2	(4)	3	9	7	0
1,000-1,249	165	32	12	2	4	7	15	1	54	19	(4)	1	26	8	(4)
1,250-1,499	146	34	17	4	2	4	11	2	59	26	(4)	4	18	11	0
1,500-1,749	161	40	17	3	2	5	21	0	68	25	(4)	3	25	13	0
1,750-1,999	128	36	13	3	3	4	18	0	74	25	5	13	15	16	0
2,000-2,249	104	27	12	4	4	5	11	0	79	28	6	3	29	13	0

Income	31	18	3	1	4	9	0	128	87	5	(4)	22	14	0
2,500-2,499	86	31	18	3	1	4	9	0	128	87	5	22	14	0
2,500-2,499	120	54	31	10	5	5	16	3	220	114	15	30	20	14
3,000-3,499	92	37	15	8	6	2	11	5	106	88	7	5	15	57
3,500-3,999	60	33	22	8	3	6	4	1	265	146	31	54	2	8
4,000 or over	183	96	63	37	11	8	11	5	888	441	187	40	17	16
COMBINED CITIES														
All incomes	1,379	283	115	64	8	49	76	13	86	34	23	20	6	1
0-249	9	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
250-499	50	8	2	1	0	1	4	1	14	2	(4)	2	10	(4)
500-749	145	16	3	1	0	5	6	3	29	5	2	16	6	(4)
750-999	196	26	8	2	0	3	11	3	14	5	2	4	2	1
1,000-1,249	290	39	9	6	3	14	14	3	61	12	3	38	5	1
1,250-1,499	156	25	10	4	0	4	7	3	32	12	(4)	18	1	1
1,500-1,749	152	30	15	5	1	4	9	2	66	25	4	1	17	1
1,750-1,999	100	15	6	5	1	3	3	1	33	5	16	5	2	(4)
2,000-2,249	87	20	7	8	0	2	6	1	41	11	18	4	8	(4)
2,250-2,499	56	11	7	3	0	4	3	0	78	10	23	0	11	0
2,500-2,999	84	24	11	6	0	4	3	1	110	58	24	0	1	2
3,000-3,499	32	20	8	5	2	4	4	2	167	98	33	8	5	3
3,500-3,999	29	11	7	4	0	0	1	0	232	125	107	0	(4)	0
4,000 or over	63	36	26	14	1	1	3	0	753	356	205	13	8	0

¹ Does not include profits from business enterprises owned and operated by family members. See Glossary, Profits.

² Averages are based on the number of families in each class (column 2).

³ Represents average net income from sources other than earnings; excludes actual busi-

ness losses. See Glossary, Income, City and Village Family; Business Losses, and Money Income from Other Sources.

⁴ \$0.50 or less.

TABLE 116.—FOOD HOME-PRODUCED FOR FAMILY USE: *Number of families producing food and average value and quantity of food produced, by income and by occupation, Southeast villages, white families, 1935-36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State, family-income class, and occupational group	Families	Families producing food						Average ² value of food produced						Average ² quantity of food produced		
		Any	Fruits and vegetables	Eggs	Milk	Poultry	Other ¹	All	Fruits and vegetables	Eggs	Milk	Poultry	Other ¹	Eggs	Milk	Poultry
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dozens	Gallons	Number
SOUTH CAROLINA-GEORGIA																
All incomes.....	2,255	1,260	1,056	562	472	369	402	66	12	4	31	5	14	18	75	11
\$0-\$499.....	147	89	78	45	23	38	22	37	9	3	14	4	7	14	34	8
\$500-\$999.....	625	324	275	137	112	122	88	43	8	2	21	3	9	12	52	7
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	567	293	240	124	112	110	86	54	10	3	27	4	10	13	65	9
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	373	215	175	95	73	90	58	65	12	4	21	6	12	21	74	14
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	347	213	178	103	83	94	78	93	16	6	45	7	19	26	105	15
\$3,000 or over.....	196	126	110	58	69	55	70	164	23	7	65	10	44	32	152	21
Occupational groups:																
Wage-earner.....	991	515	416	183	181	160	134	47	7	2	26	3	9	11	62	6
Clerical.....	384	202	175	94	64	86	61	52	12	3	22	3	10	16	51	11
Business and professional.....	755	430	355	200	160	179	131	73	13	5	36	6	13	22	87	13
Other.....	125	113	110	85	67	84	76	227	42	11	76	20	78	53	176	42
NORTH CAROLINA-MISSISSIPPI																
All incomes.....	1,542	1,076	976	440	368	379	267	88	22	8	35	9	14	27	96	13
\$0-\$499.....	58	39	38	15	6	12	8	37	15	6	8	3	5	19	21	4
\$500-\$999.....	234	169	154	69	39	61	38	58	16	6	17	6	13	20	47	6
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	311	215	199	81	76	69	42	42	20	7	31	6	7	24	91	10
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	289	207	182	96	67	80	45	80	19	8	34	9	10	28	95	14
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	310	223	201	92	85	75	64	100	24	10	44	8	14	35	114	12
\$3,000 or over.....	340	223	202	87	95	82	70	126	29	9	49	14	25	39	130	20
Occupational groups:																
Wage-earner.....	417	302	272	108	95	92	70	69	18	6	29	6	10	21	83	9
Clerical.....	315	219	196	91	60	70	48	74	20	8	29	7	10	27	77	11
Business and professional.....	689	447	406	169	183	154	93	84	22	7	37	8	10	24	96	13
Other.....	121	108	102	72	55	63	56	206	37	19	72	23	55	65	186	32

¹ Includes meats, fats, and other food not elsewhere specified.² Averages are based on the number of families in each class (column 2).

TABLE 117.—FOOD HOME-PRODUCED FOR FAMILY USE: *Number and percentage of families producing specified kinds of food at home for family use, and average value and quantity of such food, Southeast small cities separately, while families, 1935-36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Commodity (1)	Sumter, S. C.				Griffin, Ga.			
	Families pro- ducing food		Aver- age ¹ value of food pro- duced	Aver- age ¹ quan- tity of food pro- duced	Families pro- ducing food		Aver- age ¹ value of food pro- duced	Aver- age ¹ quan- tity of food pro- duced
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
	Number 109	Percent ² 16	Dollars 70		Number 150	Percent ² 22	Dollars 67	
All food.....								
Fruits and vegetables.....	64	9	20		114	17	13	
Eggs.....	36	5	18	³ 78	38	6	30	³ 92
Milk.....	19	3	159	⁴ 308	34	5	176	⁴ 312
Poultry.....	29	4	28	⁵ 49	37	5	11	⁵ 21
Other food.....	36	5	24		23	3	43	

¹ Averages are based on the number of families that produced the specified food at home for family use (column 2 or 6).

² Percentages are based on the total number of families.

³ Dozens.

⁴ Gallons.

⁵ Birds.

TABLE 118.—FAMILY TYPE: *Number of families, average size of family, and average number of persons, other than husband and wife, under 16 and 16 or older,¹ by relief status and family type, Southeast villages, and Southeast small cities combined, white families, 1935-36*

[White families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit and family type ² No.	All families				Nonrelief families				Relief families			
	Families	Average persons per family ³	Average persons under 16 ⁴	Average persons 16 or older ⁴	Families	Average persons per family ³	Average persons under 16 ⁴	Average persons 16 or older ⁴	Families	Average persons per family ³	Average persons under 16 ⁴	Average persons 16 or older ⁴
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
SOUTH CAROLINA-GEORGIA VILLAGES												
All types.....	No. 2,675	No. 3.97	No. 1.28	No. 0.69	No. 2,255	No. 3.88	No. 1.23	No. 0.65	No. 420	No. 4.47	No. 1.52	No. 0.93
1.....	555	2.02	-----	-----	491	2.02	-----	-----	64	2.02	-----	-----
2.....	445	3.00	1.00	-----	400	3.00	1.00	-----	48	3.00	1.00	-----
3.....	337	4.00	2.00	-----	293	4.00	2.00	-----	44	4.01	2.00	-----
4.....	496	5.53	.29	1.24	411	5.52	.28	1.25	85	5.60	.36	1.20
5.....	334	5.38	1.72	1.68	260	5.37	1.70	1.70	74	5.42	1.80	1.62
6.....	224	5.34	3.33	-----	190	5.32	3.32	-----	34	5.42	3.38	-----
7.....	169	7.39	3.50	1.92	126	7.39	3.49	1.92	43	7.40	3.51	1.91
8.....	56	5.28	-----	3.30	44	5.23	-----	3.27	12	5.44	-----	3.42
9.....	56	9.17	4.29	2.91	40	9.08	4.28	2.90	16	9.39	4.43	2.94
NORTH CAROLINA-MISSISSIPPI VILLAGES												
All types.....	1,816	3.97	1.29	.68	1,542	3.90	1.26	.64	274	4.35	1.46	.90
1.....	369	2.01	-----	-----	324	2.01	-----	-----	45	2.02	-----	-----
2.....	320	3.00	1.00	-----	286	3.00	1.00	-----	34	2.99	1.00	-----
3.....	214	4.00	2.00	-----	188	4.00	2.00	-----	26	4.00	2.00	-----
4.....	374	5.58	.35	1.22	319	5.55	.35	1.20	55	5.72	.38	1.34
5.....	191	5.44	1.84	1.62	149	5.44	1.83	1.62	42	5.46	1.88	1.60
6.....	147	5.36	3.34	-----	120	5.35	3.34	-----	27	5.39	3.33	-----
7.....	102	7.34	3.77	1.59	80	7.39	3.80	1.60	22	7.18	3.68	1.54
8.....	49	5.19	-----	3.20	35	5.16	-----	3.17	14	5.26	-----	3.28
9.....	50	9.60	4.62	2.98	41	9.61	4.59	3.02	9	9.54	4.78	2.78
COMBINED CITIES												
All types.....	1,556	4.03	1.39	.63	1,379	3.95	1.34	.61	177	4.68	1.84	.84
1.....	306	2.02	-----	-----	283	2.02	-----	-----	23	2.01	-----	-----
2.....	249	3.00	1.00	-----	228	3.01	1.00	-----	21	2.99	1.00	-----
3.....	199	4.00	2.00	-----	187	4.06	2.00	-----	12	4.00	2.00	-----
4.....	290	5.50	.31	1.19	255	5.56	.29	1.20	35	5.56	.40	1.14
5.....	190	5.46	1.82	1.64	160	5.43	1.78	1.64	30	5.63	2.00	1.63
6.....	153	5.34	3.34	-----	130	5.36	3.35	-----	23	5.26	3.26	-----
7.....	116	7.31	3.82	1.50	90	7.29	3.81	1.50	26	7.35	3.85	1.50
8.....	26	5.23	-----	3.23	26	5.26	-----	3.23	0	-----	-----	-----
9.....	27	9.62	4.93	2.70	20	9.71	5.04	2.65	7	9.34	4.57	2.86

¹ Year-equivalent persons. Slight discrepancies may occur between the averages for all members and the figure obtained by adding 2.00 (husband and wife) to the sum of the averages for persons under 16 and 16 or older. These discrepancies result from differences in the methods of computing averages for all members and for persons other than husband and wife. See Glossary, Year-equivalent Person, for description of methods used in computing. Averages are based on the corresponding number of families in each class (columns 2, 6, and 10).

² For description of family types see Glossary, Family Type.

³ Includes husband and wife.

⁴ Excludes husband and wife.

TABLE 119.—AGE OF HUSBANDS AND OF WIVES: Number of husbands and of wives in specified age groups, by relief status and family income, Southeast villages, and Southeast small cities separately, white families, 1935-36

[White families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit, relief status, and family-income class (dollars)	Fam- ilies 1	Husbands of age 2—								Wives of age 3—										
		Under 20	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75 or older	Under 20	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75 or older	
		(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	
(1)	(2)																			
VILLAGES																				
South Carolina-Georgia																				
All families		No.	2,675																No.	17

See footnotes at end of table.

CITIES																			
South Carolina, Sumter																			
All families.....	815	2	148	209	200	153	49	29	8	17	25	211	235	170	131	23	13	2	4
Relief families.....	113	0	17	31	25	23	8	1	1	4	2	31	24	23	24	4	2	0	0
Nonrelief families.....	702	2	131	178	175	127	41	28	7	13	23	177	211	147	107	19	11	2	4
0-499.....	34	0	15	7	2	5	2	1	0	2	5	15	3	3	5	1	1	0	1
500-999.....	146	1	57	36	27	13	5	6	0	1	15	62	35	20	10	3	1	0	0
1,000-1,499.....	141	0	28	45	32	14	10	6	4	2	2	41	49	25	16	6	1	1	0
1,500-1,999.....	138	1	21	42	32	27	5	7	1	2	0	35	52	24	21	3	3	0	0
2,000-2,999.....	144	0	7	32	44	40	13	5	0	3	1	15	46	38	35	5	1	0	3
3,000 or over.....	99	0	3	16	38	28	6	3	2	3	0	9	26	37	20	1	4	1	0
Georgia, Griffin																			
All families.....	741	1	127	206	170	147	35	30	14	10	8	209	212	146	113	33	12	2	3
Relief families.....	64	0	5	7	19	19	6	5	1	2	0	9	16	21	13	3	1	0	1
Nonrelief families.....	677	1	122	199	151	128	29	25	13	8	8	200	196	125	100	30	11	2	2
0-499.....	25	0	5	5	4	6	2	2	1	0	0	6	8	4	5	2	0	0	0
500-999.....	195	1	47	50	33	34	10	11	5	3	5	71	39	32	27	12	6	0	2
1,000-1,499.....	215	0	46	70	44	36	8	6	4	1	1	70	73	31	30	6	3	0	0
1,500-1,999.....	114	0	19	32	32	23	2	3	2	1	1	34	32	26	16	2	2	1	0
2,000-2,999.....	83	0	4	29	21	19	4	2	2	2	0	15	27	21	12	6	0	1	0
3,000 or over.....	45	0	1	13	17	10	3	1	0	0	1	4	17	11	10	2	0	0	0

¹ This is the same as the total number of husbands and of wives, since all families included in this study contained both husband and wife.

² 2 husbands in the South Carolina-Georgia villages, 1 in the North Carolina-Mississippi villages, and 1 in Griffin did not report age.

³ 4 wives in the South Carolina-Georgia villages, 1 in the North Carolina-Mississippi villages, 1 in Sumter, and 3 in Griffin did not report age.

TABLE 120.—AGE OF HUSBANDS AND OF WIVES: *Median age of husbands and of wives, by family type and income, Southeast villages, white families, 1935-36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State and family-income class (dollars)	Median age of husbands in families of types 1—				Median age of wives in families of types 1—			
(1)	1	2 and 3	4 and 5	6 and 7	1	2 and 3	4 and 5	6 and 7
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
SOUTH CAROLINA-GEORGIA								
All incomes.....	Years 44	Years 35	Years 51	Years 40	Years 39	Years 31	Years 46	Years 36
0-499.....	59	33	2 53	2 36	55	28	2 49	2 28
500-999.....	38	32	52	36	35	28	47	32
1,000-1,499.....	38	34	51	40	34	30	46	36
1,500-1,999.....	41	37	48	41	35	34	45	36
2,000-2,999.....	51	40	51	46	47	36	46	43
3,000 or over.....	2 55	44	52	2 48	2 51	39	48	2 40
NORTH CAROLINA-MISSISSIPPI								
All incomes.....	44	37	50	41	38	32	45	36
0-499.....	2 47	2 29	2 55	2 40	2 40	2 27	2 45	2 34
500-999.....	44	34	50	38	36	29	46	34
1,000-1,499.....	41	34	50	38	34	30	45	34
1,500-1,999.....	39	36	51	39	36	33	46	35
2,000-2,999.....	42	40	48	44	38	34	44	38
3,000 or over.....	52	42	52	45	44	35	46	42

¹ Families of types 8 and 9 are not shown by income because of the small number of cases. Median ages in this group were as follows: South Carolina-Georgia, husbands 55, wives 40; North Carolina-Mississippi, husbands 55, wives 48.

² Median based on fewer than 30 but more than 9 cases.

TABLE 121.—AGE OF HUSBANDS AND OF WIVES: *Distribution by age of husbands and of wives, by family type, Southeast small cities separately, white families, 1935-36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State, city, and age group (years)	Family type 1		Family types 2 and 3		Family types 4 and 5		Family types 6 and 7		Family types 8 and 9	
(1)	Hus- bands	Wives	Hus- bands	Wives	Hus- bands	Wives	Hus- bands	Wives	Hus- bands	Wives
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
SOUTH CAROLINA, SUMTER										
All ages.....	No. 137	No. 137	No. 215	No. 215	No. 192	No. 192	No. 127	No. 127	No. 31	No. 31
Under 20.....	2	12	0	10	0	1	0	0	0	0
20-29.....	43	45	68	93	7	13	13	26	0	0
30-39.....	28	30	83	83	9	24	55	70	3	4
40-49.....	19	16	46	19	62	76	42	25	6	11
50-59.....	14	17	14	9	75	66	12	5	12	10
60-64.....	12	7	2	0	20	9	3	0	4	3
65-69.....	8	8	1	1	14	1	2	1	3	0
70-74.....	4	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	1
75 or older.....	7	1	1	0	3	2	0	0	2	1
GEORGIA, GRIFFIN										
All ages.....	146	1 146	200	1 200	2 223	1 223	93	93	15	15
Under 20.....	1	3	0	4	0	0	0	1	0	0
20-29.....	40	56	58	96	14	23	10	25	0	0
30-39.....	30	21	94	80	26	48	48	46	1	1
40-49.....	14	18	35	15	77	72	20	14	5	6
50-59.....	33	27	12	3	65	58	11	6	7	6
60-64.....	10	14	1	1	14	12	2	1	2	2
65-69.....	7	4	0	0	17	7	1	0	0	0
70-74.....	8	1	0	0	5	1	0	0	0	0
75 or older.....	3	1	0	0	4	1	1	0	0	0

¹ Includes 1 wife who did not report age.

² Includes 1 husband who did not report age.

TABLE 122.—AGE OF HUSBANDS: *Number of husbands in specified age groups, by family occupation and income, Southeast villages, and Southeast small cities separately, white families, 1935-36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit, family occupational group, and income class (1)	Fami- lies ¹ (2)	Husbands of age 1—							
		20-29 (3)	30-39 (4)	40-49 (5)	50-59 (6)	60-64 (7)	65-69 (8)	70-74 (9)	75 or older (10)
VILLAGES									
<i>South Carolina-Georgia</i>									
All occupations	Number 2,255	Number 380	Number 583	Number 545	Number 404	Number 152	Number 102	Number 49	Number 39
Wage-earner	991	273	291	204	133	42	30	12	6
\$0-\$499	91	33	19	12	14	5	5	2	1
\$500-\$999	419	132	133	77	41	20	8	7	1
\$1,000-\$1,499	302	91	89	55	44	10	9	1	3
\$1,500-\$1,999	126	16	46	36	23	1	3	0	1
\$2,000-\$2,999	44	1	4	22	10	4	2	1	0
\$3,000 or over	9	0	0	2	1	2	3	1	0
Clerical	384	54	104	103	68	29	15	7	4
\$0-\$499	7	2	3	0	0	1	0	1	0
\$500-\$999	93	24	24	15	13	5	7	4	1
\$1,000-\$1,499	82	18	24	15	11	8	2	2	2
\$1,500-\$1,999	76	4	26	29	10	6	1	0	0
\$2,000-\$2,999	98	6	23	33	23	8	4	0	1
\$3,000 or over	28	0	4	11	11	1	1	0	0
Business and professional	755	50	176	218	177	60	40	14	19
\$0-\$499	22	3	2	0	9	1	3	2	2
\$500-\$999	89	11	19	21	14	8	6	2	8
\$1,000-\$1,499	160	18	47	38	29	13	8	4	3
\$1,500-\$1,999	158	12	42	51	29	14	5	1	4
\$2,000-\$2,999	188	5	45	56	53	14	11	2	1
\$3,000 or over	138	1	21	52	43	10	7	3	1
Other	125	3	12	20	26	21	17	16	10
<i>North Carolina-Mississippi</i>									
All occupations	1,542	187	419	446	275	110	61	25	19
Wage-earner	417	80	144	116	48	15	11	1	2
\$0-\$499	39	14	9	12	2	2	0	0	0
\$500-\$999	136	28	51	35	15	3	3	1	0
\$1,000-\$1,499	132	24	52	38	10	5	3	0	0
\$1,500-\$1,999	77	10	25	24	10	4	2	0	2
\$2,000-\$2,999	26	4	5	5	11	0	1	0	0
\$3,000 or over	7	0	2	2	0	1	2	0	0
Clerical	315	41	97	91	48	20	9	5	4
\$0-\$499	3	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
\$500-\$999	39	10	12	3	5	1	3	3	2
\$1,000-\$1,499	64	15	20	16	8	3	1	1	0
\$1,500-\$1,999	77	8	30	19	13	5	1	0	1
\$2,000-\$2,999	84	4	26	32	13	6	3	0	0
\$3,000 or over	48	3	8	20	9	5	1	1	1
Business and professional	689	59	166	216	144	62	26	10	6
\$0-\$499	5	0	1	0	2	0	1	1	0
\$500-\$999	37	5	13	10	4	3	1	1	0
\$1,000-\$1,499	104	14	27	21	24	7	7	4	0
\$1,500-\$1,999	124	15	39	29	21	12	6	0	2
\$2,000-\$2,999	178	17	44	64	34	13	5	1	0
\$3,000 or over	241	8	42	92	59	27	6	3	4
Other	121	7	12	23	35	13	15	9	7

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 122.—AGE OF HUSBANDS: *Number of husbands in specified age groups, by family occupation and income, Southeast villages, and Southeast small cities separately, white families, 1935-36*—Continued

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit, family occupational group, and income class (1)	Fami- lies ¹ (2)	Husbands of age ² —							
		20-29 (3)	30-39 (4)	40-49 (5)	50-59 (6)	60-64 (7)	65-69 (8)	70-74 (9)	75 or older (10)
SMALL CITIES									
<i>South Carolina, Sumter</i>									
All occupations.....	Number 702	Number 131	Number 178	Number 175	Number 127	Number 41	Number 28	Number 7	Number 13
Wage-earner.....	291	85	77	55	43	16	9	2	3
Clerical.....	158	27	41	46	28	8	6	0	1
Business and professional.....	240	19	60	72	55	15	10	4	5
Other.....	13	0	0	2	1	2	3	1	4
<i>Georgia, Griffin</i>									
All occupations.....	677	122	199	151	128	29	25	13	8
Wage-earner.....	434	99	139	84	71	18	12	5	4
Clerical.....	97	17	26	22	24	4	3	1	0
Business and professional.....	139	6	34	45	31	7	8	5	3
Other.....	7	0	0	0	2	0	2	2	1

¹ This is the same as the total number of husbands, since all families included in this study contained both husband and wife.² Includes 1 husband in the South Carolina-Georgia villages and 1 in Griffin who did not report age. In the South Carolina-Georgia villages and in the North Carolina-Mississippi villages there were no husbands under 20 years of age. 2 husbands in Sumter and 1 in Griffin were under 20 years of age.TABLE 123.—MEDIAN AGE OF HUSBANDS: *Median age of husbands, by family occupation and income, Southeast small cities separately, white families, 1935-36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Family-income class (dollars) (1)	Sumter, S. C.			Griffin, Ga.		
	Wage- earner (2)	Clerical (3)	Business and profes- sional (4)	Wage- earner (5)	Clerical (6)	Business and profes- sional (7)
All incomes.....	Years 38	Years 42	Years 46	Years 38	Years 42	Years 47
0-499.....	1 29	(2)	(2)	1 42	-----	(2)
500-999.....	33	1 29	1 46	38	1 45	1 54
1,000-1,499.....	38	39	47	37	38	1 49
1,500-1,999.....	44	38	42	40	1 42	45
2,000-2,999.....	52	47	46	1 44	1 45	44
3,000 or over.....	(2)	1 48	47	-----	(2)	45

¹ Median based on more than 9 but fewer than 30 cases.² Medians not computed for fewer than 10 cases.

TABLE 124.—FAMILY MEMBERS 16 OR OLDER: *Average number of family members of specified relationship to husband and wife in relief and nonrelief families, by age and family type, Southeast villages, and Southeast small cities separately, white families, 1935-36*

[White families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit and family type ¹ No.	Average family members other than husband and wife ²									
	All members		Sons and daughters		Parents		Other relatives		Persons not related	
	16-29	30 or older	16-29	30 or older	16-29	30 or older	16-29	30 or older	16-29	30 or older
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
VILLAGES										
<i>South Carolina-Georgia</i>										
All specified types.....	No. 1.32	No. 0.34	No. 1.25	No. 0.12	No. 0.00	No. 0.12	No. 0.07	No. 0.10	No. 0.00	No. (3)
4.....	.93	.32	.88	.12	.00	.12	.05	.08	.00	0.00
5.....	1.36	.32	1.27	.07	.00	.16	.09	.09	.00	.00
7.....	1.62	.30	1.51	.11	.00	.07	.11	.11	.00	.01
8.....	2.52	.84	2.48	.38	.00	.16	.04	.30	.00	.00
9.....	2.51	.40	2.44	.22	.00	.07	.07	.11	.00	.00
<i>North Carolina-Mississippi</i>										
All specified types.....	1.33	.29	1.26	.09	.00	.13	.07	.07	(3)	.00
4.....	1.00	.23	.94	.06	.00	.12	.05	.05	.01	.00
5.....	1.28	.34	1.21	.06	.00	.20	.07	.08	.00	.00
7.....	1.38	.22	1.33	.03	.00	.08	.05	.11	.00	.00
8.....	2.58	.62	2.38	.38	.00	.08	.20	.16	.00	.00
9.....	2.66	.38	2.62	.18	.00	.14	.04	.06	.00	.00
SMALL CITIES										
<i>South Carolina, Sumter</i>										
All specified types.....	1.26	.30	1.17	.09	.00	.13	.08	.08	.01	.00
4.....	.92	.30	.85	.10	.00	.13	.07	.07	.00	.00
5.....	1.45	.23	1.37	.02	.00	.12	.07	.09	.01	.00
7.....	1.15	.21	1.05	.04	.00	.12	.09	.05	.01	.00
8.....	2.24	.89	2.12	.65	.00	.12	.12	.12	.00	.00
9.....	2.25	.43	2.19	.12	.00	.19	.06	.12	.00	.00
<i>Georgia, Griffin</i>										
All specified types.....	1.17	.32	1.08	.09	.00	.16	.09	.07	.00	(3)
4.....	.89	.28	.82	.08	.00	.16	.07	.04	.00	.00
5.....	1.17	.44	1.07	.13	.00	.19	.10	.11	.00	.01
7.....	1.45	.30	1.33	.10	.00	.12	.12	.08	.00	.00
8.....	3.00	.50	2.75	.12	.00	.00	.25	.38	.00	.00
9.....	2.91	.00	2.73	.00	.00	.00	.18	.00	.00	.00

¹ For description of family types see Glossary, Family Type.² Averages are based on the number of families in each class. Any person who was a member of the economic family at any time during the report year is considered as 1 member. Therefore these are not year-equivalent persons.³ 0.0050 or less.

TABLE 125.—COMPOSITION OF FAMILIES OF EACH TYPE: *Percentage distribution of relief and nonrelief families within each family type, by number of members under 16 and 16 or older, Southeast villages, and Southeast small cities separately, white families, 1935-36*

[White families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Family type and composition of families included in each type ¹	Persons ²	South Carolina-Georgia villages	North Carolina-Mississippi villages	Sumter, S. C.	Griffin, Ga.
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Type 1: Husband and wife only.....	2	100	100	100	100
Type 2: 1 child under 16.....	3	100	100	100	100
Type 3: 2 children under 16.....	4	100	100	100	100
Type 4: 1 person 16 or older with or without 1 other person, regardless of age.....	3 or 4	100	100	100	100
Combination 0-1.....	3	47	43	47	53
Combination 0-2.....	4	25	22	21	17
Combination 1-1.....	4	28	35	32	30
Type 5: 1 child under 16, 1 person 16 or older, and 1 or 2 others, regardless of age.....	5 or 6	100	100	100	100
Combination 1-2.....	5	31	21	31	21
Combination 1-3.....	6	12	12	7	10
Combination 2-1.....	5	29	33	31	26
Combination 2-2.....	6	13	17	23	21
Combination 3-1.....	6	15	17	8	22
Type 6: 3 or 4 children under 16.....	5 or 6	100	100	100	100
Combination 3-0.....	5	67	66	67	67
Combination 4-0.....	6	33	34	33	33
Type 7: 1 child under 16 and 4 or 5 others, regardless of age.....	7 or 8	100	100	100	100
Combination 1-4.....	7	5	4	7	2
Combination 1-5.....	8	3	2	0	2
Combination 2-3.....	7	10	7	5	7
Combination 2-4.....	8	7	6	4	2
Combination 3-2.....	7	14	16	17	22
Combination 3-3.....	8	13	4	1	13
Combination 4-1.....	7	11	16	15	15
Combination 4-2.....	8	5	10	9	10
Combination 5-0.....	7	19	20	29	15
Combination 5-1.....	8	9	8	8	7
Combination 6-0.....	8	4	7	5	5
Type 8: 3 or 4 persons 16 or older.....	5 or 6	100	100	100	(³)
Combination 0-3.....	5	70	80	89	(³)
Combination 0-4.....	6	30	20	11	(³)
Type 9: All families not included in types 1-8.....	7 or more	100	100	(⁴)	(⁴)
Combination 0-5.....	7	11	12	(⁴)	(⁴)
Combination 0-6.....	8	4	4	(⁴)	(⁴)
Combination 0-7 or more.....	9 or more	0	0	(⁴)	(⁴)
Combination 1-6 or more.....	9 or more	0	0	(⁴)	(⁴)
Combination 2-5 or more.....	9 or more	0	0	(⁴)	(⁴)
Combination 3-4 or more.....	9 or more	18	8	(⁴)	(⁴)
Combination 4-3 or more.....	9 or more	19	12	(⁴)	(⁴)
Combination 5-2 or more.....	9 or more	9	22	(⁴)	(⁴)
Combination 6-1 or more.....	9 or more	26	26	(⁴)	(⁴)
Combination 7 or more—0 or more.....	9 or more	13	16	(⁴)	(⁴)

¹ Each family type includes both a husband and wife. See Glossary, Family Type. Possible combination of persons under 16 and 16 or older are indicated by combination codes as follows: First digit—number of persons under 16; second digit—number of persons 16 or older.

² Total number of year-equivalent persons included by definition. See Glossary, Year-equivalent Person.

³ Percentages not computed for fewer than 10 cases.

⁴ Percentage distributions not computed for fewer than 30 cases.

TABLE 126.—MEMBERS OF HOUSEHOLD NOT IN ECONOMIC FAMILY: Number of families having persons in the household who were not members of the economic family, and average number of such nonfamily members, by relief status, by income, by occupation, and by family type, Southeast villages, and Southeast small cities combined, white families, 1955-56

[White families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit, relief status, family-income class, occupational group, and family type	(1)	Families having in the household nonfamily members						Average nonfamily members 1											
		Any	Occupying rooms on nontransient basis					Board-ers with-out room sents	Tour-ists and tran-sients	Guests	All	Occupying rooms on nontransient basis					Board-ers with-out room sents	Tour-ists and tran-sients	Guests
			Any	Sons and daugh-ter room-ing and board-ing	Other room-ers with board	Room-ers with-out board	Paid help					All	Sons and daugh-ter room-ing and board-ing	Other room-ers with board	Room-ers with-out board	Paid help			
No.	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
SOUTH CAROLINA-GEORGIA VILLAGES																			
All families	No.	2,675	447	38	202	91	149	34	22	1,387	0.46	1.08	1.10	1.12	1.01	0.81	1.18	0.58	No.
Relief families	No.	420	32	4	11	14	3	6	3	169	.28	.97	.50	.97	1.13	.79	.76	.62	No.
Nonrelief families	No.	2,255	415	34	191	77	146	28	19	1,218	.49	1.09	1.17	1.13	.99	.81	1.27	.57	No.
Income classes:																			
\$0-\$499	No.	147	15	0	9	5	2	2	1	58	.27	.73	.94	.47	.85	.08	.85	.04	.11
\$500-\$999	No.	625	73	7	37	14	18	9	2	275	.37	.98	1.71	.80	1.38	.60	.75	.04	.13
\$1,000-\$1,499	No.	567	119	10	53	24	41	6	5	299	.47	.91	.92	.87	.89	.76	2.31	.35	.16
\$1,500-\$1,999	No.	373	67	4	34	10	25	4	3	226	.45	1.12	1.13	1.26	.76	.81	.66	.07	.14
\$2,000-\$2,999	No.	347	84	9	34	18	31	3	4	222	.60	1.27	1.10	1.46	1.14	.86	1.88	.70	.17
\$3,000 or over	No.	196	57	4	24	6	29	4	4	138	.73	1.37	1.00	1.64	.85	1.02	1.26	1.50	.20
Occupational groups:																			
Wage-earner	No.	991	143	8	59	28	59	8	2	447	.38	.92	1.39	.84	.93	.75	.73	.63	.13
Clerical	No.	384	242	6	32	8	16	7	3	216	.41	1.08	1.11	1.11	1.23	.66	1.03	.35	.14
Business and profes-sional	No.	755	181	15	86	36	59	13	10	475	.61	1.25	1.13	1.39	1.03	.90	1.74	.80	.17
Other	No.	125	33	5	14	5	12	0	4	80	.53	.92	1.00	.83	.67	.87	.13	.21	.13

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 123.—MEMBERS OF HOUSEHOLD NOT IN ECONOMIC FAMILY: *Number of families having persons in the household who were not members of the economic family, and average number of such nonfamily members, by relief status, by income, by occupation, and by family type, Southeast villages, and Southeast small cities combined, white families, 1935-36*—Continued

[White families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit, relief status, family-income class, occupational group, and family type	Families having in the household nonfamily members										Average nonfamily members ¹								
	Families	Occupying rooms on nontransient basis					Tour-ists and transients	Guests	Board-ers with-out room	All	Occupying rooms on nontransient basis					Board-ers with-out room	Tour-ists and transients	Guests	
		Any	Sons and daughters room-ing and board-ing	Other room-ers with board	Room-ers with-out board	Paid help					All	Sons and daughters room-ing and board-ing	Other room-ers with board	Room-ers with-out board	Paid help				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
SOUTH CAROLINA-GEORGIA VILLAGES—continued	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
	491	304	85	8	43	19	24	11	6	256	0.56	1.32	1.03	1.31	1.48	0.76	1.40	0.30	0.16
	693	403	127	1	54	25	54	6	4	335	.45	.99	1.00	1.09	.79	.84	1.31	1.38	13
	671	470	141	23	68	25	39	6	8	419	.50	1.09	1.24	1.12	.86	.71	1.57	.32	.16
	316	174	51	2	21	7	24	1	1	157	.41	.90	1.00	.96	.57	.82	.68	.14	.21
NORTH CAROLINA-MISSISSIPPI VILLAGES	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
	84	55	11	0	5	1	5	1	1	51	.46	1.23	1.00	.54	2.00	1.57	2.15	1.00	.21
	1,816	1,267	433	28	152	158	142	18	13	1,101	.61	1.27	1.23	1.20	1.26	.95	1.18	.26	.18
	274	168	48	4	20	23	8	1	0	152	.37	.80	.50	.77	.65	.74	2.06	.14	.15
	1,542	1,099	385	24	132	135	134	17	7	949	.64	1.33	1.35	1.26	1.37	.96	1.24	.36	.18
All families	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
	58	33	3	0	1	2	0	0	0	31	.22	1.12	2.48	2.48	2.44	.63	.28	.58	.12
	234	142	34	1	17	12	8	3	1	125	.33	.84	1.90	.84	.64	.63	.28	.58	.14
	311	211	61	4	19	29	12	1	0	189	.55	1.31	1.51	1.05	1.50	.86	.37	.17	.19
	\$1,000-\$1,499	\$1,500-\$1,999	\$2,000-\$2,499	\$2,500-\$2,999	\$3,000-\$3,499	\$3,500-\$3,999	\$4,000-\$4,499	\$4,500-\$4,999	\$5,000-\$5,499	\$5,500-\$5,999	\$6,000-\$6,499	\$6,500-\$6,999	\$7,000-\$7,499	\$7,500-\$7,999	\$8,000-\$8,499	\$8,500-\$8,999	\$9,000-\$9,499	\$9,500-\$9,999	\$10,000-\$10,499
Income classes:	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
	58	33	3	0	1	2	0	0	0	31	.22	1.12	2.48	2.48	2.44	.63	.28	.58	.12
	234	142	34	1	17	12	8	3	1	125	.33	.84	1.90	.84	.64	.63	.28	.58	.14
	311	211	61	4	19	29	12	1	0	189	.55	1.31	1.51	1.05	1.50	.86	.37	.17	.19
	\$1,000-\$1,499	\$1,500-\$1,999	\$2,000-\$2,499	\$2,500-\$2,999	\$3,000-\$3,499	\$3,500-\$3,999	\$4,000-\$4,499	\$4,500-\$4,999	\$5,000-\$5,499	\$5,500-\$5,999	\$6,000-\$6,499	\$6,500-\$6,999	\$7,000-\$7,499	\$7,500-\$7,999	\$8,000-\$8,499	\$8,500-\$8,999	\$9,000-\$9,499	\$9,500-\$9,999	\$10,000-\$10,499

\$2,000-\$2,999	310	234	87	5	30	32	29	1	2	194	.64	1.30	1.78	1.11	1.37	.92	2.77	2.54	.18
\$3,000 or over	340	275	131	7	41	36	64	9	1	230	1.06	1.66	.82	1.69	1.96	1.12	2.03	2.33	.24
Occupational groups:																			
Wage-earner	417	268	58	3	24	22	13	5	1	251	.34	.91	1.24	1.08	.64	.69	.32	2.02	.14
Clerical	315	235	77	2	29	30	24	5	3	204	.56	1.19	2.81	.89	1.35	.82	1.41	.19	.16
Business and professional	689	504	221	19	72	76	77	6	3	410	.83	1.48	1.22	1.48	1.57	1.01	1.17	.63	.20
Other	121	92	29	0	7	7	20	1	0	84	.70	1.41	-----	1.14	1.51	1.12	2.50	-----	.21
Family-type groups:																			
Type 1	324	233	90	7	30	37	25	4	0	202	.74	1.41	1.44	1.08	1.61	1.00	1.06	-----	.20
Types 2 and 3	474	324	104	3	36	33	39	3	1	283	.45	.98	.96	.93	1.07	.77	.37	2.58	.14
Types 4 and 5	468	361	142	12	46	47	56	9	6	304	.83	1.59	1.46	1.80	1.40	1.05	1.20	.32	.20
Types 6 and 7	200	128	32	0	13	10	11	0	0	116	.35	.85	-----	.84	.60	.94	-----	-----	.15
Types 8 and 9	76	53	17	2	7	8	3	1	0	44	.88	1.80	2.00	.95	2.25	1.33	2.50	-----	.25
COMBINED CITIES																			
All families	1,555	822	292	70	126	66	55	8	14	656	.59	1.25	1.27	1.24	1.28	.65	1.44	.55	.16
Relief families	177	63	20	3	4	10	3	0	1	49	.40	.88	.73	1.18	.93	.44	-----	2 1.00	.13
Nonrelief families	1,379	759	272	67	122	56	52	8	13	607	.61	1.28	1.29	1.24	1.34	.66	1.44	.55	.16
Income classes:																			
\$0-\$499	59	25	9	2	4	3	0	0	0	19	.44	.92	2 1.50	.56	1.02	-----	-----	-----	.14
\$500-\$999	341	152	69	14	35	14	9	2	2	108	.56	1.00	1.25	1.04	.92	.24	2 2.65	2 2.44	.13
\$1,000-\$1,499	356	182	73	21	35	13	10	2	4	136	.77	1.53	1.28	1.43	1.96	.51	2 2.44	.72	.15
\$1,500-\$1,999	262	150	42	13	14	9	8	1	3	126	.47	1.10	1.43	1.04	.46	.46	2 3.00	.15	.16
\$2,000-\$2,999	227	142	47	11	24	8	12	0	2	120	.68	1.55	1.27	1.50	1.41	.94	-----	2 2.57	.19
\$3,000 or over	144	108	32	6	10	7	3	3	2	98	.58	1.24	1.10	1.23	1.26	.94	.77	2 2.89	.19
Occupational groups:																			
Wage-earner	725	348	138	31	65	32	17	2	2	264	.62	1.21	1.26	1.13	1.43	.51	2 2.83	2 1.10	.16
Clerical	255	167	48	13	18	12	9	2	5	146	.52	1.25	1.10	1.31	1.32	.70	2 2.65	.48	.16
Business and professional	379	235	86	23	39	12	26	4	6	188	.69	1.40	1.44	1.40	1.12	.75	1.13	.76	.17
Other	20	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	.19
Family-type groups:																			
Type 1	283	148	55	11	27	14	10	1	2	115	.70	1.48	1.15	1.86	1.00	.47	2 3.00	2 2.68	.15
Types 2 and 3	415	217	63	7	34	11	19	2	3	183	.48	1.22	1.43	.92	2.34	.53	2 2.65	.18	.14
Types 4 and 5	415	247	97	38	34	22	21	2	7	194	.71	1.33	1.27	1.33	1.12	1.00	2 2.44	.59	.19
Types 6 and 7	220	118	46	8	21	6	11	1	0	95	.50	.96	1.45	.85	1.04	.79	2 2.31	-----	.16
Types 8 and 9	46	29	11	3	6	3	1	2	1	20	.76	1.41	1.33	1.20	1.42	2 2.08	2 1.00	2 1.10	.17

¹ Year-equivalent persons: This figure is computed for each family by dividing by 52 the total number of weeks of residence in the household for all persons not members of the economic family. Averages are based on the number of families that reported weeks of household membership of nonfamily members of specified types. The counts in columns 3-11 represent the families that reported having in the household any nonfamily members of specified types; a few families of these failed to report the weeks of membership.

² Average based on fewer than 3 cases.

\$2,000-\$2,999	98	28	755	743	718	160	69	45	12	3	140	0	2,186	2,150	1,871	109	121	49	0	0	36	0
\$3,000 or over	28	755	743	718	24	17	7	3	0	0	0	0	2,961	2,874	2,425	124	247	78	0	0	87	(3)
Business and professional																						
\$0-\$499																						
22	22	20	17	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	292	249	212	37	0	0	0	0	43	0
89	89	83	77	23	7	2	0	0	0	0	17	0	601	578	528	24	16	10	0	0	23	0
160	160	156	150	35	11	7	3	1	34	0	0	0	1,092	1,050	937	78	21	12	2	(3)	42	0
158	158	158	154	40	16	12	3	0	26	0	0	0	1,506	1,485	1,304	91	50	39	1	0	21	0
\$2,000-\$2,999	188	188	183	35	20	15	3	1	33	2	2	2	2,045	1,990	1,799	80	66	43	2	(3)	55	(3)
\$3,000 or over	138	138	137	19	15	9	3	1	25	1	1	1	3,703	3,641	3,384	81	132	39	1	4	61	1
Other																						
\$0-\$499	125	99	97	22	12	5	2	1	22	0	0	0	1,151	1,127	964	33	30	99	1	(3)	24	0
\$500-\$999	27	18	18	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	137	135	123	12	0	0	0	0	2	0
\$1,000-\$1,499	24	17	17	5	3	0	1	1	4	0	0	0	289	280	250	18	12	0	(3)	(3)	9	0
\$1,500-\$1,999	13	12	12	16	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	619	603	529	53	14	0	7	0	16	0
\$2,000-\$2,999	17	16	16	16	3	5	2	0	0	0	5	0	1,126	1,101	1,009	44	0	48	0	0	25	0
\$3,000 or over	21	19	19	2	3	1	0	0	0	0	6	0	1,552	1,533	1,262	83	91	97	0	0	19	0
Family-type groups:																						
Type 1																						
491	474	467	454	158							71	0	1,178	1,147	1,017	130					31	0
\$0-\$499	54	47	46	45	10						8	0	241	231	206	25					10	0
\$500-\$999	134	130	127	121	43						14	0	610	598	510	88					12	0
\$1,000-\$1,499	136	132	129	125	49						22	0	1,076	1,041	870	171					35	0
\$1,500-\$1,999	80	80	80	79	38						13	0	1,515	1,478	1,236	242					37	0
\$2,000-\$2,999	63	63	63	63	15						10	0	2,091	2,019	1,895	124					72	0
\$3,000 or over	24	22	22	21	3						4	0	3,514	3,470	3,463	7					44	0
Types 2 and 3																						
693	691	690	681	199			41	1	4	1	80	3	1,264	1,247	1,132	114		(3)	1	(3)	17	(3)
\$0-\$499	55	54	51	15				0	0	0	5	0	353	342	310	32			0	0	11	0
\$500-\$999	218	217	215	48					1	1	15	1	717	712	632	60			0	(3)	5	(3)
\$1,000-\$1,499	186	185	182	77				1	0	0	22	0	1,143	1,132	946	185			1	0	11	0
\$1,500-\$1,999	105	105	105	36			41	1	0	0	16	0	1,526	1,507	1,322	183		1	1	0	19	0
\$2,000-\$2,999	86	86	86	85	20				1	0	13	1	2,026	2,004	1,907	95			2	0	22	0
\$3,000 or over	43	43	43	3					1	0	9	1	3,561	3,460	3,394	64			2	0	96	5
Types 4 and 5																						
671	665	661	626	182	160	117	10	3	109	3	109	3	1,554	1,525	1,209	100	113	101	1	1	29	(3)
\$0-\$499	23	22	22	18	6	2	4	1	0	0	0	0	300	300	204	42	22	31	1	0	0	0
\$500-\$999	154	152	149	137	41	36	21	1	1	0	20	1	629	614	456	61	94	36	(3)	0	15	(3)
\$1,000-\$1,499	155	154	153	140	50	36	35	2	1	0	28	0	1,072	1,048	740	95	64	117	2	(3)	24	0
\$1,500-\$1,999	114	113	113	112	36	33	28	4	0	1	13	0	1,490	1,478	1,046	145	149	135	3	0	12	0
\$2,000-\$2,999	134	133	133	128	29	36	18	1	1	1	31	1	2,077	2,020	1,655	115	166	82	2	(3)	57	(3)
\$3,000 or over	91	91	91	91	20	17	11	1	1	1	17	1	3,569	3,517	3,079	110	135	186	(3)	7	52	(3)

See footnotes at end of table.

Occupational groups: Wage-earner	\$1,500-\$1,999	280	288	282	288	282	70	34	18	5	0	0	54	5	1,511	1,480	1,326	78	53	22	1	0	0	20	2
	\$2,000-\$2,999	310	308	302	309	302	66	31	21	8	0	65	6	2,063	1,841	1,841	95	57	33	2	0	0	34	1	
	\$3,000 or over	340	338	331	337	331	46	33	24	2	0	83	4	4,682	4,605	4,349	96	114	46	(3)	0	0	77		
Clerical	\$0-\$499	417	417	417	39	39	111	50	24	3	0	0	51	12	1,063	1,050	912	56	59	22	1	0	0	12	1
	\$500-\$999	39	39	39	136	136	36	11	4	2	0	16	1	321	321	294	19	7	1	0	0	0	(3)		
	\$1,000-\$1,499	135	136	135	132	132	31	11	6	0	0	16	5	709	700	640	31	25	3	1	0	0	7	2	
	\$1,500-\$1,999	132	132	132	131	131	24	11	6	0	0	16	1	1,081	1,097	992	55	42	8	0	0	0	9	2	
	\$2,000-\$2,999	26	26	26	25	26	7	3	3	0	0	16	1	1,501	1,479	1,283	93	54	49	0	0	0	22		
	\$3,000 or over	7	7	6	7	7	2	3	3	0	0	1	0	1,910	1,900	1,583	95	196	22	4	0	0	10	(3)	
														3,243	3,145	1,613	207	851	474	0	0	98	0		
Business and professional	\$0-\$499	3	3	3	39	34	7	3	6	0	0	0	0	0	189	189	189	0	59	47	1	0	0	31	(3)
	\$500-\$999	39	39	34	64	62	19	5	2	0	0	8	0	0	671	656	509	51	37	50	0	0	0	0	0
	\$1,000-\$1,499	64	64	62	64	62	18	9	6	2	0	13	2	1,097	1,072	936	88	57	19	1	0	0	14	1	
	\$1,500-\$1,999	77	77	76	77	76	18	9	6	2	0	11	1	1,517	1,502	1,352	95	57	16	2	0	0	15	(3)	
	\$2,000-\$2,999	84	84	84	84	80	19	11	8	2	0	16	1	2,039	2,006	1,780	93	77	53	1	0	0	33	(3)	
	\$3,000 or over	48	48	47	48	47	4	5	8	2	0	12	1	3,187	3,108	2,839	59	94	113	3	0	0	73	(3)	
Other	\$0-\$499	5	5	3	37	36	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	230	208	176	32	0	0	0	0	0	22	0
	\$500-\$999	37	37	35	103	99	26	10	2	0	1	4	0	0	639	614	557	37	20	0	0	0	0	25	0
	\$1,000-\$1,499	104	104	103	124	121	24	12	4	3	0	24	2	1,043	1,007	918	58	27	4	(3)	0	0	35	1	
	\$1,500-\$1,999	124	124	121	124	121	35	11	9	4	0	26	3	1,534	1,487	1,363	60	51	12	1	0	0	43	4	
	\$2,000-\$2,999	178	178	176	178	176	35	11	9	4	0	42	3	2,122	2,083	1,924	103	29	24	3	0	0	38	1	
	\$3,000 or over	241	241	236	240	236	37	19	11	0	0	63	2	4,591	4,512	4,274	117	96	25	0	0	0	79	(3)	
Family-type groups: Type 1	\$0-\$499	121	107	106	107	106	12	13	6	1	0	14	3	3,164	3,133	3,044	15	57	17	(3)	0	0	30	1	
	\$500-\$999	11	7	7	7	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	129	129	129	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	\$1,000-\$1,499	22	19	19	19	19	2	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	407	406	380	7	11	8	0	0	0	1	
	\$1,500-\$1,999	11	8	8	8	8	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	703	674	647	0	15	12	0	0	0	3	
	\$2,000-\$2,999	22	21	20	21	20	5	2	2	1	0	4	1	0	1,273	1,268	1,174	59	35	0	0	0	5	0	
	\$3,000 or over	44	42	42	42	42	3	6	2	0	0	7	1	7,044	6,984	6,836	7	120	21	0	0	0	31	2	
																							60	(3)	

See footnotes at end of table.

		34	34	34	33	4	3	1	3	0	2	2	2,005	2,001	1,806	76	89	17	13	0	2	2
		30	30	30	28	6	3	1	1	0	5	0	4,245	4,203	3,844	90	236	30	3	0	42	0
Types 8 and 9		76	74	67	8	29	19	1	1	0	15	0	3,094	3,053	2,519	55	342	135	2	0	38	3
SMALL CITIES																						
South Carolina, Sumter																						
All incomes																						
<div> <div>\$0-\$499</div> <div>34</div> <div>32</div> <div>31</div> <div>6</div> <div>82</div> <div>58</div> <div>4</div> <div>2</div> <div>106</div> <div>4</div> <div>1,734</div> <div>1,712</div> <div>1,540</div> <div>57</div> <div>76</div> <div>39</div> <div>(3)</div> <div>(3)</div> <div>22</div> <div>(3)</div> </div>																						
<div> <div>\$500-\$999</div> <div>146</div> <div>143</div> <div>139</div> <div>21</div> <div>10</div> <div>7</div> <div>0</div> <div>0</div> <div>5</div> <div>1</div> <div>355</div> <div>342</div> <div>327</div> <div>14</div> <div>0</div> <div>1</div> <div>0</div> <div>(3)</div> <div>(3)</div> <div>13</div> <div>(3)</div> </div>																						
<div> <div>\$1,000-\$1,499</div> <div>141</div> <div>139</div> <div>139</div> <div>133</div> <div>21</div> <div>20</div> <div>10</div> <div>0</div> <div>19</div> <div>1</div> <div>1,139</div> <div>1,122</div> <div>979</div> <div>56</div> <div>64</div> <div>23</div> <div>0</div> <div>0</div> <div>17</div> <div>0</div> </div>																						
<div> <div>\$1,500-\$1,999</div> <div>138</div> <div>136</div> <div>136</div> <div>133</div> <div>19</div> <div>17</div> <div>11</div> <div>0</div> <div>20</div> <div>1</div> <div>1,599</div> <div>1,586</div> <div>1,434</div> <div>69</div> <div>49</div> <div>33</div> <div>1</div> <div>0</div> <div>13</div> <div>(3)</div> </div>																						
<div> <div>\$2,000-\$2,999</div> <div>144</div> <div>143</div> <div>139</div> <div>15</div> <div>19</div> <div>12</div> <div>2</div> <div>0</div> <div>25</div> <div>1</div> <div>2,235</div> <div>2,194</div> <div>1,925</div> <div>58</div> <div>120</div> <div>90</div> <div>1</div> <div>0</div> <div>43</div> <div>(3)</div> </div>																						
<div> <div>\$3,000 or over</div> <div>99</div> <div>97</div> <div>97</div> <div>12</div> <div>16</div> <div>7</div> <div>0</div> <div>16</div> <div>0</div> <div>4,009</div> <div>3,983</div> <div>3,658</div> <div>93</div> <div>185</div> <div>47</div> <div>0</div> <div>0</div> <div>0</div> <div>26</div> <div>0</div> </div>																						
Occupational groups:																						
<div> <div>Wage-earner</div> <div>291</div> <div>291</div> <div>285</div> <div>43</div> <div>38</div> <div>26</div> <div>2</div> <div>2</div> <div>42</div> <div>2</div> <div>1,164</div> <div>1,152</div> <div>997</div> <div>47</div> <div>71</div> <div>37</div> <div>(3)</div> <div>(3)</div> <div>12</div> <div>(3)</div> </div>																						
<div> <div>Clerical</div> <div>158</div> <div>158</div> <div>154</div> <div>21</div> <div>27</div> <div>14</div> <div>0</div> <div>0</div> <div>24</div> <div>0</div> <div>1,924</div> <div>1,901</div> <div>1,620</div> <div>79</div> <div>155</div> <div>47</div> <div>0</div> <div>0</div> <div>23</div> <div>0</div> </div>																						
<div> <div>Business and professional</div> <div>240</div> <div>239</div> <div>232</div> <div>29</div> <div>17</div> <div>18</div> <div>2</div> <div>0</div> <div>40</div> <div>2</div> <div>2,393</div> <div>2,360</div> <div>2,229</div> <div>57</div> <div>34</div> <div>31</div> <div>1</div> <div>0</div> <div>33</div> <div>(3)</div> </div>																						
<div> <div>Other</div> <div>13</div> <div>1</div> <div>1</div> <div>0</div> <div>0</div> <div>0</div> <div>0</div> <div>0</div> <div>18</div> <div>0</div> <div>2</div> <div>2</div> <div>2</div> <div>0</div> <div>0</div> <div>0</div> <div>0</div> <div>0</div> <div>0</div> <div>0</div> </div>																						
Family-type groups:																						
<div> <div>Type 1</div> <div>137</div> <div>128</div> <div>124</div> <div>25</div> <div>25</div> <div>18</div> <div>0</div> <div>18</div> <div>0</div> <div>1,474</div> <div>1,441</div> <div>1,338</div> <div>103</div> <div>0</div> <div>0</div> <div>0</div> <div>0</div> <div>33</div> <div>0</div> </div>																						
<div> <div>Types 2 and 3</div> <div>215</div> <div>215</div> <div>214</div> <div>25</div> <div>25</div> <div>22</div> <div>0</div> <div>22</div> <div>2</div> <div>1,595</div> <div>1,586</div> <div>1,533</div> <div>53</div> <div>0</div> <div>0</div> <div>0</div> <div>0</div> <div>9</div> <div>(3)</div> </div>																						
<div> <div>Types 4 and 5</div> <div>192</div> <div>189</div> <div>188</div> <div>162</div> <div>25</div> <div>51</div> <div>40</div> <div>2</div> <div>36</div> <div>2</div> <div>2,094</div> <div>2,071</div> <div>1,787</div> <div>50</div> <div>138</div> <div>95</div> <div>1</div> <div>(3)</div> <div>23</div> <div>(3)</div> </div>																						
<div> <div>Types 6 and 7</div> <div>127</div> <div>127</div> <div>127</div> <div>17</div> <div>18</div> <div>8</div> <div>1</div> <div>0</div> <div>20</div> <div>0</div> <div>1,664</div> <div>1,645</div> <div>1,487</div> <div>33</div> <div>88</div> <div>37</div> <div>(3)</div> <div>0</div> <div>19</div> <div>0</div> </div>																						
<div> <div>Types 8 and 9</div> <div>31</div> <div>31</div> <div>25</div> <div>2</div> <div>13</div> <div>10</div> <div>1</div> <div>0</div> <div>10</div> <div>0</div> <div>1,901</div> <div>1,845</div> <div>1,160</div> <div>22</div> <div>507</div> <div>159</div> <div>6</div> <div>0</div> <div>56</div> <div>0</div> </div>																						
Georgia, Griffin																						
All incomes																						
<div> <div>\$0-\$499</div> <div>677</div> <div>666</div> <div>630</div> <div>246</div> <div>69</div> <div>79</div> <div>9</div> <div>2</div> <div>130</div> <div>6</div> <div>1,447</div> <div>1,414</div> <div>1,123</div> <div>157</div> <div>68</div> <div>64</div> <div>1</div> <div>1</div> <div>32</div> <div>1</div> </div>																						
<div> <div>\$500-\$999</div> <div>25</div> <div>24</div> <div>21</div> <div>53</div> <div>8</div> <div>2</div> <div>1</div> <div>0</div> <div>5</div> <div>0</div> <div>369</div> <div>339</div> <div>270</div> <div>55</div> <div>7</div> <div>5</div> <div>2</div> <div>0</div> <div>30</div> <div>0</div> </div>																						

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 127.—MONEY EARNINGS: *Number of families receiving net money earnings and average net money earnings received from each source, by income, by occupation, and by family type, and Southeast small cities separately, white families, 1935-36*—Continued

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit, family-income class, occupational group, and family type		Families having net money earnings from—										Average ² net money earnings per family from—									
		Individual earners										Other work not at-tributable to individuals	Individual earners						Room-ers and board-ers (net)	Other work not at-tributable to individuals	
		Any source	Hus-band	Wife	Others 16 or older	Male	Fe-male	Others under 16	Room-ers and board-ers	All sources	All		Hus-band	Wife	Male	Fe-male	Others 16 or older	Male			Fe-male	Others under 16
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)
SMALL CITIES—continued																					
Georgia, Griffin—Continued																					
Occupational groups:																					
Wage-earner	No.	434	434	407	192	46	52	3	2	82	6	1,117	1,083	769	192	62	63	6	0	23	1
Clerical	97	97	92	92	22	9	13	4	0	18	0	1,657	1,620	1,408	75	83	48	6	0	37	0
Business and professional	139	139	135	131	32	14	14	2	0	30	0	2,402	2,345	2,087	114	78	65	1	0	57	0
Other	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Family-type groups:																					
Type 1	146	143	141	138	52					30	0	1,253	1,214	1,042	172					39	0
Types 2 and 3	200	200	200	199	78					4	0	1,385	1,365	1,186	178					19	1
Types 4 and 5	223	220	218	194	79	52	58	3	0	52	2	1,503	1,459	1,040	145	141	132	1	0	43	1
Types 6 and 7	93	92	92	87	33	8	10	3	0	16	0	1,626	1,609	1,336	130	74	67	2	0	17	0
Types 8 and 9	15	15	15	12	4	9	11	3	1	2	0	2,204	2,149	981	102	501	497	26	42	55	0

¹ This is the number of families receiving any positive net income from roomers and boarders. In addition, 9 families in the South Carolina-Georgia villages and 3 in the North Carolina-Mississippi villages kept roomers and boarders but had no net earnings from this source.

² Averages are based on the number of families in each class (column 2).

³ \$0.50 or less.

⁴ Member of the economic family for fewer than 27 weeks. See Glossary, Year-equivalent Person.

⁵ Average based on fewer than 3 cases.

TABLE 128.—PRINCIPAL EARNERS: Number and average yearly earnings of principal earners classified as husbands, wives, and others, with weeks of employment of principal earners, by income, by occupation, and by family type, Southeast villages, and Southeast small cities separately, white families, 1935-36

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit, family-income class, occupational group, and family type	Families (2)	Principal earners						Average earnings per principal earner				Average weeks em- ployment ³ per prin- cipal earner (13)	Average earnings ⁴ per family from prin- cipal earner (14)
		All ¹ Number (3)	Hus- bands Number (4)	Wives Number (5)	Other males Number (6)	Other females Number (7)	All Dollars (8)	Hus- bands Dollars (9)	Wives Dollars (10)	Other males Dollars (11)	Other females Dollars (12)		
(1)													
VILLAGES													
South Carolina-Georgia													
All incomes	Number 2,255	Number 2,217	Number 1,983	Number 119	Number 59	Number 51	Dollars 1,191	Dollars 1,245	Dollars 631	Dollars 823	Dollars 806	Weeks 50	Dollars 1,171
\$0-\$499	147	136	121	11	1	3	295	296	282	\$ 495	270	45	274
\$500-\$999	625	612	537	46	17	12	615	635	485	402	503	49	602
\$1,000-\$1,499	567	557	492	37	13	15	924	959	697	680	563	51	907
\$1,500-\$1,999	373	372	334	16	12	10	1,239	1,285	819	958	692	51	1,235
\$2,000-\$2,999	347	346	339	7	12	8	1,788	1,851	1,181	1,087	863	52	1,783
\$3,000 or over	196	194	185	2	4	3	3,253	3,288	\$ 1,232	2,112	4,001	52	3,221
Occupational groups:													
Wage-earner													
	991	991	858	76	30	27	776	809	574	585	534	49	776
\$0-\$499	91	91	80	7	1	3	320	319	336	\$ 468	270	43	320
\$500-\$999	419	419	363	37	13	6	624	644	513	422	566	49	624
\$1,000-\$1,499	302	302	261	22	8	11	876	913	688	675	549	50	876
\$1,500-\$1,999	126	126	113	8	1	4	1,095	791	\$ 960	\$ 960	562	51	1,095
\$2,000-\$2,999	44	44	35	1	6	2	1,537	1,537	\$ 720	\$ 720	\$ 600	51	1,371
\$3,000 or over	9	9	6	1	1	1	1,788	2,419	\$ 65	\$ 600	\$ 728	52	1,788
Clerical													
	384	384	339	12	20	13	1,299	1,364	755	997	590	51	1,299
\$0-\$499	7	7	7	0	0	0	329	329	329	329	329	44	329
\$500-\$999	93	93	81	5	3	4	640	672	478	341	432	49	640
\$1,000-\$1,499	82	82	74	1	3	4	974	1,012	\$ 720	625	601	51	974
\$1,500-\$1,999	76	76	62	4	7	3	1,277	880	\$ 1,214	910	722	52	1,277
\$2,000-\$2,999	98	98	89	2	5	2	1,936	2,014	\$ 1,325	1,325	\$ 685	52	1,936
\$3,000 or over	28	28	25	0	2	0	2,520	2,558	2,558	\$ 2,025	2,025	52	2,520

See footnotes at end of table.

Types 2 and 3.	693	690	653	37	0	0	0	1, 153	1, 184	618	51	1, 148
\$0-\$499	55	54	49	5	0	0	0	332	341	247	46	326
\$500-\$999	218	217	203	14	0	0	0	674	685	513	50	671
\$1,000-\$1,499	186	185	173	12	0	0	0	978	993	753	52	972
\$1,500-\$1,999	105	106	101	4	0	0	0	1, 349	1, 349	815	52	1, 329
\$2,000-\$2,999	86	86	84	2	0	0	0	1, 923	1, 943	1, 080	52	1, 923
\$3,000 or over	43	43	43	0	0	0	0	3, 394	3, 394	5	52	3, 394
Types 4 and 5.	671	661	554	34	38	35	1, 411	1, 308	1, 411	724	50	1, 289
\$0-\$499	23	22	17	2	1	2	272	278	272	268	43	266
\$500-\$999	154	149	117	12	14	6	472	548	575	472	49	530
\$1,000-\$1,499	155	153	123	7	10	13	883	853	883	654	50	824
\$1,500-\$1,999	114	113	92	7	7	5	1, 197	1, 127	1, 197	702	51	1, 117
\$2,000-\$2,999	134	133	117	5	6	7	1, 748	1, 748	1, 748	1, 838	52	1, 735
\$3,000 or over	91	91	88	1	0	2	3, 135	3, 182	3, 135	2, 400	52	3, 182
Types 6 and 7.	316	315	294	6	9	6	1, 174	1, 158	1, 174	530	50	1, 154
\$0-\$499	15	14	12	1	0	1	298	298	294	336	42	278
\$500-\$999	101	101	97	2	1	1	644	644	647	512	49	644
\$1,000-\$1,499	79	79	73	3	1	2	921	921	952	606	50	921
\$1,500-\$1,999	57	57	56	0	0	1	1, 328	1, 342	1, 342	576	52	1, 328
\$2,000-\$2,999	39	39	33	0	5	1	1, 075	1, 075	1, 781	1, 192	51	1, 675
\$3,000 or over	25	25	23	0	2	0	3, 271	3, 271	3, 280	3, 175	52	3, 271
Types 8 and 9.	84	84	62	0	12	10	1, 425	1, 230	1, 425	748	51	1, 230
\$0-\$499	0	0	0	0	0	0	616	539	616	403	51	539
\$500-\$999	18	18	11	0	2	5	970	896	970	539	51	896
\$1,000-\$1,499	11	11	9	0	2	0	1, 106	1, 003	1, 106	834	51	1, 003
\$1,500-\$1,999	17	17	10	0	5	2	1, 544	1, 544	1, 544	572	51	1, 444
\$2,000-\$2,999	25	25	22	0	2	1	2, 784	2, 359	2, 784	1, 050	52	2, 359
\$3,000 or over	13	13	10	0	2	1	4, 530	4, 433	4, 530	920	52	4, 394
North Carolina-Mississippi												
All incomes.	1, 542	1, 525	1, 443	33	33	16	1, 975	1, 918	1, 975	960	50	1, 897
\$0-\$499	58	54	52	2	0	0	275	268	275	81	37	250
\$500-\$999	234	230	217	3	6	4	618	612	618	596	48	601
\$1,000-\$1,499	311	307	287	10	7	3	1, 004	973	1, 004	547	51	961
\$1,500-\$1,999	289	288	272	6	6	4	1, 388	1, 356	1, 388	835	51	1, 352
\$2,000-\$2,999	310	309	290	9	7	3	1, 942	1, 896	1, 942	1, 279	51	1, 890
\$3,000 or over	340	337	325	3	7	2	4, 530	4, 433	4, 530	920	52	4, 394

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 128.—PRINCIPAL EARNERS: Number and average yearly earnings of principal earners classified as husbands, wives, and others, with weeks of employment of principal earners, by income, by occupation, and by family type, Southeast villages, and Southeast small cities separately, white families, 1935-36—Continued

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit, family-income class, occupational group, and family type	Families	Principal earners							Average earnings per principal earner					Average weeks employment per principal earner	Average earnings per family from principal earner
		All ¹	Hus- bands	Wives	Other males	Other females	All	Hus- bands	Wives	Other males	Other females				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)		
	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Weeks	Dollars		
VILLAGES—continued															
North Carolina-Mississippi—Con.															
Occupational groups:															
Wage-earner															
	417	417	406	1	8	2	925	925	813	988	618	49	925		
\$0-\$499	39	39	39	0	0	0	294	294	---	---	---	25	294		
\$500-\$999	136	136	134	0	2	0	644	647	---	\$ 429	---	49	644		
\$1,000-\$1,499	132	132	130	0	2	0	994	1,000	---	\$ 600	---	51	994		
\$1,500-\$1,999	77	77	73	1	2	2	1,296	1,334	\$ 813	\$ 300	\$ 618	51	1,296		
\$2,000-\$2,999	26	26	25	0	1	0	1,596	1,608	---	\$ 1,300	---	51	1,596		
\$3,000 or over	7	7	5	0	2	0	2,015	1,989	---	\$ 2,080	---	52	2,015		
Clerical	315	315	280	11	14	10	1,538	1,635	870	710	718	51	1,538		
\$0-\$499	3	3	3	0	0	0	189	189	---	---	---	13	189		
\$500-\$999	39	39	31	2	3	3	597	612	\$ 540	487	595	47	597		
\$1,000-\$1,499	64	64	55	4	3	2	974	1,043	675	341	\$ 620	52	974		
\$1,500-\$1,999	77	77	71	2	3	1	1,364	1,405	\$ 990	823	\$ 780	51	1,364		
\$2,000-\$2,999	84	84	74	3	4	3	1,857	1,967	1,270	1,020	\$ 845	52	1,857		
\$3,000 or over	48	48	46	0	1	1	2,859	2,945	---	\$ 900	\$ 840	51	2,859		
Business and professional	689	686	652	20	11	3	2,458	2,528	1,056	1,310	642	51	2,446		
\$0-\$499	5	5	3	2	0	0	208	293	\$ 810	---	---	49	208		
\$500-\$999	37	37	34	1	1	0	596	597	\$ 708	\$ 467	---	48	596		
\$1,000-\$1,499	104	103	94	6	6	1	953	997	542	\$ 375	\$ 400	51	943		
\$1,500-\$1,999	124	124	118	3	2	1	1,294	1,419	938	\$ 1,002	\$ 525	51	1,304		
\$2,000-\$2,999	178	178	171	5	5	2	1,970	1,988	1,504	\$ 1,020	---	51	1,970		
\$3,000 or over	241	240	232	3	4	1	4,341	4,423	2,221	\$ 1,986	\$ 1,000	51	4,323		
Other	121	107	105	1	0	1	3,443	3,506	\$ 180	---	---	52	3,045		
\$0-\$499	11	7	7	0	0	0	203	203	---	---	---	52	129		

\$500-\$999	22	19	18	0	0	1	443	458		\$ 180	52	383
\$1,000-\$1,499	11	8	8	0	0	0	840	880			52	641
\$1,500-\$1,999	11	10	10	0	0	0	1,291	1,291			52	1,147
\$2,000-\$2,999	22	21	20	0	0	0	1,798	1,879	\$ 180		52	1,717
\$3,000 or over	44	42	42	1	0	0	7,162	7,162			52	6,837
Family-type groups:												
Type 1	324	314	301	13			1,661	1,691	964		50	1,610
\$0-\$499	16	13	13	0			346	346			45	281
\$500-\$999	51	49	47	2			587	584	\$ 654		45	564
\$1,000-\$1,499	66	63	60	3			987	1,007	576		21	942
\$1,500-\$1,999	66	66	61	5			1,267	1,290	882		51	1,267
\$2,000-\$2,999	65	60	58	2			1,843	1,888	\$ 545		50	1,843
\$3,000 or over		63	62	1			3,653	3,678	\$ 4,000		52	3,570
Types 2 and 3	474	473	466	7	0	0	1,843	1,862	582		50	1,839
\$0-\$499	20	20	20	0	0	0	247	247			33	247
\$500-\$999	79	79	78	0	0	0	655	658	\$ 480		49	655
\$1,000-\$1,499	105	105	99	6	0	0	1,056	1,084	600		52	1,056
\$1,500-\$1,999	93	93	93	0	0	0	1,517	1,517			51	1,517
\$2,000-\$2,999	91	90	90	0	0	0	2,078	2,078			52	2,055
\$3,000 or over	86	86	86	0	0	0	4,373	4,373			52	4,373
Types 4 and 5	468	464	421	11	19	13	2,192	2,334	1,026	761	51	2,173
\$0-\$499	11	10	8	2	0	0	239	279	\$ 81		43	217
\$500-\$999	50	48	39	0	5	4	557	573		485	49	535
\$1,000-\$1,499	79	79	70	1	1	2	877	924	\$ 624	462	50	877
\$1,500-\$1,999	85	84	76	1	5	3	1,235	1,268	\$ 1,200	895	51	1,221
\$2,000-\$2,999	110	110	100	1	1	3	1,821	1,881	\$ 1,387	\$ 1,300	51	1,821
\$3,000 or over	133	133	128	1	3	3	4,622	4,757	\$ 982	1,315	51	4,622
Types 6 and 7	200	200	194	1	5	0	1,569	1,564	\$ 2,100	1,644	50	1,569
\$0-\$499	10	10	10	0	0	0	258	258			37	238
\$500-\$999	44	44	43	0	1	0	640	642	\$ 360		50	640
\$1,000-\$1,499	48	48	47	0	0	0	969	989	\$ 39		51	969
\$1,500-\$1,999	34	34	34	0	0	0	1,477	1,477			52	1,477
\$2,000-\$2,999	34	34	32	1	1	0	1,906	1,906	\$ 2,100	\$ 1,790	51	1,906
\$3,000 or over	30	30	28	0	2	0	4,047	4,119	\$ 3,040	\$ 3,040	52	4,047
Types 8 and 9	76	74	61	1	9	3	2,705	3,067	\$ 1,680	1,064	51	2,633
\$0-\$499	1	1	1	0	0	0	\$ 72	\$ 72			\$ 40	\$ 72
\$500-\$999	10	10	10	0	0	0	522	522			48	522
\$1,000-\$1,499	13	12	11	0	1	0	830	849	\$ 624		50	766
\$1,500-\$1,999	11	11	8	1	1	2	1,330	1,330	\$ 390	\$ 413	48	1,077
\$2,000-\$2,999	15	15	10	0	5	0	1,553	1,772	1,116		52	1,553
\$3,000 or over	26	25	21	1	2	1	5,990	2,861	\$ 1,680	\$ 1,490	51	5,761

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 128.—PRINCIPAL EARNERS: Number and average yearly earnings of principal earners classified as husbands, wives, and others, with weeks of employment of principal earners, by income, by occupation, and by family type, Southeast villages, and Southeast small cities separately, white families, 1935-36—Continued

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit, family-income class, occupational group, and family type	Families (2)	Principal earners						Average earnings per principal earner				Average weeks employment ³ per principal earner	Average earnings ⁴ per family from principal earner
		All ¹	Hus- bands	Wives	Other males	Other females	All	Hus- bands	Wives	Other males	Other females		
(1)		Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Weeks	Dollars
SMALL CITIES													
South Carolina, Sumter													
All incomes	702	689	651	15	15	8	1,589	1,617	657	979	674	51	1,589
\$0-\$199	34	32	31	1	0	0	357	358	\$ 330	—	—	44	336
\$200-\$399	146	142	132	6	1	1	685	701	476	520	485	50	667
\$1,000-\$1,499	141	139	126	6	5	2	1,032	1,079	626	474	569	51	1,017
\$1,500-\$1,999	138	136	131	2	2	1	1,487	1,503	\$ 1,305	5 918	5 870	52	1,406
\$2,000-\$2,999	144	143	135	0	6	2	1,990	2,036	—	1,339	5 837	51	1,975
\$3,000 or over	99	97	96	0	1	0	3,741	3,760	—	5 1,924	—	52	3,665
Occupational groups:													
Wage-earner	291	291	272	9	8	2	1,920	1,948	484	759	5 694	50	1,920
Clerical	158	158	147	2	7	2	1,658	1,719	5 590	1,230	5 624	51	1,638
Business and professional	240	239	231	4	4	4	2,264	2,313	1,005	—	688	51	2,255
Other	13	1	1	0	0	0	5 25	5 25	—	—	—	52	2
Family-type groups:													
Type 1	137	128	119	9	—	—	1,471	1,530	691	—	—	50	1,374
Types 2 and 3	215	213	213	2	0	0	1,537	1,545	5 500	—	—	51	1,537
Types 4 and 5	192	188	174	3	6	5	1,859	1,950	563	882	626	51	1,820
Types 6 and 7	127	124	124	1	1	1	1,495	1,515	5 468	5 780	5 765	51	1,495
Types 8 and 9	31	31	21	0	8	2	1,417	1,611	—	1,078	5 717	49	1,417
Georgia, Griffin													
All incomes	677	666	579	43	28	16	1,198	1,277	612	814	616	50	1,179
\$0-\$199	25	24	19	4	1	0	329	347	306	5 65	—	36	315
\$200-\$399	195	191	160	17	9	5	657	679	514	642	453	48	644
\$1,000-\$1,499	215	211	181	17	7	6	880	917	637	606	536	51	864
\$1,500-\$1,999	114	113	101	4	6	2	1,190	1,224	967	915	5 762	52	1,179

\$2,000-\$2,999	83	83	75	1	4	3	1,841	1,927	\$ 1,320	1,167	750	51	1,841
\$3,000 or over	45	44	43	0	1	0	4,357	4,414		\$ 1,920		52	4,260
Occupational groups:													
Wage-earner	434	434	365	38	21	10	829	869	577	714	588	49	829
Clerical	97	97	87	3	4	3	1,469	1,533	846	1,329	409	51	1,469
Business and professional	129	135	127	2	3	3	2,191	2,273	\$ 920	825	915	51	2,129
Other	7	9	0	0	0	0							
Family-type groups:													
Type 1	146	141	127	14			1,108	1,162	614			50	1,070
Types 2 and 3	200	200	190	10		0	1,200	1,231	606			51	1,200
Types 4 and 5	223	218	170	14	21	13	1,180	1,314	612	796	654	49	1,153
Types 6 and 7	93	92	82	5	4	1	1,393	1,484	617	724	\$ 451	50	1,378
Types 8 and 9	15	15	10	0	3	2	1,128	1,248		1,056	\$ 630	49	1,128

¹ The total number of principal earners given in column 3 is equivalent to the total number of families having individual earners, since the family can have only one principal earner. Any difference between the totals in columns 2 and 3 is explained by the fact that column 2 includes some families with no income from earnings, some whose only earners had entrepreneurial losses, and some with family earnings only, i. e., earnings only from such family enterprises as keeping roomers and boarders, or other work not attributable to individual earners.

² Averages in this section of the table are based on the corresponding counts of principal earners in columns 3-7.

³ Averages in this column are based on the number of principal earners that reported the number of weeks during which they had earnings from employment, either full or part time.

⁴ Averages in this column are based on the number of families in each class (column 2).

⁵ Average based on fewer than 3 cases.

TABLE 129.—SOLE AND SUPPLEMENTARY EARNERS: *Number of families with individual earners, number and average earnings of supplementary earners classified as husbands, wives, and others, and average earnings of family from supplementary earners, by income, by occupation, and by family type, Southeast small cities separately, white families, 1935-36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]																		
Fami- lies	Families with individual earners					Supplementary earners					Average earnings per supplementary earner				Average earnings per family from sup- plemen- tary earners			
	Any ¹	1 only		More than 1 ²	All	Hus- bands	Wives	Other males ³	Other fe- males ⁴	All	Hus- bands	Wives	Other males ³	Other fe- males ⁴				
		Any family member	Hus- band															
(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)			
VILLAGES																		
South Carolina-Georgia																		
All incomes																		
	Number 2,255	Number 2,217	Number 1,355	Number 1,302	Number 862	Number 1,087	Number 151	Number 509	Number 259	Number 168	Dollars 339	Dollars 396	Dollars 322	Dollars 329	Dollars 353	Dollars 163		
\$0-\$499	147	136	105	97	31	35	6	23	2	4	65	102	59	738	56	15		
\$500-\$999	625	612	425	405	187	223	46	109	44	24	154	207	146	122	151	55		
\$1,000-\$1,499	567	557	297	284	200	309	44	196	53	46	324	408	339	218	278	177		
\$1,500-\$1,999	373	372	180	185	183	229	33	109	47	40	421	479	445	306	443	259		
\$2,000-\$2,999	347	346	208	203	138	204	16	73	75	40	416	591	397	394	419	244		
\$3,000 or over	196	194	131	128	63	87	6	29	38	14	573	1,076	434	596	583	254		
Occupational groups:																		
Wage-earner																		
	991	991	545	522	446	568	97	262	117	92	352	329	373	305	377	202		
\$0-\$499	91	91	69	65	22	26	6	14	2	4	72	102	68	738	56	20		
\$500-\$999	419	419	293	280	126	148	38	66	26	18	182	204	191	123	183	64		
\$1,000-\$1,499	302	302	125	121	177	204	32	110	31	31	381	429	405	286	346	258		
\$1,500-\$1,999	126	126	40	40	86	110	13	54	21	22	506	464	556	301	515	441		
\$2,000-\$2,999	44	44	13	12	31	69	6	17	6	15	465	511	553	379	524	729		
\$3,000 or over	9	9	5	4	4	11	2	1	6	2	525	7350	7150	609	7636	642		
Clerical																		
	384	384	220	219	154	193	30	96	41	26	327	468	293	311	314	164		
\$0-\$499	7	7	6	6	1	1	0	1	0	0	71	215	71	71	75	(9)		
\$500-\$999	93	93	63	60	30	34	7	19	7	4	126	189	88	201	201	46		
\$1,000-\$1,499	82	82	48	44	34	43	3	28	7	5	238	189	284	221	221	125		
\$1,500-\$1,999	76	76	41	40	35	46	13	18	9	6	383	499	376	253	316	232		

\$2,000-\$2,999	98	28	57	15	55	41	50	6	22	14	8	421	683	377	374	429	215
\$3,000 or over	755	743	515	498	498	228	282	23	131	85	43	522	71,378	436	411	723	354
Business and professional																	
\$0-\$499	22	20	15	12	12	5	5	0	5	0	0	62	7,240	62	133	330	14
\$500-\$999	89	83	58	54	54	25	28	1	19	8	0	206	406	63	174	28	28
\$1,000-\$1,499	160	156	114	110	110	42	54	9	22	13	10	315	471	151	191	70	70
\$1,500-\$1,999	158	158	99	96	96	59	70	7	36	17	10	310	298	370	298	140	140
\$2,000-\$2,999	188	188	131	129	129	57	74	4	31	25	14	366	572	319	443	274	144
\$3,000 or over	138	138	98	97	97	40	51	2	18	22	9	610	71,540	486	661	525	225
Other																	
\$0-\$499	125	99	65	63	63	34	44	1	20	16	7	214	71,300	161	243	328	86
\$500-\$999	27	18	15	14	14	3	3	0	3	0	0	34	---	34	---	---	4
\$1,000-\$1,499	24	17	11	11	11	6	13	0	5	6	2	56	---	87	49	74	31
\$1,500-\$1,999	23	17	10	9	9	7	8	0	6	2	0	123	---	7	235	---	43
\$2,000-\$2,999	13	12	9	9	9	3	3	0	3	0	2	400	---	7	570	315	92
\$3,000 or over	17	16	7	7	7	9	11	0	3	5	3	419	---	469	309	553	271
Family-type groups:																	
Type 1	21	19	13	13	13	6	6	1	2	3	0	516	71,300	7	102	529	147
Type 2	491	467	322	309	309	145	145	29	116	---	---	350	394	339	---	---	103
Type 3	54	46	37	36	36	9	9	2	7	---	---	62	795	53	---	---	10
Type 4	134	127	90	84	84	37	37	12	25	---	---	181	281	134	---	---	50
Type 5	136	129	84	80	80	45	45	11	34	---	---	410	511	378	---	---	136
Type 6	80	80	43	42	42	37	37	4	33	---	---	461	561	449	---	---	213
Type 7	63	63	48	48	48	15	15	0	15	---	---	522	---	522	---	---	124
Type 8	24	22	20	19	19	2	2	0	2	---	---	750	---	750	---	---	4
Types 2 and 3	693	690	497	488	488	193	196	28	162	4	2	347	391	348	113	760	98
Type 1	55	54	42	39	39	12	12	2	10	0	0	72	7162	55	---	---	16
Type 2	218	217	171	169	169	46	47	12	34	0	1	187	247	172	---	720	---
Type 3	186	185	119	107	107	75	75	9	65	1	0	395	470	389	7150	---	159
Type 4	105	105	68	68	68	37	38	4	32	1	1	493	651	500	7100	---	179
Type 5	86	86	67	66	66	19	20	1	18	1	0	351	7840	336	7144	---	82
Type 6	43	43	39	39	39	4	4	0	3	1	0	714	---	921	794	---	66
Types 4 and 5	671	661	309	288	288	352	470	72	148	151	99	337	406	287	334	366	236
Type 1	23	22	15	12	12	7	9	1	4	2	2	85	749	107	738	7106	33
Type 2	154	149	80	71	71	69	92	20	29	26	14	141	144	129	145	157	84
Type 3	155	153	60	54	54	122	122	17	43	32	30	285	355	237	245	335	224
Type 4	114	113	37	36	36	76	109	20	29	31	26	378	466	385	284	420	361
Type 5	134	133	68	66	66	65	87	11	24	35	17	440	614	388	462	354	285
Type 6	91	91	49	49	49	42	51	3	19	19	10	568	1,400	401	645	623	335

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 129.—SOLE AND SUPPLEMENTARY EARNERS: Number of families with individual earners, number and average earnings of supplementary earners classified as husbands, wives, and others, and average earnings of family from supplementary earners, by income, by occupation, and by family type, Southeast villages, and Southeast small cities separately, white families, 1935-36—Continued

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit, family-income class, occupational group, and family type	Families with individual earners										Supplementary earners					Average ⁶ earnings per supplementary earner					Average ⁶ earnings per family from supplementary earners
	Any ¹		1 only		More than 1 ²	All	Husbands	Wives	Other males ³	Other females ⁴	All	Husbands	Wives	Other males ³	Other females ⁴	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars		
	Number	Any family member	Any family member	Husband	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)		
VILLAGES—continued																					
South Carolina-Georgia—Continued																					
Family-type groups—Continued																					
Types 6 and 7	Number	315	196	189	119	176	12	69	65	30	281	349	305	278	260	162	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	
\$0-\$499	15	14	11	10	3	5	1	2	0	2	16	7 52	7 8	7 5	5	5					
\$500-\$999	101	101	75	73	26	35	1	18	11	5	135	7 150	165	97	108	47					
\$1,000-\$1,499	79	79	39	39	40	56	5	24	15	12	200	352	332	206	143	184					
\$1,500-\$1,999	57	57	36	36	21	26	1	13	6	6	460	7 360	450	402	555	210					
\$2,000-\$2,999	39	39	18	16	21	42	4	10	24	4	344	466	386	292	437	371					
\$3,000 or over	25	25	17	15	8	12	0	2	9	1	450	7 209	503	7 450	216	216					
Types 8 and 9	84	84	31	28	53	100	10	14	39	37	397	402	315	414	410	473					
\$0-\$499	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					
\$500-\$999	18	18	9	8	9	12	1	3	4	4	98	7 155	217	27	212	65					
\$1,000-\$1,499	11	11	4	4	7	11	2	0	5	5	251	7 146	373	409	107	251					
\$1,500-\$1,999	17	17	5	3	12	19	4	2	6	7	393	7 355	316	482	439	691					
\$2,000-\$2,999	25	25	7	7	18	40	0	6	15	19	432	692	500	613	496	848					
\$3,000 or over	13	13	6	6	7	18	3	3	9	3	613	692	500	613	496	848					
North Carolina-Mississippi																					
All incomes	1,542	1,525	1,054	1,033	471	573	48	287	100	78	334	541	281	359	353	124					
\$0-\$499	58	54	41	39	13	15	0	11	3	1	71	68	68	91	7 46	18					
\$500-\$999	234	230	162	156	68	78	6	46	18	8	150	288	131	174	106	50					
\$1,000-\$1,499	311	307	208	204	99	121	14	66	32	9	221	354	197	235	138	86					

\$1,500-\$1,999	289	288	183	182	105	125	10	64	36	15	299	570	266	298	260	129
\$2,000-\$2,999	310	309	208	204	101	127	12	57	38	20	337	628	313	256	363	138
\$3,000 or over	340	337	252	248	85	107	6	43	33	25	672	1,013	606	787	530	211
Occupational groups:																
Wage-earner	417	417	257	256	160	196	7	110	54	25	266	695	205	311	316	125
\$0-\$499	39	39	26	26	13	15	0	11	3	1	71	7432	68	91	746	27
\$500-\$999	136	136	88	87	48	55	1	36	14	4	140	7385	119	187	84	102
\$1,000-\$1,499	132	132	89	89	43	56	2	31	16	7	241	7385	234	275	155	102
\$1,500-\$1,999	77	77	41	41	36	43	2	23	12	6	327	7690	277	316	422	183
\$2,000-\$2,999	26	26	11	11	15	18	1	7	8	2	438	7936	354	487	7288	304
\$3,000 or over	7	7	2	2	5	9	1	2	1	5	879	71,350	7794	71,800	663	1,130
Clerical	315	315	209	201	106	133	22	56	33	22	328	495	285	277	346	138
\$0-\$499	3	3	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	209	290	185	168	108	0
\$500-\$999	39	39	29	25	10	11	3	5	6	3	223	358	194	140	94	98
\$1,000-\$1,499	64	64	40	39	24	28	7	15	6	5	303	555	332	229	344	138
\$1,500-\$1,999	77	77	47	47	30	35	5	16	11	6	319	655	248	226	572	148
\$2,000-\$2,999	84	84	36	34	14	20	1	4	7	8	599	7800	712	537	572	250
\$3,000 or over	48	48	31	33	14	20	1	4	7	8	599	7800	712	537	572	250
Business and professional	689	686	507	496	179	209	18	110	56	25	407	562	368	437	404	124
\$0-\$499	5	5	5	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	206	7300	221	7260	710	0
\$500-\$999	37	36	30	29	6	6	1	3	1	1	190	335	141	236	25	33
\$1,000-\$1,499	104	103	73	70	30	35	5	20	9	1	271	513	203	348	226	64
\$1,500-\$1,999	124	124	89	88	35	43	3	23	13	4	341	533	362	161	466	94
\$2,000-\$2,999	178	178	126	125	52	59	5	30	15	9	689	982	631	842	496	113
\$3,000 or over	241	240	184	181	56	66	4	34	18	10	889	982	631	842	496	189
Other	121	107	81	80	26	35	1	11	17	6	304	7125	151	410	312	88
\$0-\$499	11	7	7	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	86	7125	780	77	7132	0
\$500-\$999	22	19	15	15	4	6	1	2	3	0	7150	7327	7327	7190	7132	23
\$1,000-\$1,499	11	8	6	6	2	4	0	0	2	1	253	7327	7327	7190	7132	27
\$1,500-\$1,999	11	10	6	6	4	4	0	2	2	0	207	132	109	230	277	94
\$2,000-\$2,999	22	21	15	14	6	11	0	4	4	3	542	753	109	753	7452	104
\$3,000 or over	44	42	32	32	10	12	0	3	7	2	880	7520	920	753	7452	148
Family-type groups:																
Type 1	324	314	237	233	77	77	8	68	91		408	482	400	7400		97
\$0-\$499	16	13	12	12	1	1	0	1			7150	7240	135			9
\$500-\$999	51	49	38	37	11	11	1	10			145	7363	209			31
\$1,000-\$1,499	66	63	47	46	16	16	2	14			298	540	343			55
\$1,500-\$1,999	66	66	39	36	27	27	3	23	91		367	7750	600	7400		150
\$2,000-\$2,999	60	60	48	47	12	12	1	11			612	7750	600			122
\$3,000 or over	65	63	53	53	10	10	1	9			880	7520	920			185

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 129.—SOLE AND SUPPLEMENTARY EARNERS: Number of families with individual earners, number and average earnings of supplementary earners classified as husbands, wives, and others, and average earnings of family from supplementary earners, by income, by occupation, and by family type, Southeast villages, and Southeast small cities separately, while families, 1935-36—Continued

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit, family-income class, occupational group, and family type	Families	Families with individual earners				Supplementary earners					Average earnings per supplementary earner				Average earnings per family from supplementary earners
		Any 1		1 only		All	Husbands	Wives	Other males ^a	Other females ^a	All	Husbands	Wives	Other males ^a	Other females ^a
		Number	Any family member	Any husband	More than 1 ^a										
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
	Number	473	382	381	91	92	6	83	3	0	267	472	261	33	Dollars
	474														Dollars
VILLAGES—continued North Carolina—Mississippi—Con. Family-type groups—Continued Types 2 and 3.	20	20	16	16	4	4	0	4	0	0	86	7 450	86	---	17
	79	79	61	61	18	18	1	17	0	0	102	145	145	---	37
	105	105	78	77	27	27	5	21	1	0	236	476	213	7 40	86
	93	93	79	79	14	14	0	14	0	0	206	206	206	---	31
	91	90	70	70	20	21	0	19	2	0	236	---	323	7 32	88
Types 4 and 5.	86	86	78	78	8	8	0	8	0	0	667	---	667	---	62
	468	464	255	243	209	272	27	92	101	52	323	532	238	344	188
	11	10	5	3	5	6	0	3	2	1	63	---	37	7 110	34
	50	48	26	21	22	27	4	8	11	4	168	259	103	205	91
	79	79	40	39	39	51	7	22	19	3	188	263	147	228	122
Types 6 and 7.	85	84	37	37	47	62	6	20	23	13	307	593	277	306	108
	110	110	61	59	49	70	8	21	24	17	331	715	216	263	224
	133	133	86	84	47	56	2	18	22	14	555	7 1,105	423	661	389
	200	200	145	142	55	68	1	37	24	6	230	7 450	200	235	234
	10	10	7	7	3	16	0	3	1	0	48	---	47	7 32	78
	44	44	31	31	13	16	0	11	3	0	113	---	125	51	19
	48	48	37	37	11	15	0	8	5	2	254	---	287	7 200	41
	34	34	23	23	11	13	0	6	7	0	148	---	69	222	79
	34	34	25	23	9	11	1	3	6	1	7 450	---	216	7 594	96
	30	30	22	21	8	9	0	6	2	1	521	---	448	7 598	136

Types 8 and 9	76	74	35	34	39	64	6	7	31	20	499	748	360	533	421	420
SMALL CITIES																
South Carolina, Sumter																
All incomes.....	702	689	491	482	198	249	21	79	93	56	402	411	384	419	396	143
\$0-\$499.....	34	32	26	25	6	7	0	5	0	2	29	283	31	127	7 22	6
\$500-\$999.....	146	142	109	107	33	39	7	15	11	6	143	207	105	320	107	38
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	141	139	95	93	44	52	7	15	21	9	285	298	276	320	207	105
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	138	136	99	96	37	47	2	17	17	11	354	354	406	301	330	120
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	144	143	97	96	46	63	4	15	23	21	499	598	557	408	538	219
\$3,000 or over.....	99	97	65	65	32	41	1	12	21	7	768	7 1,200	768	779	671	318
Occupational groups:																
Wage earner.....	291	291	195	194	96	119	13	34	44	28	322	382	275	330	338	132
Clerical.....	158	158	111	109	47	68	7	19	29	13	538	465	592	548	476	233
Business and professional.....	240	239	185	179	54	61	1	25	20	15	413	7 416	391	427	433	105
Other.....	13	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	7 3		7 3			(*)
Family-type groups:																
Type 1.....	137	128	107	103	21	21	5	16	0	0	438	271	491			67
Types 2 and 3.....	215	215	191	190	24	24	1	23	0	0	440	7 320	446			49
Types 4 and 5.....	192	188	92	89	36	122	8	22	53	39	394	469	358	402	386	251
Types 6 and 7.....	127	127	89	89	38	54	3	16	26	9	352	364	231	398	432	150
Types 8 and 9.....	31	31	12	11	19	28	4	2	14	8	473	528	7 346	521	394	428
Georgia, Griffin																
All incomes.....	677	666	340	321	326	404	51	203	63	87	395	413	395	380	397	236
\$0-\$499.....	25	24	16	15	8	11	2	4	3	2	54	7 86	36	45	7 58	24
\$500-\$999.....	195	191	127	117	64	67	15	36	8	8	194	227	184	234	135	66
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	215	213	87	81	124	144	22	84	18	20	379	447	406	249	307	252
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	114	113	40	39	73	95	6	51	9	29	481	539	514	393	439	401
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	83	83	43	42	40	59	5	18	12	24	472	509	420	489	496	336
\$3,000 or over.....	45	44	27	27	17	28	1	10	13	4	641	7 1,872	556	616	624	399
Occupational groups:																
Wage earner.....	434	434	189	176	245	289	42	154	34	59	398	395	398	356	422	264
Clerical.....	97	97	66	63	31	50	5	19	13	13	294	656	250	253	260	151
Business and professional.....	139	135	85	82	50	65	4	30	16	15	463	298	469	535	419	216
Other.....	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0						0

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 129.—SOLE AND SUPPLEMENTARY EARNERS: Number of families with individual earners, number and average earnings of supplementary earners classified as husbands, wives, and others, and average earnings of family from supplementary earners, by income, by occupation, and by family type, Southeast villages, and Southeast small cities separately, white families, 1935-36—Continued

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit, family-income class, occupational group, and family type	Fami- lies		Families with individual earners					Supplementary earners					Average earnings per supplementary earner					Average earnings per family from sup- plemen- tary earners	
			1 only			More than 1 ²	All	Hus- bands	Wives	Other males ³	Other fe- males ⁴	All	Hus- bands	Wives	Other males ³	Other fe- males ⁴			
	Any 1	Any family member	(3)	(4)	(5)												(6)		(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
	(1)	(2)																	
SMALL CITIES—continued																			
Georgia, Griffin—Continued																			
Family-type groups:																			
Type 1	Number	41	122	189	49	49	11	38	0	1	430	410	436	424	156	144	144	144	144
Types 2 and 3	146	200	123	122	77	78	9	68	38	55	424	379	424	362	384	388	306	306	306
Types 4 and 5	200	200	76	63	142	182	24	65	11	14	375	351	362	321	382	416	231	231	231
Types 6 and 7	223	218	48	46	44	58	5	28	11	14	370	493	321	381	339	401	1,021	1,021	1,021
Types 8 and 9	93	92	1	1	14	37	2	4	14	17	414	1,118	381	381	339	401	1,021	1,021	1,021
Types 8 and 9	15	15	1	1	14	37	2	4	14	17	414	1,118	381	381	339	401	1,021	1,021	1,021

¹ Any difference between the totals in columns 2 and 3 is explained by the fact that column 2 includes some families with no income from earnings, and some with family earnings only, i. e., earnings only from such family enterprises as keeping roomers and boarders, work not attributable to individual earners.

² Families that have supplementary earners.

³ Includes earners under 16 years of age, as follows: South Carolina-Georgia villages, 24;

North Carolina-Mississippi villages, 20; Sumter, 4; and Griffin, 9. Average earnings were: South Carolina-Georgia villages, \$64; North Carolina-Mississippi villages, \$64;

Sumter, \$84; and Griffin, \$97.

⁴ Includes earners under 16 years of age, as follows: South Carolina-Georgia villages, 13;

North Carolina-Mississippi villages, 1; Sumter, 2; and Griffin, 2. Average earnings were: South Carolina-Georgia villages, \$52; North Carolina-Mississippi villages, \$10; Sumter, \$32; and Griffin, \$390.

⁵ Averages in this column are based on the number of families in each class (column 2). Supplementary earners in columns 7-11.

⁶ Averages in this column are based on the number of families in each class (column 2).

⁷ Average based on fewer than 3 cases.

⁸ \$9.50 or less.

⁹ Member of the economic family for fewer than 27 weeks. See Glossary, Year-equivalent Person.

TABLE 130.—FAMILY EARNINGS: *Number of families having only one earner, percentage of total family earnings derived from husbands, average earnings per family from principal and from supplementary earners, and average earnings per supplementary earner, by occupation and income and by family type and income, Southeast small cities separately, white families, 1935-36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Occupational group, family type, and income class (dollars)	Sumter, S. C.						Griffin, Ga.					
	Families	Families with only 1 earner	Percentage of family earnings from husbands	Average earnings per family from—		Average earnings per supplementary earner	Families	Families with only 1 earner	Percentage of family earnings from husbands	Average earnings per family from—		Average earnings per supplementary earner
				Principal earner	Supplementary earner					Principal earner	Supplementary earner	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
All incomes	No. 702	No. 491	Pct. 88.9	Dol. 1,569	Dol. 143	Dol. 402	No. 677	No. 340	Pct. 77.6	Dol. 1,179	Dol. 236	Dol. 395
Occupational groups:												
Wage-earner	291	195	85.7	1,020	132	322	434	189	68.8	829	264	398
0-499	25	21	96.4	394	4	18	22	14	75.2	334	27	54
500-999	109	81	91.9	681	42	134	163	108	78.3	664	72	207
1,000-1,499	76	47	83.1	979	128	294	156	48	67.2	833	321	413
1,500-1,999	41	25	88.0	1,470	178	347	66	11	60.6	1,049	519	517
2,000-2,999	36	19	82.6	1,888	337	552	27	8	68.4	1,640	597	537
3,000 or over	4	2	64.3	2,551	1,134	1,134	0	0				
Clerical	158	111	84.2	1,668	233	538	97	66	85.0	1,469	151	294
0-499	2	2	(4)	378	5	0	0	0				
500-999	17	15	85.5	731	21	180	14	9	74.9	708	41	81
1,000-1,499	31	25	90.4	1,123	72	224	31	21	85.9	1,045	92	190
1,500-1,999	43	33	89.8	1,484	133	438	18	11	83.3	1,440	202	329
2,000-2,999	40	27	81.0	1,936	269	513	25	19	88.2	1,939	143	297
3,000 or over	25	9	80.1	2,979	701	796	9	6	84.1	2,861	455	512
Business and professional	240	185	93.1	2,255	105	413	139	85	86.8	2,129	216	463
0-499	4	3	43.8	199	26	105	3	2	57.3	180	0	
500-999	17	13	82.4	626	40	225	15	10	73.3	489	53	200
1,000-1,499	32	23	87.8	1,069	90	318	25	18	76.4	905	54	194
1,500-1,999	52	41	90.9	1,504	70	280	30	18	80.9	1,311	196	421
2,000-2,999	67	51	90.1	2,076	127	425	31	16	85.5	1,936	264	409
3,000 or over	68	54	96.2	4,090	139	629	35	21	91.3	4,742	395	692
Other	13	0	89.3	2	(6)	3	7	0				
Family-type groups:												
Type 1	137	107	90.8	1,374	67	438	146	92	83.1	1,070	144	430
0-499	15	13	90.4	331	0		10	7	80.0	339	9	544
500-999	34	24	90.5	612	42	202	49	37	81.1	586	43	234
1,000-1,499	22	17	86.7	969	50	364	46	24	76.7	873	193	423
1,500-1,999	30	25	89.9	1,447	58	438	19	9	79.1	1,222	323	614
2,000-2,999	18	14	86.0	2,011	158	713	16	10	86.3	1,827	219	584
3,000 or over	18	14	95.2	3,419	117	700	6	5	96.2	5,246	60	360
Types 2 and 3	215	191	96.1	1,537	49	440	200	123	85.7	1,200	165	424
0-499	11	10	99.5	401	2	20	4	4	100.0	378	0	
500-999	53	49	95.4	706	11	150	62	46	87.2	692	57	220
1,000-1,499	46	40	96.2	1,153	40	307	68	30	75.3	912	255	444
1,500-1,999	39	33	95.7	1,603	65	423	33	17	82.3	1,349	277	571
2,000-2,999	42	39	97.2	2,176	42	573	23	18	95.2	2,184	100	459
3,000 or over	24	20	95.3	3,398	160	963	10	8	96.4	3,888	84	421

TABLE 130.—FAMILY EARNINGS: Number of families having only one earner, per centage of total family earnings derived from husbands, average earnings per family from principal and from supplementary earners, and average earnings per supplementary earner, by occupation and income and by family type and income, Southeast small cities separately, white families, 1935-36—Continued

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Occupational group, family type, and income class (dollars)	Sumter, S. C.						Griffin, Ga.					
	Families	Families with only 1 earner	Per-centage ¹ of family earnings from hus-bands	Average ² earnings per family from—		Average ³ earnings per sup-ple-men-tary earner	Families	Families with only 1 earner	Per-centage ¹ of family earnings from hus-bands	Average ² earnings per family from—		Average ³ earnings per sup-ple-men-tary earner
				Principal earner	Sup-ple-men-tary earner					Principal earner	Sup-ple-men-tary earner	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Family-type groups—Con. Types 4 and 5.....	No. 192	No. 92	Pct. 85.4	Dol. 1,820	Dol. 251	Dol. 394	No. 223	No. 76	Pct. 69.1	Dol. 1,153	Dol. 306	Dol. 375
0-499.....	4	1	74.6	238	44	44	7	3	61.9	270	60	70
500-999.....	21	9	76.5	631	97	128	53	26	59.4	611	90	159
1,000-1,499.....	36	14	74.9	914	205	273	70	16	58.6	768	303	348
1,500-1,999.....	41	22	86.5	1,355	177	302	44	11	59.9	1,090	484	463
2,000-2,999.....	53	28	83.5	1,857	297	519	32	11	75.9	1,756	402	415
3,000 or over.....	37	18	89.8	4,011	424	747	17	9	88.9	3,807	456	1,108
Types 6 and 7.....	127	89	89.3	1,495	150	352	93	48	82.1	1,378	231	370
0-499.....	4	2	89.8	274	1	2	4	2	46.4	273	22	30
500-999.....	31	23	93.2	716	31	118	29	17	85.5	702	86	228
1,000-1,499.....	32	23	90.6	1,049	82	239	27	17	83.9	1,019	177	399
1,500-1,999.....	21	17	92.4	1,559	112	391	16	3	63.8	1,090	438	389
2,000-2,999.....	24	13	81.8	1,884	362	434	9	4	63.3	1,478	609	548
3,000 or over.....	15	11	92.3	3,669	294	630	8	5	96.3	6,053	202	404
Types 8 and 9.....	31	12	61.0	1,417	428	473	15	1	44.5	1,128	1,021	414

¹ Percentages are based on the total family earnings for each class, regardless of whether husbands were earners.

² Averages are based on the number of families in each class (column 2 or 8).

³ Averages are based on the corresponding number of supplementary earners in each class.

⁴ Percentages not computed for averages based on fewer than 3 cases.

⁵ Average based on fewer than 3 cases.

⁶ \$0.50 or less.

TABLE 131.—OCCUPATION OF EARNERS: *Distribution of husbands, principal earners, and supplementary earners by chief occupation, by family occupation, Southeast small cities separately, white families, 1935-36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Status and chief occupation of earners (1)	Sumter, S. C.			Griffin, Ga.		
	Wage- earner families (2)	Clerical families (3)	Business and pro- fessional families (4)	Wage- earner families (5)	Clerical families (6)	Business and pro- fessional families (7)
Families	<i>Number</i> 291	<i>Number</i> 158	<i>Number</i> 240	<i>Number</i> 434	<i>Number</i> 97	<i>Number</i> 139
Husbands:						
Wage-earner	281	5	0	403	4	4
Clerical	3	146	2	2	88	1
Business and professional	1	3	230	2	0	126
Farm-operator, sharecropper, and un- known	0	0	0	0	0	0
Principal earners: ¹						
Wage-earner	291	2	0	431	3	3
Clerical	0	156	2	1	93	2
Business and professional	0	0	237	2	1	130
Farm-operator, sharecropper, and un- known	0	0	0	0	0	0
Supplementary earners: ¹						
Wage-earner	70	18	12	263	16	16
Clerical	39	32	33	20	27	28
Business and professional	8	18	13	5	5	20
Farm-operator, sharecropper, and un- known	2	0	1	1	2	1

¹ Includes husbands as well as other family members.

TABLE 132.—OCCUPATION OF EARNERS: *Distribution of husbands, principal earners, and supplementary earners by chief occupation, by family income, Southeast villages, and Southeast small cities separately, white families, 1935-36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]																
Analysis unit and family-income class (dollars)	(1)	Husbands whose chief occupation was—				Husbands with no income from earnings	Principal earners' whose chief occupation was—				Supplementary earners' whose chief occupation was—					
		Husbands whose chief occupation was—			All husbands		Principal earners' whose chief occupation was—			All supplementary earners	Supplementary earners' whose chief occupation was—					
		Wage-earner	Clerical	Business or professional			Farm-operator, share-cropper, or unknown	Clerical	Business or professional		Farm-operator, share-cropper, or unknown	Wage-earner	Clerical	Business or professional	Farm-operator, share-cropper, or unknown	
VILLAGES																
South Carolina-Georgia																
All incomes		Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number
		2,255	942	365	721	111	2,217	989	387	739	102	1,087	613	232	177	65
0-249		17	14	0	0	2	16	14	0	0	2	3	2	0	1	0
250-499		130	70	10	16	15	19	78	8	18	16	32	20	7	3	2
500-749		298	199	31	31	9	288	216	34	31	7	91	65	13	7	6
750-999		327	195	54	51	13	324	202	59	52	11	132	93	18	12	9
1,000-1,249		292	160	32	78	8	288	164	36	81	7	140	103	18	16	9
1,250-1,499		275	133	45	71	9	269	137	47	75	10	160	103	31	14	4
1,500-1,749		227	87	44	87	5	227	84	50	89	4	135	73	31	27	9
1,750-1,999		146	38	28	66	12	145	41	27	69	8	94	43	27	18	6
2,000-2,249		138	18	30	81	7	138	19	31	81	7	68	28	21	17	2
2,250-2,499		89	6	33	42	2	88	8	34	45	1	50	20	16	11	3
2,500-2,999		120	16	32	58	4	120	17	33	60	10	86	38	21	19	8
3,000-3,499		65	5	13	42	4	64	6	13	41	4	34	11	11	8	4
3,500-3,999		41	1	8	30	2	41	2	8	29	2	21	4	9	8	0
4,000 or over		90	0	5	68	13	89	1	7	68	13	32	4	9	16	3
North Carolina-Mississippi																
All incomes		Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number
		1,542	419	293	698	111	1,525	418	320	679	108	573	210	193	123	47
0-249		16	9	1	1	2	14	9	1	2	2	2	2	0	0	0
250-499		42	30	2	2	5	3	30	2	3	5	13	12	0	1	0
500-749		104	59	12	16	11	101	59	16	16	10	31	20	4	3	4
750-999		130	79	20	17	9	129	78	24	19	8	47	27	9	6	5
1,000-1,249		165	82	26	48	4	162	82	29	46	5	55	26	14	12	3
1,250-1,499		146	50	35	52	4	145	50	37	54	7	66	28	27	9	2
1,500-1,749		161	46	41	60	7	160	47	44	62	7	66	23	28	9	6

TABLE 133.—EARNING WIVES BY SOURCE OF FAMILY EARNINGS: Number of families in which wife was principal or supplementary earner and additional earnings were received from specified family members or from roomers and boarders, by income, Southeast villages, and Southeast small cities combined, white families, 1935-36

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit and family-income class (dollars)	(1)	Families in which wife was earner				Families in which wife was principal earner				Families in which wife was supplementary earner				Families having roomers and boarders									
		Additional earnings from—				Additional earnings from—				Additional earnings from—				Additional earnings from—									
		All ²				Hus- band and only others				Hus- band and only others				Hus- band and only others									
		No.	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	No.	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	No.	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	No.	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)
SOUTH CAROLINA-GEORGIA VILLAGES																							
All incomes.....																							
0-499.....	No.	628	32	507	77	12	119	75	8	4	509	432	69	8	490	19	308	95	17	78	4		
500-999.....	No.	147	34	7	25	1	11	4	0	0	23	21	1	1	22	1	14	5	1	14	5	1	4
1,000-1,499.....	No.	625	13	13	17	4	46	30	1	2	109	91	16	2	104	5	61	17	2	17	2	15	15
1,500-1,999.....	No.	567	203	8	174	18	3	37	28	1	0	166	146	17	3	160	6	87	29	8	21	21	
2,000-2,999.....	No.	373	125	1	105	19	0	16	10	5	0	109	95	14	0	107	2	50	22	6	16	16	
3,000 or over.....	No.	347	80	2	60	14	4	7	2	1	2	73	58	13	2	70	3	58	11	0	11	11	
NORTH CAROLINA-MISSISSIPPI VILLAGES																							
All incomes.....																							
0-499.....	No.	1,542	320	9	259	46	6	33	19	4	1	287	240	42	5	279	8	289	69	7	62	62	
500-999.....	No.	58	13	2	9	2	2	0	0	0	0	11	9	2	0	11	0	3	1	1	1	0	
1,000-1,499.....	No.	234	43	1	41	3	1	3	2	0	0	46	42	3	1	44	2	39	9	0	0	0	
1,500-1,999.....	No.	311	70	2	63	10	1	10	8	0	0	66	55	10	1	63	3	53	15	1	14	14	
2,000-2,999.....	No.	289	70	1	55	11	3	6	4	0	1	64	51	11	2	62	2	54	18	5	13	13	
3,000 or over.....	No.	340	46	0	40	6	0	3	2	1	0	57	45	11	1	56	1	65	12	0	12	12	

TABLE 135.—EARNING STATUS, AGE, AND EARNINGS OF HUSBANDS: *Total number of earning husbands, number of husbands who were principal earners, and number who were supplementary earners, by husband's occupation and age; and average earnings of husbands who were principal or supplementary earners, by age, Southeast villages, white families, 1935-36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State and age group (years)	All husbands ¹	All earning husbands				Principal-earner husbands				Supplementary-earner husbands					Average ² earnings of husbands who were—				
		All earning husbands				Principal-earner husbands				Supplementary-earner husbands					Husbands without earnings	Principal earners	Supplemental earners		
		All occupations	Wage-earner	Clerical	Business and professional	Farm-operator, share-cropper, and unknown	All occupations	Wage-earner	Clerical	Business and professional	Farm-operator, share-cropper, and unknown	All occupations	Wage-earner	Clerical	Business and professional			Farm-operator, share-cropper, and unknown	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
SOUTH CAROLINA-GEORGIA All ages ³	No., 2,255	No., 2,139	No., 912	No., 365	No., 721	No., 111	No., 1,988	No., 855	No., 342	No., 692	No., 99	No., 151	No., 87	No., 23	No., 29	No., 12	No., 116	Dol., 1,245	Dol., 396
	109	105	81	12	11	1	95	72	12	10	1	10	9	0	1	0	4	729	268
	271	268	184	42	39	3	246	165	41	38	2	22	19	1	1	1	3	884	392
	305	292	192	52	82	6	291	154	50	81	6	11	8	2	1	0	3	1,073	514
	278	277	195	57	96	5	267	121	48	93	5	10	4	3	3	0	1	1,246	422
	300	293	171	57	103	12	277	114	52	100	11	16	7	5	3	1	7	1,483	441
	245	240	75	46	113	6	228	67	44	111	6	12	8	2	2	0	5	1,545	575
	225	215	80	32	90	13	198	69	30	88	11	17	11	2	2	2	10	1,522	322
	179	164	43	30	73	18	148	35	27	71	15	16	8	3	2	1	13	1,432	249
	152	135	36	24	55	20	124	32	22	51	19	11	4	2	2	4	17	1,151	597
	190	139	33	19	58	27	113	26	16	48	23	26	9	3	10	4	51	1,061	333

TABLE 136.—EARNINGS AND AGE OF HUSBANDS: *Number of husbands who were earners¹ and average earnings per husband, by family type and husband's age, Southeast small cities combined, white families, 1935-36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Age group (years)	All husbands ²	Earning husbands in families of types—						Average ³ earnings per husband in families of types—					
		All	1	2 and 3	4 and 5	6 and 7	8 and 9	All	1	2 and 3	4 and 5	6 and 7	8 and 9
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
All ages.....	No. 1,379	No. 1,302	No. 262	No. 413	No. 376	No. 214	No. 37	Dol. 1,414	Dol. 1,280	Dol. 1,372	Dol. 1,529	Dol. 1,463	Dol. 1,370
Under 30.....	256	254	85	126	21	22	0	966	902	988	865	1,187	---
30-40.....	377	373	56	177	34	102	4	1,384	1,422	1,425	1,151	1,397	726
40-50.....	326	319	31	79	136	62	11	1,713	2,250	1,887	1,616	1,531	1,184
50-60.....	255	238	46	26	130	20	16	1,612	1,843	1,205	1,742	2,041	1,460
60 or older.....	164	118	44	5	55	8	6	1,262	1,082	1,942	1,300	1,090	1,899

¹ Either principal or supplementary.² This is the same as the total number of families, since all families included in this study contained both husband and wife.³ Averages are based on the corresponding number of earning husbands (columns 3-8).⁴ Includes 1 husband who did not report age.TABLE 137.—EARNINGS AND AGE OF WIVES: *Number of wives who were without earnings, number who were earners, and average earnings per wife, by wife's occupation, by age, Southeast small cities combined, white families, 1935-36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Age group (years)	All wives ¹	Wives without earnings	Earning wives				Average ³ earnings per wife			
			All ²	Wage-earner	Clerical	Business and professional	All	Wage-earner	Clerical	Business and professional
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
All ages.....	Number 1,379	Number 1,039	Number 340	Number 240	Number 56	Number 40	Dollars 430	Dollars 408	Dollars 516	Dollars 485
Under 30.....	408	273	135	106	22	7	430	427	532	151
30-39.....	407	288	119	82	18	18	455	434	505	519
40-49.....	272	215	57	33	12	11	449	361	637	539
50-59.....	207	181	26	17	4	3	305	289	119	833
60 or older.....	81	78	3	2	0	1	219	⁴ 45	-----	⁴ 566

¹ This is the same as the total number of families, since all families included in this study contained both husband and wife. ⁴ Wives who were without earnings did not report age.² Includes 4 farm-operator wives whose average earnings were \$56.³ Averages are based on the corresponding number of earning wives (columns 4-7).⁴ Average based on fewer than 3 cases.

TABLE 138.—SIZE OF FAMILY AND EARNINGS OF INDIVIDUAL EARNERS: *Average number of persons per family, number of earning husbands, wives, and other family members, and average earnings per earner, by occupation and income and by family type and income, Southeast small cities separately, white families, 1935-36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State, city, occupational group, family type, and income class (dollars)	Families	Average persons per family ¹	Individual earners					Average ² earnings per earner				
			Husbands	Wives	Others			Husband	Wife	Others		
					All	Male	Female			All	Male	Female
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
SOUTH CAROLINA, SUMTER												
All incomes.....	No. 702	No. 4.04	No. 672	No. 94	No. 172	No. 108	No. 64	Dol. 1,608	Dol. 425	Dol. 472	Dol. 497	Dol. 431
0-499.....	34	3.22	31	6	2	0	2	358	81	\$ 22	-----	\$ 22
500-999.....	146	3.97	139	21	21	12	9	680	211	191	159	233
1,000-1,499.....	141	4.21	133	21	37	26	11	1,038	376	334	350	296
1,500-1,999.....	138	3.96	133	19	31	19	12	1,488	501	370	367	375
2,000-2,999.....	144	4.16	139	15	52	29	23	1,994	557	584	600	564
3,000 or over.....	99	4.08	97	12	29	22	7	3,733	768	793	832	671
Occupational groups:												
Wage-earner.....	291	4.26	285	43	82	52	30	1,018	318	384	397	362
0-499.....	25	3.36	25	3	2	0	2	394	16	\$ 22	-----	\$ 22
500-999.....	109	4.11	109	16	18	12	6	672	184	142	159	107
1,000-1,499.....	76	4.60	71	13	25	17	8	995	374	345	330	375
1,500-1,999.....	41	4.59	41	7	14	10	4	1,460	419	342	367	279
2,000-2,999.....	36	4.23	35	4	19	9	10	1,914	726	539	464	606
3,000 or over.....	4	4.25	4	0	4	4	0	2,370	-----	1,315	1,315	-----
Clerical.....	158	3.99	154	21	51	36	15	1,662	592	627	681	496
0-499.....	2	\$ 2.50	2	0	0	0	0	\$ 378	-----	-----	-----	-----
500-999.....	17	3.76	15	3	1	0	1	737	406	\$ 520	-----	\$ 520
1,000-1,499.....	31	4.12	31	3	7	6	1	1,105	258	293	328	\$ 85
1,500-1,999.....	43	3.66	43	5	8	5	3	1,474	574	410	378	463
2,000-2,999.....	40	4.45	38	3	20	14	6	1,897	551	725	838	460
3,000 or over.....	25	3.90	25	7	15	11	4	2,979	844	774	811	672
Business and professional.....	240	3.87	232	29	39	20	19	2,305	475	456	427	487
0-499.....	4	2.75	3	2	0	0	0	155	\$ 218	-----	-----	-----
500-999.....	17	3.06	15	2	2	0	2	675	\$ 130	\$ 468	-----	\$ 468
1,000-1,499.....	32	3.52	31	5	5	3	2	1,069	453	336	505	\$ 82
1,500-1,999.....	52	3.74	49	7	9	4	5	1,525	531	378	352	398
2,000-2,999.....	67	3.96	66	8	13	6	7	2,093	475	435	250	593
3,000 or over.....	68	4.17	68	5	10	7	3	4,091	663	612	587	670
Other.....	13	2.66	1	1	0	0	0	\$ 25	\$ 3	-----	-----	-----
Family-type groups:												
Type 1.....	137	2.03	124	25	-----	-----	-----	1,479	563	-----	-----	-----
0-499.....	15	2.05	12	1	-----	-----	-----	386	\$ 330	-----	-----	-----
500-999.....	34	2.04	31	7	-----	-----	-----	655	277	-----	-----	-----
1,000-1,499.....	22	2.04	19	4	-----	-----	-----	1,048	621	-----	-----	-----
1,500-1,999.....	30	2.02	27	6	-----	-----	-----	1,511	727	-----	-----	-----
2,000-2,999.....	18	2.02	18	4	-----	-----	-----	2,011	713	-----	-----	-----
3,000 or over.....	18	2.02	17	3	-----	-----	-----	3,620	700	-----	-----	-----
Types 2 and 3.....	215	3.43	214	25	0	0	0	1,540	457	-----	-----	-----
0-499.....	11	3.36	11	1	0	0	0	401	\$ 20	-----	-----	-----
500-999.....	53	3.47	52	5	0	0	0	703	292	-----	-----	-----
1,000-1,499.....	46	3.42	46	6	0	0	0	1,153	307	-----	-----	-----
1,500-1,999.....	39	3.29	39	6	0	0	0	1,603	423	-----	-----	-----
2,000-2,999.....	42	3.44	42	3	0	0	0	2,176	573	-----	-----	-----
3,000 or over.....	24	3.61	24	4	0	0	0	3,398	962	-----	-----	-----

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 138.—SIZE OF FAMILY AND EARNINGS OF INDIVIDUAL EARNERS: *Average number of persons per family, number of earning husbands, wives, and other family members, and average earnings per earner, by occupation and income and by family type and income, Southeast small cities separately, white families, 1935-36*—Continued

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State, city, occupational group, family type, and income class (dollars)	Families	Average persons per family ¹	Individual earners						Average ² earnings per earner				
			Hus- bands	Wives	Others			Hus- band	Wife	Others			
					All	Male	Fe- male			All	Male	Fe- male	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	
SOUTH CAROLINA, SUM- TER—continued													
Family-type groups—Con. Types 4 and 5.....	No. 192	No. 4.23	No. 182	No. 25	No. 103	No. 59	No. 44	Dol. 1,885	Dol. 382	Dol. 436	Dol. 451	Dol. 415	
0-499.....	4	3.56	4	2	2	0	2	238	\$ 65	\$ 22	-----	\$ 22	
500-999.....	21	4.10	18	5	13	7	6	678	135	185	97	288	
1,000-1,499.....	36	4.33	33	6	24	17	7	928	448	200	314	232	
1,500-1,999.....	41	4.27	40	5	19	12	7	1,378	306	323	384	219	
2,000-2,999.....	53	4.17	51	3	28	11	17	1,879	521	593	608	584	
3,000 or over.....	37	4.33	36	4	17	12	5	4,122	742	748	775	681	
Types 6 and 7.....	127	6.21	127	17	37	27	10	1,488	245	427	412	465	
0-499.....	4	6.89	4	2	0	0	0	274	\$ 2	-----	-----	-----	
500-999.....	31	6.05	31	4	4	3	1	716	88	149	172	\$ 78	
1,000-1,499.....	32	6.16	32	4	7	4	3	1,035	196	329	324	335	
1,500-1,999.....	21	6.35	21	1	5	4	1	1,559	\$ 500	369	282	\$ 720	
2,000-2,999.....	24	6.36	24	5	15	11	4	1,865	444	462	428	556	
3,000 or over.....	15	6.04	15	1	6	5	1	3,669	\$ 300	685	698	\$ 624	
Types 8 and 9.....	31	6.95	25	2	32	22	10	1,488	\$ 346	642	723	464	
GEORGIA, GRIFFIN													
All incomes.....	677	3.87	630	246	194	91	103	1,207	433	468	513	427	
0-499.....	25	3.52	21	8	6	4	2	323	171	58	57	\$ 58	
500-999.....	195	3.68	175	53	30	17	13	641	290	367	450	258	
1,000-1,499.....	215	3.86	203	101	51	25	26	866	448	372	374	371	
1,500-1,999.....	114	4.05	107	55	46	15	31	1,185	547	506	602	460	
2,000-2,999.....	83	4.00	80	19	43	16	27	1,839	468	574	659	524	
3,000 or over.....	45	4.18	44	10	18	14	4	4,356	556	690	710	624	
Occupational groups: Wage-earner.....	434	3.89	407	192	124	55	69	820	434	463	492	440	
0-499.....	22	3.59	19	8	6	4	2	328	171	58	57	\$ 58	
500-999.....	163	3.75	148	46	25	15	10	651	297	396	448	318	
1,000-1,499.....	156	3.86	152	90	36	15	21	817	475	384	412	364	
1,500-1,999.....	66	4.31	62	39	35	13	22	1,048	558	535	587	504	
2,000-2,999.....	27	4.11	26	9	22	8	14	1,612	423	667	792	596	
3,000 or over.....	0	-----	0	0	0	0	0	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	
Clerical.....	97	4.06	92	22	33	17	16	1,485	331	401	507	288	
0-499.....	0	-----	0	0	0	0	0	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	
500-999.....	14	3.47	13	4	4	2	2	674	156	274	\$ 465	\$ 84	
1,000-1,499.....	31	4.34	30	8	8	4	4	1,046	232	249	246	252	
1,500-1,999.....	18	3.56	17	7	5	2	3	1,449	474	320	\$ 697	69	
2,000-2,999.....	25	4.04	23	1	10	4	6	2,008	\$1,320	455	566	381	
3,000 or over.....	9	5.16	9	2	6	5	1	2,855	\$ 82	663	698	\$ 940	
Business and profes- sional.....	139	3.68	131	32	37	19	18	2,213	497	542	580	501	
0-499.....	3	3.00	2	0	0	0	0	\$ 270	-----	-----	-----	-----	
500-999.....	15	3.20	14	3	1	0	1	502	361	\$ 6	-----	\$ 6	
1,000-1,499.....	25	3.40	21	3	7	6	1	959	223	455	364	\$ 906	
1,500-1,999.....	30	3.75	28	9	6	0	6	1,330	555	492	-----	492	
2,000-2,999.....	31	3.85	31	9	11	4	7	1,903	418	496	486	502	
3,000 or over.....	35	3.96	35	8	12	9	3	4,742	674	704	766	519	
Other.....	7	3.14	0	0	0	0	0	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 138.—SIZE OF FAMILY AND EARNINGS OF INDIVIDUAL EARNERS: *Average number of persons per family, number of earning husbands, wives, and other family members, and average earnings per earner, by occupation and income and by family type and income, Southeast small cities separately, white families, 1935-36*—Continued

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State, city, occupational group, family type, and income class (dollars)	Families	Average persons per family ¹	Individual earners					Average ² earnings per earner				
			Husbands	Wives	Others			Husband	Wife	Others		
					All	Male	Female			All	Male	Female
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
GEORGIA, GRIFFIN—CON.												
Family-type groups:	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
Type 1.....	146	2.02	138	52	.....	.....	.....	1,102	484	.....	.....	.....
0-499.....	10	2.03	9	2	.....	.....	.....	328	³ 262	.....	.....	.....
500-999.....	49	2.03	44	11	.....	.....	.....	606	376	.....	.....	.....
1,000-1,499.....	46	2.01	44	22	.....	.....	.....	890	450	.....	.....	.....
1,500-1,999.....	19	2.02	19	10	.....	.....	.....	1,222	614	.....	.....	.....
2,000-2,999.....	16	2.00	16	6	.....	.....	.....	1,789	684	.....	.....	.....
3,000 or over.....	6	2.00	6	1	.....	.....	.....	5,246	³ 360	.....	.....	.....
Types 2 and 3.....	200	3.48	199	78	1	0	1	1,193	456	³ 156	.....	³ 156
0-499.....	4	3.86	4	0	0	0	0	378	.....	.....	.....	.....
500-999.....	62	3.41	61	17	0	0	0	679	293	.....	.....	.....
1,000-1,499.....	68	3.49	68	38	1	0	1	895	483	³ 156	.....	³ 156
1,500-1,999.....	33	3.50	33	16	0	0	0	1,349	571	.....	.....	.....
2,000-2,999.....	23	3.48	23	5	0	0	0	2,184	459	.....	.....	.....
3,000 or over.....	10	3.64	10	2	0	0	0	3,888	³ 421	.....	.....	.....
Types 4 and 5.....	223	4.25	194	79	127	59	68	1,195	407	482	537	434
0-499.....	7	3.86	6	4	3	1	2	293	86	71	³ 96	³ 58
500-999.....	53	4.14	42	14	27	17	10	558	256	374	450	244
1,000-1,499.....	70	4.27	60	32	37	18	19	771	410	422	405	438
1,500-1,999.....	44	4.43	39	18	32	9	23	1,090	511	548	616	522
2,000-2,999.....	32	4.48	31	7	25	12	13	1,716	326	543	646	449
3,000 or over.....	17	3.77	16	4	3	2	1	4,045	900	³ 1,386	³ 1,690	³ 780
Types 6 and 7.....	93	6.06	87	33	30	15	15	1,427	366	446	473	418
0-499.....	4	6.33	2	2	3	3	0	³ 274	³ 250	44	44	.....
500-999.....	29	6.00	27	11	1	0	1	732	241	³ 451	.....	³ 451
1,000-1,499.....	27	6.03	27	8	4	2	2	1,017	452	307	³ 390	³ 224
1,500-1,999.....	16	6.04	15	10	9	4	5	1,058	510	386	585	227
2,000-2,999.....	9	6.66	8	1	10	3	7	1,514	³ 205	648	745	606
3,000 or over.....	8	5.69	8	1	3	3	0	6,053	³ 5	537	537	.....
Types 8 and 9.....	15	7.67	12	4	36	17	19	1,227	381	444	465	425

¹ Year-equivalent persons. See Glossary, Year-equivalent Person.² Averages are based on the corresponding number of individual earners in each class (columns 4-8).³ Average based on fewer than 3 cases.

TABLE 139.—DISTRIBUTION OF ALL EARNERS AND OF EARNING WIVES BY AMOUNT OF EARNINGS: *Total number of earners and of earning wives, by amount of earnings and earning status, by family income, Southeast villages, white families, 1935-36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State and family income class (dollars)	Number of earners	Number of earners with earnings of—									
		Less than \$50	\$50-\$99	\$100-\$199	\$200-\$299	\$300-\$399	\$400-\$499	\$500-\$999	\$1,000-\$1,499	\$1,500-\$1,999	\$2,000 or over
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
SOUTH CAROLINA-GEORGIA											
ALL EARNERS											
All incomes.....	3,304	179	137	183	156	171	239	1,201	454	263	321
0-499.....	171	17	21	29	29	36	39	0	0	0	0
500-999.....	835	70	38	57	50	60	86	474	0	0	0
1,000-1,499.....	866	46	28	45	35	34	53	359	265	1	0
1,500-1,999.....	601	19	18	24	17	18	35	210	121	137	2
2,000-2,999.....	550	22	22	20	17	18	21	121	50	109	150
3,000 or over.....	281	5	10	8	8	5	5	37	18	16	169
PRINCIPAL EARNERS ¹											
All incomes.....	2,217	5	23	30	51	76	125	890	438	260	319
0-499.....	136	2	11	20	28	36	39	0	0	0	0
500-999.....	612	2	6	10	19	29	72	474	0	0	0
1,000-1,499.....	557	1	3	0	4	7	11	265	265	1	0
1,500-1,999.....	372	0	0	0	0	4	2	106	121	137	2
2,000-2,999.....	346	0	2	0	0	0	1	39	45	109	150
3,000 or over.....	194	0	1	0	0	0	0	6	7	13	167
SUPPLEMENTARY EARNERS											
All incomes.....	1,087	174	114	153	105	95	114	311	16	3	2
0-499.....	35	15	10	9	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
500-999.....	223	68	32	47	31	31	14	0	0	0	0
1,000-1,499.....	309	45	25	45	31	27	42	94	0	0	0
1,500-1,999.....	229	19	18	24	17	14	33	104	0	0	0
2,000-2,999.....	204	22	20	20	17	18	20	82	5	0	0
3,000 or over.....	87	5	9	8	8	5	5	31	11	3	2
ALL EARNING WIVES											
All incomes.....	628	103	64	76	41	45	50	233	12	2	2
0-499.....	34	11	7	7	3	4	2	0	0	0	0
500-999.....	155	37	22	24	10	18	18	26	0	0	0
1,000-1,499.....	203	26	13	21	18	11	18	92	4	0	0
1,500-1,999.....	125	11	8	11	6	6	7	73	3	0	0
2,000-2,999.....	80	15	7	9	3	3	4	34	4	0	1
3,000 or over.....	31	3	7	4	1	3	1	8	1	2	1
PRINCIPAL-EARNER WIVES ¹											
All incomes.....	119	2	5	2	5	9	10	75	9	0	2
0-499.....	11	0	1	1	3	4	2	0	0	0	0
500-999.....	46	1	3	1	2	5	8	26	0	0	0
1,000-1,499.....	37	1	0	0	0	0	0	32	4	0	0
1,500-1,999.....	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	3	0	0
2,000-2,999.....	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	2	0	1
3,000 or over.....	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

See footnote at end of table.

TABLE 139.—DISTRIBUTION OF ALL EARNERS AND OF EARNING WIVES BY AMOUNT OF EARNINGS: *Total number of earners and of earning wives, by amount of earnings and earning status, by family income, Southeast villages, white families, 1935-36—Continued*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State and family income class (dollars)	Number of earners	Number of earners with earnings of—									
		Less than \$50	\$50-\$99	\$100-\$199	\$200-\$299	\$300-\$399	\$400-\$499	\$500-\$999	\$1,000-\$1,499	\$1,500-\$1,999	\$2,000 or over
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
SOUTH CAROLINA-GEORGIA—CON.											
SUPPLEMENTARY-EARNER WIVES											
All incomes.....	509	101	59	74	36	36	40	158	3	2	0
0-499.....	23	11	6	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
500-999.....	109	36	19	23	8	13	10	0	0	0	0
1,000-1,499.....	166	25	13	21	18	11	18	60	0	0	0
1,500-1,999.....	109	11	8	11	6	6	7	60	0	0	0
2,000-2,999.....	73	15	7	9	3	3	4	30	2	0	0
3,000 or over.....	29	3	6	4	1	3	1	8	1	2	0
NORTH CAROLINA-MISSISSIPPI											
ALL EARNERS											
All incomes.....	2,098	97	91	119	89	101	77	472	311	280	461
0-499.....	69	8	7	17	11	19	7	0	0	0	0
500-999.....	308	19	17	24	26	25	32	164	0	0	1
1,000-1,499.....	428	29	22	14	22	20	19	135	165	2	0
1,500-1,999.....	413	12	17	29	16	17	14	70	87	151	0
2,000-2,999.....	436	23	17	23	7	13	4	57	36	107	149
3,000 or over.....	444	6	11	12	7	7	1	46	23	20	311
PRINCIPAL EARNERS ¹											
All incomes.....	1,525	3	8	22	24	44	47	352	293	275	457
0-499.....	54	1	3	14	10	19	7	0	0	0	0
500-999.....	230	0	3	4	11	18	29	164	0	0	1
1,000-1,499.....	307	2	2	1	1	5	7	122	165	2	0
1,500-1,999.....	288	0	0	2	1	0	4	43	87	151	0
2,000-2,999.....	309	0	0	1	0	2	0	17	33	107	149
3,000 or over.....	337	0	0	0	1	0	0	6	8	15	307
SUPPLEMENTARY EARNERS											
All incomes.....	573	94	83	97	65	57	30	120	18	5	4
0-499.....	15	7	4	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
500-999.....	78	19	14	20	15	7	3	0	0	0	0
1,000-1,499.....	121	27	20	13	21	15	12	13	0	0	0
1,500-1,999.....	125	12	17	27	15	17	10	27	0	0	0
2,000-2,999.....	127	23	17	22	7	11	4	40	3	0	0
3,000 or over.....	107	6	11	12	6	7	1	40	15	5	4
ALL EARNING WIVES											
All incomes.....	320	66	56	47	30	23	15	63	8	6	6
0-499.....	13	7	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
500-999.....	49	13	11	9	8	4	2	2	0	0	0
1,000-1,499.....	76	19	17	5	7	7	6	15	0	0	0
1,500-1,999.....	70	9	10	14	9	7	3	16	1	1	0
2,000-2,999.....	66	14	8	11	1	4	3	19	3	0	3
3,000 or over.....	46	4	7	6	4	1	1	11	4	5	3

See footnote at end of table.

TABLE 139.—DISTRIBUTION OF ALL EARNERS AND OF EARNING WIVES BY AMOUNT OF EARNINGS: *Total number of earners and of earning wives, by amount of earnings and earning status, by family income, Southeast villages, white families, 1935-36—Continued*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State and family income class (dollars)	Number of earners	Number of earners with earnings of—									
		Less than \$50	\$50-\$99	\$100-\$199	\$200-\$299	\$300-\$399	\$400-\$499	\$500-\$999	\$1,000-\$1,499	\$1,500-\$1,999	\$2,000 or over
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
PRINCIPAL-EARNER WIVES ¹											
NORTH CAROLINA—MISSISSIPPI—CCU.											
All incomes.....	33	2	1	2	0	0	1	18	3	2	4
0-499.....	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
500-999.....	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0
1,000-1,499.....	10	1	1	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	0
1,500-1,999.....	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	1	0
2,000-2,999.....	9	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	2	0	3
3,000 or over.....	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1
SUPPLEMENTARY-EARNER WIVES											
All incomes.....	287	64	55	45	30	23	14	45	5	4	2
0-499.....	11	6	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
500-999.....	46	13	11	9	8	4	1	0	0	0	0
1,000-1,499.....	66	18	16	5	7	7	6	7	0	0	0
1,500-1,999.....	64	9	10	14	9	7	3	12	0	0	0
2,000-2,999.....	57	14	8	10	1	4	3	16	1	0	0
3,000 or over.....	43	4	7	6	4	1	1	10	4	4	2

¹Includes a few principal earners whose earnings fell into classes considerably lower than the family income class. In these families earnings were supplemented by relatively large amounts of income from such sources as rent from property, pensions, annuities, interest, and dividends.

TABLE 140.—TYPE OF LIVING QUARTERS: *Number of home-owning and renting families occupying specified types of living quarters, by relief status, by income, and by occupation,¹ Southeast villages, and Southeast small cities separately, white families, 1935-36*

[White families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit, relief status, family-income class, and occupational group	Families ²	Home-owning families	Home-owning families occupying—				Renting families ²	Renting families occupying ² —			
			1-family house	2-family house	Apartment ³	Other type of living quarters ⁴		1-family house	2-family house	Apartment ³	Other type of living quarters ⁴
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
VILLAGES											
<i>South Carolina-Georgia</i>											
All families.....	No. 2,563	No. 901	No. 862	No. 32	No. 4	No. 3	No. 1,662	No. 1,270	No. 290	No. 69	No. 33
Relief families.....	392	91	85	3	2	1	301	237	49	8	7
Nonrelief families.....	2,171	810	777	29	2	2	1,361	1,033	241	61	26
Income classes:											
\$0-\$499.....	136	33	29	4	0	0	103	67	29	4	3
\$500-\$999.....	599	122	114	6	0	2	477	328	116	27	6
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	543	158	150	6	2	0	385	291	61	22	11
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	364	137	131	6	0	0	227	194	23	6	4
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	336	199	195	4	0	0	137	124	10	2	1
\$3,000 or over.....	193	161	158	3	0	0	32	29	2	0	1
Occupational groups:											
Wage-earner.....	946	152	141	9	1	1	794	584	168	34	8
Clerical.....	373	159	156	2	0	1	214	165	28	15	6
Business and professional.....	734	404	392	11	1	0	330	266	41	11	12
Other.....	118	95	88	7	0	0	23	18	4	1	0
<i>North Carolina-Mississippi</i>											
All families.....	1,729	716	702	9	1	4	1,013	900	60	22	31
Relief families.....	261	69	66	1	1	1	192	168	9	6	9
Nonrelief families.....	1,468	647	636	8	0	3	821	732	51	16	22
Income classes:											
\$0-\$499.....	50	7	7	0	0	0	43	36	4	2	1
\$500-\$999.....	218	40	38	2	0	0	178	162	10	3	3
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	293	93	90	1	0	2	200	172	15	5	8
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	278	100	98	2	0	0	178	162	8	3	5
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	296	149	146	2	0	1	147	132	8	3	4
\$3,000 or over.....	333	258	257	1	0	0	75	68	6	0	1
Occupational groups:											
Wage-earner.....	385	75	74	0	0	1	310	276	19	8	7
Clerical.....	300	134	130	3	0	1	166	152	8	2	4
Business and professional.....	668	355	350	4	0	1	313	275	21	6	11
Other.....	115	83	82	1	0	0	32	29	3	0	0

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 140.—TYPE OF LIVING QUARTERS: *Number of home-owning and renting families occupying specified types of living quarters, by relief status, by income, and by occupation,¹ Southeast villages, and Southeast small cities separately, white families, 1935-36—Continued*

[White families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit, relief status, family-income class, and occupational group	Families ²	Home-owning families occupying—				Renting families ²	Renting families occupying ² —				
		1-family house	2-family house	Apartment ³	Other type of living quarters ⁴		1-family house	2-family house	Apartment ³	Other type of living quarters ⁴	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
SMALL CITIES											
South Carolina, Sumter											
All families.....	No. 773	No. 228	No. 224	No. 2	No. 2	No. 0	No. 545	No. 456	No. 70	No. 10	No. 9
Relief families.....	106	13	13	0	0	0	93	75	14	2	2
Nonrelief families.....	667	215	211	2	2	0	452	381	56	8	7
Income classes:											
\$0-\$499.....	32	2	2	0	0	0	30	24	4	1	1
\$500-\$999.....	134	9	8	1	0	0	125	96	25	3	1
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	135	25	24	1	0	0	110	90	17	1	2
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	131	37	37	0	0	0	94	86	5	3	0
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	140	78	77	0	1	0	62	58	3	0	1
\$3,000 or over.....	95	64	63	0	1	0	31	27	2	0	2
Occupational groups:											
Wage-earner.....	270	43	42	0	1	0	227	186	36	3	2
Clerical.....	151	58	58	0	0	0	93	77	13	3	0
Business and professional.....	233	106	103	2	1	0	127	114	7	2	4
Other.....	13	8	8	0	0	0	5	4	0	0	1
Georgia, Griffin											
All families.....	724	146	126	15	4	1	578	370	172	32	4
Relief families.....	61	9	7	1	0	1	52	32	16	3	1
Nonrelief families.....	663	137	119	14	4	0	526	338	156	29	3
Income classes:											
\$0-\$499.....	22	0	0	0	0	0	22	8	13	1	0
\$500-\$999.....	193	19	17	2	0	0	174	102	70	2	0
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	211	34	26	6	2	0	177	114	51	10	2
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	111	23	21	1	1	0	88	63	17	8	0
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	81	29	26	3	0	0	52	40	4	8	0
\$3,000 or over.....	45	32	29	2	1	0	13	11	1	0	1
Occupational groups:											
Wage-earner.....	427	48	40	7	1	0	379	243	123	11	2
Clerical.....	94	24	22	2	0	0	70	44	18	8	0
Business and professional.....	135	63	56	5	2	0	72	48	14	9	1
Other.....	7	2	1	0	1	0	5	3	1	1	0

¹ All data in this table apply only to the living quarters occupied at the date of interview. Families that changed living quarters between the end of the report year and the date of interview are excluded.² Includes families that received rent as pay or gift.³ A building which contains 3 or more dwelling units.⁴ Includes dwelling unit in business building and other types of living quarters not elsewhere specified.

TABLE 141.—MONTHLY RENTAL VALUE: *Number and percentage of families owning homes, average monthly rental value, and number of owning families reporting specified monthly rental values, by relief status and income,¹ Southeast villages, and Southeast small cities separately, white families, 1935-36*

[White families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit, relief status, and family-income class (dollars)	Home- owning families		Average monthly rental value of owned homes ²	Home-owning families reporting monthly rental value—										
				\$5- \$9	\$10- \$14	\$15- \$19	\$20- \$24	\$25- \$29	\$30- \$34	\$35- \$39	\$40- \$44	\$45- \$54	\$55 or over	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	
VILLAGES														
South Carolina-Georgia														
All families.....	No. 901	Pct. ³ 36	Dol. 21	No. 42	No. 143	No. 140	No. 152	No. 213	No. 83	No. 62	No. 30	No. 28	No. 2	
Relief families.....	91	26	16	11	20	19	15	19	2	1	0	1	0	
Nonrelief families.....	810	38	22	31	123	121	137	194	81	61	30	27	2	
0-499.....	33	26	13	4	16	7	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	
500-999.....	122	21	15	17	37	27	15	16	6	1	0	1	0	
1,000-1,499.....	158	30	19	7	34	37	31	28	11	5	1	3	0	
1,500-1,999.....	137	38	22	3	18	18	34	38	11	9	4	2	0	
2,000-2,999.....	199	60	25	0	16	21	29	69	25	25	12	2	0	
3,000 or over.....	161	84	30	0	2	11	25	41	27	21	13	19	2	
North Carolina-Mississippi														
All families.....	716	42	27	24	54	98	101	147	67	71	72	64	18	
Relief families.....	69	27	19	9	10	10	15	14	5	3	3	0	0	
Nonrelief families.....	647	45	28	15	44	88	86	133	62	68	69	64	18	
0-499.....	7	14	11	1	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
500-999.....	40	19	16	10	4	10	7	5	2	1	1	0	0	
1,000-1,499.....	93	32	20	3	19	24	19	16	3	4	2	2	1	
1,500-1,999.....	100	36	22	0	9	24	22	27	6	7	3	2	0	
2,000-2,999.....	149	51	27	1	7	16	27	43	19	16	10	8	2	
3,000 or over.....	258	77	37	0	1	12	11	42	32	40	53	52	15	
SMALL CITIES														
South Carolina, Sumter														
All families.....	228	30	33	4	8	13	13	39	27	52	33	32	7	
Relief families.....	13	12	21	1	3	1	2	3	1	2	0	0	0	
Nonrelief families.....	215	32	34	3	5	12	11	36	26	50	33	32	7	
0-499.....	2	6	⁴ 18	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	
500-999.....	9	7	29	0	2	0	0	3	0	2	0	2	0	
1,000-1,499.....	25	19	21	3	1	7	1	8	3	1	0	1	0	
1,500-1,999.....	37	28	31	0	1	2	5	7	6	9	3	3	1	
2,000-2,999.....	78	56	34	0	0	3	4	12	12	26	13	7	1	
3,000 or over.....	64	67	41	0	0	0	1	5	5	12	17	19	5	
Georgia, Griffin														
All families.....	146	20	30	5	12	24	18	19	16	17	11	12	12	
Relief families.....	9	15	17	1	3	2	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	
Nonrelief families.....	137	21	31	4	9	22	16	19	16	17	10	12	12	
0-499.....	0	0	-----	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
500-999.....	19	10	21	2	3	4	4	3	0	2	0	1	0	
1,000-1,499.....	34	16	23	2	3	8	7	6	3	4	0	0	1	
1,500-1,999.....	23	21	26	0	2	6	2	4	4	3	1	0	1	
2,000-2,999.....	29	36	31	0	0	4	2	4	8	3	3	5	0	
3,000 or over.....	32	73	47	0	1	0	1	2	1	5	6	6	10	

¹ All data in this table apply only to the living quarters occupied at the date of interview. Families that changed living quarters between the end of the report year and the date of interview are excluded.² Rental value based on estimate made by home owner. Averages are based on the number of families owning homes (column 2).³ Percentages are based on the total number of home-owning and renting families in each class (the sum of column 2 of this table and column 2 of table 142).⁴ Average based on fewer than 3 cases.

TABLE 142.—MONTHLY RENT: *Number and percentage of families occupying rented homes, average monthly rent, and number of renting families reporting specified monthly rents, by relief status and income,¹ Southeast villages, and Southeast small cities separately, white families, 1935-36*

[White families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit, relief status, and family-income class (dollars)	Renting families		Average monthly rent ²	Renting families reporting monthly rent of—									
				Under \$5	\$5-\$9	\$10-\$14	\$15-\$19	\$20-\$24	\$25-\$29	\$30-\$34	\$35-\$39	\$40 or over	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	
VILLAGES													
South Carolina-Georgia													
All families	No. 1,577	Pct. ³ 64	Dol. 10	No. 291	No. 492	No. 362	No. 247	No. 112	No. 46	No. 12	No. 11	No. 3	
Relief families	256	74	8	55	121	55	19	5	1	0	0	0	
Nonrelief families	1,321	62	11	236	371	307	228	107	45	12	11	3	
0-499	92	74	7	25	52	8	4	1	0	1	0	0	
500-999	464	79	8	129	187	107	27	9	4	0	1	0	
1,000-1,499	375	70	11	58	85	107	86	26	9	1	2	1	
1,500-1,999	224	62	13	21	35	61	58	36	11	2	0	0	
2,000-2,999	135	40	18	3	12	21	46	27	12	5	7	2	
3,000 or over	31	16	21	0	0	3	7	8	9	3	1	0	
North Carolina-Mississippi													
All families	994	58	15	52	205	223	194	137	108	45	18	10	
Relief families	188	73	10	24	76	41	25	12	9	1	0	0	
Nonrelief families	806	55	16	28	129	182	169	125	99	44	18	10	
0-499	42	86	7	8	21	8	4	1	0	0	0	0	
500-999	170	81	10	15	69	55	19	9	1	0	0	1	
1,000-1,499	198	68	14	3	27	69	58	22	16	2	1	0	
1,500-1,999	176	64	18	2	11	31	45	41	32	10	4	0	
2,000-2,999	145	49	21	0	1	17	29	38	38	15	4	2	
3,000 or over	75	23	28	0	0	2	14	14	12	17	9	7	
SMALL CITIES													
South Carolina, Sumter													
All families	542	70	17	8	125	105	109	78	54	28	18	17	
Relief families	93	88	11	2	45	22	16	5	1	1	0	1	
Nonrelief families	449	68	18	6	80	83	93	73	53	27	18	16	
0-499	30	94	9	2	17	5	3	2	1	0	0	0	
500-999	124	93	11	3	51	38	24	7	1	0	0	0	
1,000-1,499	109	81	16	1	10	31	36	15	9	3	1	3	
1,500-1,999	93	72	21	0	2	8	23	28	25	3	2	2	
2,000-2,999	62	44	26	0	0	1	6	20	12	13	6	4	
3,000 or over	31	33	33	0	0	0	1	1	5	8	9	7	
Georgia, Griffin													
All families	571	80	13	62	181	137	70	42	33	24	13	9	
Relief families	51	85	10	8	22	10	5	3	1	1	1	0	
Nonrelief families	520	79	13	54	159	127	65	39	32	23	12	9	
0-499	21	100	10	5	7	5	2	0	2	0	0	0	
500-999	174	90	9	25	77	51	15	3	2	1	0	0	
1,000-1,499	174	84	12	19	52	52	22	17	7	4	0	1	
1,500-1,999	88	79	16	4	20	14	24	10	6	4	4	2	
2,000-2,999	51	64	24	1	3	5	2	9	13	9	8	1	
3,000 or over	12	27	35	0	0	0	0	0	2	5	0	5	

¹ All data in this table apply only to the living quarters occupied at the date of interview. Families that changed living quarters between the end of the report year and the date of interview are excluded; also excluded are families that received any part, or all, of their rent as a gift, as follows: South Carolina-Georgia villages, 40 nonrelief and 45 relief families; North Carolina-Mississippi villages, 15 nonrelief and 4 relief families; Sumter, 3 nonrelief families; Griffin, 6 nonrelief and 1 relief family. Families that received rent as pay are included; for these families the monthly rent is an estimated figure.

² Averages are based on the number of renting families in each class that reported monthly rent. 1 nonrelief family in the South Carolina-Georgia villages and 2 in the North Carolina-Mississippi villages did not report monthly rent.

³ Percentages are based on the total number of home-owning and renting families in each class (the sum of column 2 of this table and column 2 of table 141).

TABLE 143.—HOME TENURE BY AGE OF HUSBANDS: *Number of owning and renting families, by age of husband and family income, ¹ Southeast villages, white families, 1935-36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State and family-income class (dollars)	Owning families						Renting families					
	All ages ²	Under 30 years	30-39 years	40-49 years	50-59 years	60 years or older	All ages	Under 30 years	30-39 years	40-49 years	50-59 years	60 years or older
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
SOUTH CAROLINA-GEORGIA												
All incomes.....	No. 810	No. 40	No. 125	No. 222	No. 200	No. 222	No. 1,361	No. 308	No. 439	No. 309	No. 194	No. 111
0-249.....	4	0	1	0	1	2	11	2	2	2	1	4
250-499.....	29	1	0	2	7	19	92	31	24	10	14	13
500-749.....	42	5	6	8	5	18	241	83	67	42	23	26
750-999.....	80	9	10	13	16	32	236	59	89	48	24	16
1,000-1,249.....	62	6	10	11	10	25	212	60	70	42	25	15
1,250-1,499.....	96	11	21	22	18	24	173	38	57	33	33	12
1,500-1,749.....	73	3	23	19	14	14	147	19	55	45	21	7
1,750-1,999.....	64	3	8	23	18	12	80	6	28	32	10	4
2,000-2,249.....	79	0	15	22	26	16	56	3	21	14	12	6
2,250-2,499.....	52	1	6	21	12	12	34	2	10	11	9	2
2,500-2,999.....	68	1	7	26	19	14	47	4	10	18	13	2
3,000-3,499.....	51	0	6	19	15	11	13	0	5	4	3	1
3,500-3,999.....	35	0	5	14	13	3	5	1	0	1	2	1
4,000 or over.....	75	0	7	22	26	20	14	0	1	7	4	2
NORTH CAROLINA-MISSISSIPPI												
All incomes.....	647	25	98	216	154	154	821	143	292	215	114	57
0-249.....	1	0	0	0	0	1	13	4	2	4	1	2
250-499.....	6	0	1	1	1	3	30	9	7	8	2	4
500-749.....	16	0	2	3	3	8	81	18	30	16	8	9
750-999.....	24	3	5	5	4	7	97	19	36	24	11	7
1,000-1,249.....	40	2	9	8	10	11	113	23	46	29	11	4
1,250-1,499.....	53	2	11	15	14	11	87	20	28	21	9	9
1,500-1,749.....	49	2	5	13	12	17	104	17	44	24	13	6
1,750-1,999.....	51	2	13	16	11	9	74	11	28	19	11	5
2,000-2,249.....	47	4	8	23	7	5	53	4	16	15	12	6
2,250-2,499.....	34	1	6	12	4	11	45	9	12	10	12	2
2,500-2,999.....	68	3	8	31	17	9	49	4	18	14	10	3
3,000-3,499.....	64	2	11	20	18	13	25	3	9	7	6	0
3,500-3,999.....	38	1	1	14	12	10	20	0	6	13	1	0
4,000 or over.....	156	3	18	55	41	39	30	2	10	11	7	0

¹ All data in this table apply only to the living quarters occupied at the date of interview. Families that changed living quarters between the end of the report year and the date of interview are excluded. Families that received rent as a gift are included.

² Includes 1 husband in South Carolina-Georgia who did not report age.

TABLE 144.—AVERAGE MONTHLY RENTAL VALUE AND AVERAGE MONTHLY RENT: *Number and percentage of families occupying owned homes, number occupying rented homes, average monthly rental value of owned homes, and average monthly rent, by occupation and income,¹ Southeast villages, and Southeast small cities separately, white families, 1935-36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit and family-income class	Wage-earner families				Clerical families				Business and professional families				Other families							
	Home-owning families ²	Renting families	Average monthly rental value ³	Average monthly rent ⁴	Home-owning families ²	Renting families	Average monthly rental value ³	Average monthly rent ⁴	Home-owning families ²	Renting families	Average monthly rental value ³	Average monthly rent ⁴	Home-owning families ²	Renting families	Average monthly rental value ³	Average monthly rent ⁴	Home-owning families ²	Renting families	Average monthly rental value ³	Average monthly rent ⁴
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)
VILLAGES																				
South Carolina-Georgia: All incomes.....																				
\$0-\$499.....	9	12	67	11	6	2	(⁴)	5	618	6	8	44	10	12	12	15	60	10	15	5
\$500-\$999.....	40	10	349	13	7	28	31	63	17	10	36	43	48	16	12	17	81	4	18	10
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	56	20	228	17	9	24	31	54	19	15	59	40	89	21	14	19	83	4	20	8
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	27	22	96	20	10	28	39	44	18	17	70	46	83	25	15	12	92	1	22	618
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	14	33	28	20	20	10	54	57	24	18	116	64	66	27	21	15	94	1	22	620
\$3,000 or over.....	6	(⁵)	3	30	20	23	82	5	26	19	115	85	21	31	23	17	89	2	32	618
North Carolina-Mississippi: All incomes.....																				
\$0-\$499.....	75	20	302	18	11	134	45	163	26	17	355	53	310	32	21	83	73	31	29	12
\$500-\$999.....	2	6	30	610	6	1	(⁵)	2	65	616	0	(⁵)	5	-----	12	5	45	6	13	6
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	13	11	110	12	8	10	28	26	18	13	8	25	24	23	13	9	50	9	16	9
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	22	18	97	15	13	16	27	43	17	14	49	48	54	23	16	5	56	4	20	10
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	23	32	50	20	16	27	39	33	21	18	43	35	80	24	20	7	70	3	23	12
\$3,000 or over.....	11	48	12	20	19	47	58	34	28	22	75	45	93	28	22	16	73	6	25	14
	4	(⁶)	3	32	23	33	69	15	34	22	180	77	54	38	30	41	93	3	37	27
SMALL CITIES																				
South Carolina, Sumter.....	43	16	226	27	13	58	39	91	31	20	106	46	127	38	24	8	62	5	32	15
Georgia, Griffin.....	48	11	376	20	10	24	26	70	33	21	63	48	69	37	24	2	(⁶)	5	648	11

¹ See table 142, footnote 1.

² Percentages based on number of home-owning and renting families in each class.

³ Based on estimate made by home owner for period of ownership and occupancy during the report year. Averages are based on the corresponding number of owning families in each class.

⁴ Averages are based on the corresponding number of renting families in each class that reported monthly rent. For Sumter and Griffin, this is the same as the number of renting families. ¹ Nonrelief families in the South Carolina-Georgia villages and 2 in the North Carolina-Mississippi villages did not report monthly rent.

⁵ Percentages not computed for fewer than 10 cases.

⁶ Average based on fewer than 3 cases.

TABLE 145.—AVERAGE MONTHLY RENTAL VALUE AND AVERAGE MONTHLY RENT: *Number of home-owning and renting families, average monthly rental value, and average monthly rent, by family type and income,¹ Southeast villages, and Southeast small cities separately, while families, 1935-36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

	Family type 1			Family types 2 and 3			Family types 4 and 5			Family types 6 and 7			Family types 8 and 9		
	Home-owning families	Rent-ing families	Aver-age month-ly rental value ²	Home-owning families	Rent-ing families	Aver-age month-ly rental value ²	Home-owning families	Rent-ing families	Aver-age month-ly rental value ²	Home-owning families	Rent-ing families	Aver-age month-ly rental value ²	Home-owning families	Rent-ing families	Aver-age month-ly rental value ²
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
	No.	No.	Dol.	Dol.	No.	No.	Dol.	Dol.	No.	No.	Dol.	Dol.	No.	No.	Dol.
Analysis unit and family-income class	202	243	22	11	163	495	23	11	326	318	23	12	81	224	22
	21	22	14	7	2	43	4	6	10	12	13	10	0	15	7
	41	84	18	11	8	187	12	10	47	97	15	8	10	85	13
	49	70	20	11	36	142	19	11	56	91	19	11	15	63	16
	33	43	24	14	30	72	23	14	52	59	21	13	14	42	21
	38	21	26	18	44	40	26	20	82	49	25	18	21	15	24
VILLAGES	20	3	34	24	31	11	28	21	79	10	30	23	21	4	29
North Carolina-Mississippi: All incomes.....	134	176	29	17	142	295	28	15	257	196	30	18	73	107	23
SMALL CITIES															
South Carolina, Sum- ter Georgia, Griffin.....	39	88	36	16	49	152	34	17	83	101	34	21	28	94	31
	36	102	30	13	27	170	28	12	56	164	33	15	16	72	27

¹ See table 142, footnote 1.

² See table 144, footnote 3.

³ See table 144, footnote 4.

⁴ Average based on fewer than 3 cases.

1,500-1,749	161	50	33	66	12	273	86	187	17	34	12	257	85	83	89
1,750-1,999	128	51	36	71	11	249	83	166	15	29	11	232	62	80	110
2,000-2,249	104	47	25	53	12	303	90	213	22	47	11	268	63	82	123
2,250-2,499	86	36	25	69	11	278	84	194	11	31	12	350	62	100	188
2,500-2,999	120	70	53	76	12	336	97	239	17	24	11	304	71	88	145
3,000-3,499	92	64	38	59	12	385	106	279	26	41	11	381	114	102	165
3,500-3,999	60	38	30	70	12	423	111	312	8	21	12	345	78	99	168
4,000 or over	188	158	119	75	12	466	121	345	39	25	12	481	128	122	231
SMALL CITIES															
South Carolina, Sumter															
All incomes	702	218	111	51	12	398	107	291	107	49	12	394	103	106	185
0-499	34	2	1	(8)	9 12	9 144	9 63	9 81	1	(8)	9 12	9 300	9 214	9 91	9-5
500-999	146	10	5	50	12	372	103	269	5	50	12	343	116	98	129
1,000-1,499	141	25	13	52	11	240	78	162	12	48	12	261	71	84	106
1,500-1,999	138	38	23	61	12	353	100	253	15	39	11	358	77	99	182
2,000-2,999	144	78	32	41	12	405	109	296	46	59	12	391	107	106	178
3,000 or over	99	65	37	57	12	488	123	365	28	43	12	488	116	123	249
Georgia, Griffin															
All incomes	677	139	94	68	12	346	98	248	45	32	11	374	87	102	185
0-499	25	0	0	0	11	229	77	152	3	0	12	280	92	88	100
500-999	195	20	17	85	11	240	79	161	10	29	11	348	84	96	168
1,000-1,499	215	34	24	71	12	240	79	161	10	29	11	348	84	96	168
1,500-1,999	114	24	13	54	11	226	74	152	11	46	11	334	85	93	156
2,000-2,999	83	29	19	66	12	401	108	293	10	34	12	505	122	124	259
3,000 or over	45	32	21	66	12	585	140	445	11	34	11	505	122	124	259

¹ Includes all families that occupied owned homes at any time during the report year. Includes 3 families in the South Carolina-Georgia villages and 1 in Sumter whose expenses exactly equaled the annual rental value of their homes.

² Averages are based on the number of families owning homes free from mortgage (column 4).

³ Average rental value is based on estimates made by home owners for the period of ownership and occupancy during the report year. Average per month may be obtained by dividing the figures in this column by the average shown in the preceding column.

⁴ Expense for period of ownership and occupancy during the report year. Expenses other than interest (columns 8 and 15) are estimates based on the average relationship between rental value and expense as shown by previous studies.

⁵ Average nonmoney income from owned homes for the period of ownership and occupancy during the report year is obtained by deducting estimated expense (including interest) from rental value. Average net losses are indicated by a minus sign.

⁶ Averages are based on the number of families owning mortgaged homes (column 10).

⁷ Percentages are based on number of families owning homes (column 3).

⁸ Percentages not computed for fewer than 10 cases.

⁹ Average based on fewer than 3 cases.

Negro Families

TABLE 147.—FAMILY INCOME AND FAMILY TYPE: *Number of families of specified types and average number of persons per family, by occupation and income, Southeast villages, and Southeast small cities separately, Negro families, 1935-36*

[Negro nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit and family-income class (dollars)	Number of families of type 1—										Average number of persons per family ^{2,3}	Average number of persons under 16 ^{2,4}	Average number of persons 16 or older ^{2,4}
	Any	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
VILLAGES													
South Carolina-Georgia													
ALL OCCUPATIONS ⁵													
All incomes.....	1,010	308	155	88	153	77	90	72	8	59	3.98	1.42	0.56
0-249.....	225	94	45	20	20	9	13	10	1	13	3.53	1.21	.31
250-499.....	513	151	72	49	87	42	55	28	3	26	3.93	1.42	.51
500-749.....	150	45	32	15	25	11	12	21	4	15	4.34	1.65	.70
750-999.....	52	7	2	3	11	10	6	10	0	3	5.01	1.79	1.21
1,000-1,249.....	14	9	2	0	6	3	1	1	0	2	4.01	1.00	1.00
1,250-1,499.....	5	1	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	3.60	.20	1.40
1,500-1,749.....	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	⁶ 3.35	⁶ 1.00	-----
1,750-1,999.....	2	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	⁶ 4.00	⁶ 2.00	-----
2,000-2,249.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-----	-----	-----
2,250-2,499.....	4	0	0	1	0	0	1	2	0	0	6.25	2.50	1.75
2,500-2,999.....	3	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	4.00	1.33	.67
3,000-3,499.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-----	-----	-----
3,500-3,999.....	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	⁶ 4.92	1.00	⁶ 2.00
WAGE-EARNER													
All incomes.....	842	257	130	82	121	60	80	62	7	43	3.95	1.44	0.51
0-249.....	210	89	40	20	18	9	13	9	1	11	3.50	1.20	.30
250-499.....	452	131	62	46	76	34	52	27	3	21	3.94	1.43	.50
500-749.....	142	31	27	14	18	8	11	20	3	10	4.44	1.77	.68
750-999.....	26	1	1	2	6	6	4	5	0	1	5.34	2.04	1.27
1,000-1,249.....	10	5	0	0	2	2	0	1	0	0	3.70	.80	.90
1,250-1,499.....	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	⁶ 4.50	⁶ 1.50	⁶ 2.00
CLERICAL, BUSINESS, AND PROFESSIONAL													
All incomes.....	107	35	18	4	21	7	7	8	0	7	3.86	1.20	0.65
0-249.....	6	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	5.11	2.33	.83
250-499.....	35	12	8	1	8	3	1	1	0	1	3.40	1.00	.40
500-749.....	26	12	4	1	4	1	1	1	0	2	3.46	.92	.54
750-999.....	16	5	0	1	3	1	2	4	0	0	4.23	1.50	.75
1,000-1,249.....	12	3	2	0	3	1	1	0	0	2	4.45	1.33	1.08
1,250-1,499.....	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	⁶ 2.50	⁶ 1.00	⁶ 1.50
1,500-1,749.....	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	⁶ 3.35	⁶ 1.00	-----
1,750-1,999.....	2	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	⁶ 4.00	⁶ 2.00	-----
2,000-2,249.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-----	-----	-----
2,250-2,499.....	4	0	0	1	0	0	1	2	0	0	6.25	2.50	1.75
2,500-2,999.....	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	⁶ 3.00	⁶ 1.00	⁶ 1.00
3,000-3,499.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-----	-----	-----
3,500-3,999.....	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	⁶ 4.92	⁶ 1.00	⁶ 2.00

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 147.—FAMILY INCOME AND FAMILY TYPE: *Number of families of specified types and average number of persons per family, by occupation and income, Southeast villages, and Southeast small cities separately, Negro families, 1935-36—Con.*

[Negro nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit and family-income class (dollars)	Number of families of type 1—										Average number of persons per family ^{2 3}	Average number of persons under 16 ^{2 4}	Average number of persons 16 or older ^{2 4}
	Any	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
VILLAGES—continued	FARM-OPERATOR												
South Carolina-Georgia—Continued													
All incomes.....	28	11	2	2	5	5	2	0	0	1	3.65	1.21	0.43
0-249.....	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	⁶ 2.00	-----	-----
250-499.....	15	6	1	2	1	3	1	0	0	1	3.89	1.53	.33
500-749.....	5	2	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	3.20	.60	.60
750-999.....	3	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	4.00	1.33	.67
1,000-1,249.....	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	⁶ 2.00	-----	-----
1,250-1,499.....	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	⁶ 4.00	⁶ 0.00	⁶ 2.00
1,500-1,749.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-----	-----	-----
1,750-1,999.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-----	-----	-----
2,000-2,249.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-----	-----	-----
2,250-2,499.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-----	-----	-----
2,500-2,999 ⁷	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	⁶ 6.00	⁶ 4.00	-----
	SHARECROPPER												
All incomes.....	31	3	5	0	6	5	1	2	1	8	5.52	1.97	1.58
0-249.....	7	2	3	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	3.34	1.14	.14
250-499.....	10	1	1	0	2	2	1	0	0	3	5.88	2.30	1.60
500-749.....	7	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	3	6.49	2.57	2.00
750-999.....	6	0	0	0	1	2	0	1	0	2	6.61	2.00	2.67
1,000-1,249 ⁷	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	⁶ 4.00	⁶ 0.00	⁶ 2.00
	ALL OCCUPATIONS												
North Carolina-Mississippi													
All incomes.....	1,416	605	188	104	219	73	85	79	9	54	3.50	1.06	0.44
0-249.....	267	139	40	9	30	4	23	14	1	7	3.22	.96	.25
250-499.....	580	272	73	53	81	24	29	33	3	12	3.30	.98	.32
500-749.....	341	125	50	23	63	24	20	18	0	18	3.69	1.20	.49
750-999.....	120	42	15	9	19	10	5	7	3	10	3.97	1.16	.81
1,000-1,249.....	46	12	5	3	13	6	2	2	1	2	3.84	.91	.93
1,250-1,499.....	29	6	3	3	8	3	3	2	0	1	4.05	1.07	.96
1,500-1,749.....	12	4	0	3	0	2	0	1	0	2	4.67	1.75	.92
1,750-1,999.....	9	2	1	0	2	0	1	1	0	2	5.18	1.44	1.78
2,000-2,249.....	3	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	3.33	.67	.67
2,250-2,499.....	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	⁶ 5.00	-----	⁶ 3.00
2,500-2,999.....	3	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2.67	.33	.33
3,000-3,499.....	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	⁶ 5.50	⁶ 3.50	-----
3,500-3,999.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-----	-----	-----
4,000 or over ⁸	3	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	4.00	.67	1.33
	WAGE-EARNER												
All incomes.....	1,101	482	151	80	163	52	67	62	7	37	3.45	1.04	0.40
0-249.....	223	113	34	9	25	4	21	11	1	5	3.23	.96	.26
250-499.....	486	228	63	44	68	18	25	28	3	9	3.28	.98	.30
500-749.....	269	105	39	17	48	18	15	15	0	12	3.60	1.12	.48
750-999.....	84	29	13	5	11	7	4	6	2	7	4.03	1.27	.75
1,000-1,249.....	26	7	0	2	8	4	1	2	1	1	4.02	.96	1.08
1,250-1,499.....	9	0	2	1	3	1	1	0	0	1	4.33	1.44	.89
1,500-1,749.....	3	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	6.00	2.67	1.33
1,750-1,999 ⁷	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	⁶ 10.00	⁶ 3.00	⁶ 5.00

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 147.—FAMILY INCOME AND FAMILY TYPE: *Number of families of specified types and average number of persons per family, by occupation and income, Southeast villages, and Southeast small cities separately, Negro families, 1935-36—Con.*

[Negro nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit and family-income class (dollars)	Number of families of type 1--										Average number of persons per family 2 3	Average number of persons under 16 2 4	Average number of persons 16 or older 2 4
	Any	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
CLERICAL, BUSINESS, AND PROFESSIONAL													
VILLAGES—continued													
North Carolina-Mississippi—Continued													
All incomes.....	165	69	22	13	26	11	9	7	2	6	3.48	0.92	0.55
0-249.....	8	5	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	2.89	.62	.25
250-499.....	35	20	2	3	6	2	0	1	0	1	3.05	.60	.46
500-749.....	42	14	10	3	7	2	2	2	0	2	3.59	1.16	.62
750-999.....	27	11	2	3	6	1	1	1	1	1	3.50	.85	.43
1,000-1,249.....	14	4	4	1	1	2	1	0	0	1	3.78	1.14	.64
1,250-1,499.....	16	6	1	1	3	2	2	1	0	0	3.72	.88	.81
1,500-1,749.....	7	4	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	3.14	.71	.43
1,750-1,999.....	6	2	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	4.28	1.33	1.00
2,000-2,249.....	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3.00	1.00	
2,250-2,499.....	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	5.00		3.00
2,500-2,999.....	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.50	1.50	
3,000-3,499.....	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	5.50	3.50	
3,500-3,999.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
4,000 or over 8.....	3	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	4.00	.67	1.33
NO INCOME FROM EARNINGS													
All incomes.....	8	4	1	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	2.99	1.00	
0-249.....	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.00		
250-499.....	4	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	3.50	1.50	
500-749 7.....	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.97	1.00	
FARM-OPERATOR													
All incomes.....	66	14	4	4	17	5	7	7	0	8	4.64	1.76	0.86
0-249.....	5	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	5.50	3.40	.00
250-499.....	24	11	1	1	2	3	3	2	0	1	3.81	1.33	.46
500-749.....	16	1	1	1	4	1	3	1	0	4	5.66	3.00	.62
750-999.....	6	1	0	1	2	1	0	0	0	1	4.48	.67	1.83
1,000-1,249.....	5	0	1	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	3.40	.20	1.20
1,250-1,499.....	4	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	0	0	4.75	1.00	1.75
1,500-1,749.....	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	8.00	4.00	2.00
1,750-1,999.....	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	5.50	1.00	2.50
2,000-2,249.....	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	4.00	1.00	2.00
2,250-2,499.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
2,500-2,999 7.....	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3.00	1.00	1.00
SHARECROPPER													
All incomes.....	76	36	10	5	13	5	1	3	0	3	3.34	0.88	0.45
0-249.....	29	18	4	0	4	0	1	1	0	1	2.93	.69	.24
250-499.....	31	12	6	4	5	1	0	2	0	1	3.42	1.10	.32
500-749.....	12	4	0	1	4	3	0	0	0	0	3.02	.67	.92
750-999.....	3	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	5.67	1.67	2.00
1,000-1,249 7.....	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.00		

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 147.—FAMILY INCOME AND FAMILY TYPE: *Number of families of specified types and average number of persons per family, by occupation and income, Southeast villages, and Southeast small cities separately, Negro families, 1935-36—Con.*

[Negro nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit and family-income class (dollars)	Number of families of type 1—										Average number of persons per family ^{2 3}	Average number of persons under 16 ^{2 4}	Average number of persons 16 or older ^{2 4}
	Any	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
SMALL CITIES													
South Carolina, Sumter													
ALL OCCUPATIONS ⁹													
All incomes	531	142	112	63	66	44	43	38	4	19	3.86	1.40	0.46
0-249	64	16	19	13	7	2	1	3	1	2	3.55	1.22	.33
250-499	207	74	35	27	17	16	23	5	2	8	3.61	1.31	.29
500-749	160	36	41	15	23	8	17	17	0	3	3.91	1.52	.38
750-999	49	9	10	5	9	6	1	8	0	1	4.16	1.49	.67
1,000-1,249	17	4	1	1	4	5	1	1	0	0	4.15	1.18	1.00
1,250-1,499	8	1	1	1	1	1	0	2	0	1	5.37	1.88	1.50
1,500-1,749	5	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	1	1	5.40	1.20	2.20
1,750-1,999	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	6 7.50	6 2.00	6 3.50
2,000-2,249	4	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3.12	.50	.50
2,250-2,499	5	0	0	0	0	4	0	1	0	0	5.78	2.00	1.60
2,500-2,999	8	1	2	0	1	1	0	1	0	2	5.37	2.25	1.25
3,000-3,499	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	6 5.00	6 1.00	6 2.00
3,500-3,999	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
4,000 or over ¹⁰	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	6 4.00	6 .00	6 2.00
WAGE-EARNER													
All incomes	468	126	103	59	55	33	42	32	4	14	3.80	1.40	0.39
0-249	61	15	19	12	7	2	1	2	1	2	3.49	1.18	.31
250-499	197	71	33	27	15	14	23	5	2	7	3.60	1.31	.28
500-749	149	33	39	14	19	8	17	15	0	3	3.93	1.56	.36
750-999	40	6	8	5	8	4	1	8	0	0	4.25	1.62	.62
1,000-1,249	11	1	1	0	4	4	0	1	0	0	4.50	1.18	1.36
1,250-1,499	3	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	5.67	2.67	1.00
1,500-1,749	4	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	5.75	1.25	2.50
1,750-1,999	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
2,000-2,249	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6 3.00	6 1.00	
2,250-2,499	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	6 5.50	6 2.00	6 1.00
2,500-2,999 ⁷	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	6 4.00	6 .00	6 2.00
CLERICAL, BUSINESS, AND PROFESSIONAL													
All incomes	60	16	8	3	11	11	1	5	0	5	4.31	1.30	1.02
0-249	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	6 3.00	6 1.00	
250-499	10	3	2	0	2	2	0	0	0	1	3.90	1.30	.60
500-749	9	3	1	0	4	0	0	1	0	0	3.63	.89	.78
750-999	9	3	2	0	1	2	0	0	0	1	3.78	.89	.89
1,000-1,249	6	3	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	3.50	1.17	.33
1,250-1,499	5	1	0	0	1	1	0	2	0	0	5.20	1.40	1.80
1,500-1,749	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	6 4.00	6 1.00	6 1.00
1,750-1,999	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	6 7.50	6 2.00	6 3.50
2,000-2,249	3	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3.17	.33	.67
2,250-2,499	4	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	5.85	2.00	1.75
2,500-2,999	7	1	2	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	5.57	2.57	1.14
3,000-3,499	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	6 5.00	6 1.00	6 2.00
3,500-3,999	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
4,000 or over ¹⁰	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	6 4.00	6 .00	6 2.00

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 147.—FAMILY INCOME AND FAMILY TYPE: *Number of families of specified types and average number of persons per family, by occupation and income, Southeast villages, and Southeast small cities separately, Negro families, 1935-36—Con*

[Negro nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit and family-income class (dollars)	Number of families of type 1—										Average number of persons per family ^{2 3}	Average number of persons under 16 ^{2 4}	Average number of persons 16 or older ^{2 4}
	Any	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9			
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)			
(1)													
SMALL CITIES—con.													
<i>Georgia, Griffin</i>													
ALL OCCUPATIONS ¹¹													
All incomes.....	267	90	39	21	40	23	19	23	4	8	3.82	1.27	0.65
0-249.....	29	14	3	1	3	4	4	0	0	0	3.27	.93	.34
250-499.....	108	37	22	13	16	9	4	5	1	1	3.45	1.04	.40
500-749.....	84	30	11	4	13	5	7	8	0	6	4.02	1.50	.55
750-999.....	24	4	0	2	5	3	2	6	1	1	5.11	1.92	1.21
1,000-1,249.....	13	3	1	0	2	2	1	3	1	0	4.40	1.46	1.00
1,250-1,499.....	5	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	3.80	.80	1.00
1,500-1,749.....	3	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	4.67	1.67	1.00
1,750-1,999 ⁷	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	⁶ 2.00	-----	-----
WAGE-EARNER													
All incomes.....	246	81	38	19	38	23	15	20	4	8	3.82	1.24	0.58
0-249.....	28	13	3	1	3	4	4	0	0	0	3.31	.96	.38
250-499.....	105	34	22	13	16	9	4	5	1	1	3.49	1.07	.41
500-749.....	79	28	11	3	12	5	6	8	0	6	4.08	1.53	.57
750-999.....	21	4	0	1	5	3	1	5	1	1	4.99	1.68	1.33
1,000-1,249.....	7	1	1	0	1	2	0	1	1	0	4.31	1.00	1.43
1,250-1,499.....	3	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	4.67	1.00	1.67
1,500-1,749.....	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	⁶ 4.00	⁶ .50	⁶ 1.50
1,750-1,999 ⁷	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	⁶ 2.00	-----	-----
CLERICAL, BUSINESS, AND PROFESSIONAL													
All incomes.....	20	8	1	2	2	0	4	3	0	0	3.90	1.65	0.25
0-249.....	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	⁶ 2.00	-----	-----
250-499.....	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	⁶ 2.00	-----	-----
500-749.....	5	2	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	3.20	1.00	.20
750-999.....	3	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	6.00	3.67	.33
1,000-1,249.....	6	2	0	0	1	0	1	2	0	0	4.50	2.00	.50
1,250-1,499.....	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	⁶ 2.50	⁶ .50	-----
1,500-1,749 ⁷	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	⁶ 6.00	⁶ 4.00	-----
ALL OCCUPATIONS ¹²													
<i>North Carolina, Gastonia ¹³</i>													
All incomes.....	437	155	69	27	72	31	36	29	18		3.63	1.10	0.53
0-249.....	35	17	1	3	3	3	6	2	0		3.50	1.17	.34
250-499.....	164	62	30	7	31	8	18	7	1		3.34	.98	.36
500-749.....	159	56	29	14	20	11	10	12	7		3.67	1.25	.42
750-999.....	39	9	5	1	9	5	1	6	3		4.24	1.23	1.02
1,000-1,249.....	24	8	2	1	7	3	0	0	3		3.69	.54	1.12
1,250-1,499.....	6	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	2		5.00	1.00	2.00
1,500-1,749.....	7	2	1	0	1	1	0	1	1		4.86	1.28	1.57
1,750-1,999.....	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1		⁶ 10.00	⁶ 4.00	⁶ 4.00
2,000-2,249 ⁷	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0		⁶ 3.10	⁶ 1.00	-----

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 147.—FAMILY INCOME AND FAMILY TYPE: *Number of families of specified types and average number of persons per family, by occupation and income, Southeast villages, and Southeast small cities separately, Negro families, 1935-36—Con.*

[Negro nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit and family-income class (dollars)	Number of families of type 1--										Average number of persons per family 2 3	Average number of persons under 16 2 4	Average number of persons 16 or older 2 4
	Any	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
SMALL CITIES--CON.													
WAGE-EARNER													
North Carolina, Gastonia--Con.													
All incomes.....	395	140	60	24	69	29	32	25	16		3.61	1.08	0.53
0-249.....	28	14	0	3	3	3	4	1	0		3.37	1.04	.36
250-499.....	152	57	27	7	30	7	17	6	1		3.33	.98	.35
500-749.....	153	54	27	13	19	11	10	12	7		3.70	1.27	.42
750-999.....	34	7	5	1	8	4	1	6	2		4.22	1.18	1.06
1,000-1,249.....	21	7	1	0	7	3	0	0	3		3.79	.48	1.28
1,250-1,499.....	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2		5.00	.00	3.00
1,500-1,749.....	3	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0		3.67	.33	1.33
1,750-1,999 7.....	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1		10.00	4.00	4.00
CLERICAL, BUSINESS, AND PROFESSIONAL													
All incomes.....	36	13	8	3	3	2	3	2	2		3.75	1.23	0.47
0-249.....	5	2	1	0	0	0	2	0	0		3.80	1.80	-----
250-499.....	9	4	3	0	1	1	0	0	0		2.89	.67	.22
500-749.....	5	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	0		3.00	.80	.20
750-999.....	5	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	1		4.40	1.60	.80
1,000-1,249.....	3	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0		3.00	1.00	-----
1,250-1,499.....	3	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0		5.00	2.00	1.00
1,500-1,749.....	4	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1		5.75	2.00	1.75
1,750-1,999.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		-----	-----	-----
2,000-2,249 7.....	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0		3.00	1.00	-----
ALL OCCUPATIONS 14													
Georgia, Albany 13													
All incomes.....	956	350	134	62	179	86	51	53	41		3.58	1.00	0.58
0-249.....	159	74	34	9	22	4	5	10	1		3.06	.77	.29
250-499.....	379	149	60	23	63	27	26	20	11		3.44	.97	.46
500-749.....	249	84	25	19	50	32	14	15	10		3.77	1.11	.66
750-999.....	76	25	9	4	14	7	3	5	9		3.98	1.13	.84
1,000-1,249.....	35	8	1	2	11	6	1	1	5		4.14	1.06	1.09
1,250-1,499.....	22	3	3	1	7	3	2	1	2		4.36	1.23	1.18
1,500-1,749.....	13	3	1	1	4	3	0	0	1		3.98	.77	1.15
1,750-1,999.....	5	1	0	1	2	1	0	0	0		3.80	.80	1.00
2,000-2,249.....	6	1	0	1	2	1	0	0	1		4.67	1.33	1.33
2,250-2,499.....	4	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0		3.50	1.00	.50
2,500-2,999.....	6	1	1	0	2	1	0	1	0		4.26	1.37	.88
3,000-3,499.....	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0		3.00	1.00	1.00
3,500-3,999.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		-----	-----	-----
4,000 or over 10.....	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1		5.00	1.00	3.00

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 147.—FAMILY INCOME AND FAMILY TYPE: *Number of families of specified types and average number of persons per family, by occupation and income, Southeast villages, and Southeast small cities separately, Negro families, 1935-36—Con.*

[Negro nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit and family-income class (dollars)	Number of families of type 1—									Average number of persons per family ^{2 3}	Average number of persons under 16 ^{2 4}	Average number of persons 16 or older ^{2 4}	
	Any	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8				9
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)				(11)
(1)													
SMALL CITIES—continued	WAGE-EARNER												
Georgia, Albany—Con.													
All incomes	835	309	119	53	150	77	45	49	33	3.57	1.00	0.57	
0-249	146	66	31	9	20	4	5	10	1	3.11	.83	.30	
250-499	354	137	59	22	56	26	23	20	11	3.47	.99	.47	
500-749	219	73	20	17	43	31	11	14	10	3.84	1.13	.71	
750-999	61	23	7	3	12	4	3	3	6	3.72	1.02	.70	
1,000-1,249	23	6	0	1	8	4	1	1	2	3.79	.70	1.09	
1,250-1,499	14	0	2	0	4	3	2	1	2	5.14	1.64	1.57	
1,500-1,749	9	2	0	1	2	3	0	0	1	4.36	1.00	1.33	
1,750-1,999	3	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	3.67	.67	1.00	
2,000-2,249	3	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	3.67	.33	1.33	
2,250-2,499	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2.50	1.00	1.50	
2,500-2,999 ⁷	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3.00	1.00	1.00	
CLERICAL, BUSINESS, AND PROFESSIONAL													
All incomes	108	32	14	7	23	9	6	4	8	3.80	1.05	0.70	
0-249	7	4	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	2.49	.29	.14	
250-499	22	10	1	0	7	1	3	0	0	3.16	.73	.41	
500-749	27	9	5	1	7	1	3	1	0	3.37	1.00	.37	
750-999	15	2	2	1	2	3	0	2	3	5.01	1.60	1.40	
1,000-1,249	11	1	1	1	3	2	0	0	3	5.07	1.91	1.18	
1,250-1,499	8	3	1	1	3	0	0	0	0	3.00	.33	.50	
1,500-1,749	4	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	3.12	.25	.75	
1,750-1,999	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	4.00	1.00	1.00	
2,000-2,249	3	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	5.67	2.33	1.33	
2,250-2,499	2	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	4.50	2.00	1.50	
2,500-2,999	5	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	4.52	1.60	.80	
3,000-3,499	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3.00	1.00	1.00	
3,500-3,999	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
4,000 or over ¹⁰	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5.00	1.00	1.00	

¹ For description of family types see Glossary, Family Type.² Year-equivalent persons. Slight discrepancies may occur between column 12 and the amount obtained by adding 2.00 (husband and wife) to the sum of columns 13 and 14. These discrepancies result from differences in the methods of computing averages for all members and for persons under 16 or 16 or older. See Glossary, Year-equivalent Person, for description of methods used in computing.³ Includes husband and wife.⁴ Excludes husband and wife.⁵ Includes 2 families that had no income from earnings.⁶ Average based on fewer than 3 cases.⁷ The largest income reported fell in this class.⁸ Largest income reported, between \$10,000 and \$15,000.⁹ Includes 1 family that had no income from earnings and 2 families of farm operators living in cities.¹⁰ Largest income reported, between \$5,000 and \$7,500.¹¹ Includes 1 family that had no income from earnings.¹² Includes 1 family that had no income from earnings and 5 families of farm operators or sharecroppers.¹³ Detailed income data for Gastonia and Albany are published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor. The income and family-type distributions are given in this report in order to facilitate the use of consumption data published by the Bureau of Home Economics for these 2 cities combined with the 2 cities studied by the Bureau of Home Economics. Gastonia and Albany are not included in the combined city unit in this report.¹⁴ Includes 5 families that had no income from earnings and 8 families of farm operators or sharecroppers.

TABLE 148.—CLERICAL, BUSINESS, AND PROFESSIONAL FAMILIES: *Number of families in clerical and independent and salaried business and professional groups, by income and by family type, and average size of family, Southeast villages, and Southeast small cities separately, Negro families, 1935-36*

[Negro nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Item (1)	Cler- ical (2)	Inde- pendent busi- ness (3)	Inde- pendent profes- sional (4)	Sala- ried busi- ness (5)	Sala- ried profes- sional (6)	Cler- ical (7)	Inde- pendent busi- ness (8)	Inde- pendent profes- sional (9)	Sala- ried busi- ness (10)	Sala- ried profes- sional (11)
	SOUTH CAROLINA-GEORGIA VILLAGES					NORTH CAROLINA-MISSISSIPPI VILLAGES				
All types.....	Number 9	Number 37	Number 6	Number 2	Number 53	Number 27	Number 57	Number 2	Number 5	Number 74
\$0-\$499.....	4	13	0	0	24	6	15	0	0	22
\$500-\$999.....	2	17	1	2	20	16	24	0	2	27
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	0	5	3	0	6	1	9	0	3	17
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	0	0	1	0	2	1	4	0	0	8
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	2	2	1	0	1	3	2	0	0	0
\$3,000 or over.....	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	0	0
Type 1.....	2	13	3	1	16	10	25	0	3	31
Types 2 and 3.....	3	7	0	0	12	9	10	0	1	15
Types 4 and 5.....	3	9	2	0	14	5	15	1	0	16
Types 6 and 7.....	1	7	1	0	6	1	4	1	1	9
Types 8 and 9.....	0	1	0	1	5	2	3	0	0	3
Average persons ¹ per family.....	3.32	3.79	3.00	² 6.00	4.02	3.26	3.26	² 4.50	3.20	3.72
	SUMTER, S. C.					GRIFFIN, GA.				
All types.....	10	23	2	0	25	2	6	3	0	9
\$0-\$499.....	2	7	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	2
\$500-\$999.....	0	8	0	0	10	0	2	1	0	5
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	0	5	0	0	6	2	3	1	0	2
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	7	2	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0
\$3,000 or over.....	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Type 1.....	0	6	0	0	10	2	2	0	0	4
Types 2 and 3.....	3	3	1	0	4	0	0	1	0	2
Types 4 and 5.....	4	10	1	0	7	0	1	1	0	0
Types 6 and 7.....	2	3	0	0	1	0	3	1	0	3
Types 8 and 9.....	1	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
Average persons ¹ per family.....	5.20	4.23	² 4.00	-----	4.04	² 2.00	4.17	4.00	-----	4.11

¹ Year-equivalent persons. See Glossary, Year-equivalent Person.² Average based on fewer than 3 cases.

TABLE 149.—SOURCES OF FAMILY INCOME: Number of families receiving income from specified sources, number having business losses, average amount of income derived from specified sources, and average amount of business losses, by occupation and income and by family type and income, Southeast villages, and Southeast small cities separately, Negro families, 1935-36

[Negro nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit, occupational group, family type, and income class (dollars)	Families	Families having money income from—				Families having business losses ⁴	Families having nonmoney income from—				Total family income	Money income from—				Business losses ⁴	Nonmoney income from—			
		Any source ²		Other sources ³			Any source ⁵	Owned home (net) ⁶	Rent as pay	Home-produced food ⁷		All sources (net) ⁸	Earnings ³	Other sources ³	All sources (net) ⁹		Owned home (net) ⁹	Rent as pay	Home-produced food ⁹	
		Number	Dollars	Number	Dollars															Number
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)		
VILLAGES																				
South Carolina-Georgia																				
All incomes.....	Number 1,010	Number 1,010	Number 1,008	Number 115	Number 6	Number 709	Number 238	Number 70	Number 617	Dollars 432	Dollars 388	Dollars 378	Dollars 11	Dollars 1	Dollars 44	Dollars 12	Dollars 3	Dollars 29		
0-249.....	225	225	225	14	1	148	24	16	131	177	160	158	2	(10)	17	2	3	12		
250-499.....	513	513	512	52	1	338	90	32	307	364	334	330	4	(10)	30	5	3	22		
500-749.....	180	180	180	26	1	137	58	7	121	594	536	523	13	(10)	58	18	1	39		
750-999.....	52	52	51	7	2	47	28	8	34	839	714	691	26	3	125	32	8	85		
1,000-1,249.....	24	24	24	2	0	23	16	4	13	1,113	931	855	76	0	182	88	22	72		
1,250-1,499.....	5	5	5	2	0	5	4	1	3	1,340	1,120	943	177	0	220	113	10	97		
1,500-1,749.....	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1,740	1,572	1,197	11	11	108	110	11	58		
1,750-1,999.....	2	2	2	0	1	2	2	0	0	1,856	1,618	1,185	11	217	238	110	11	128		
2,000-2,249.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,355	2,077	2,034	43	0	278	92	0	186		
2,250-2,499.....	4	4	4	2	0	4	3	1	2	2,700	2,336	2,145	191	0	364	139	40	185		
2,500-2,999.....	3	3	3	2	0	3	2	1	2	2,903	2,903	2,903	11	11	728	209	11	519		
3,000-3,499.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,631	3,631	3,631	11	11	728	209	11	519		
3,500-3,999.....	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	3,631	3,631	3,631	11	11	728	209	11	519		
Occupational groups:																				
Wage-earner.....	842	842	842	78	1	552	157	36	488	381	354	348	6	(10)	27	8	2	17		
0-499.....	662	662	662	56	1	416	96	31	377	303	283	280	3	(10)	20	4	2	14		
500-999.....	108	108	108	19	0	125	50	5	105	630	584	572	12	0	46	16	1	29		
1,000-1,499.....	12	12	12	3	0	11	11	0	6	1,174	1,034	958	76	0	140	97	0	43		
Clerical, business, and professional.....	107	107	107	25	5	97	60	14	70	778	675	646	35	6	103	45	11	47		
0-499.....	41	41	41	6	1	35	16	7	27	355	310	307	3	(10)	45	10	11	24		
500-999.....	42	42	42	10	3	38	29	1	29	695	606	597	14	5	89	48	3	38		
1,000-1,499.....	14	14	14	5	0	14	7	5	7	1,109	948	847	101	0	161	90	38	33		

TABLE 149.—SOURCES OF FAMILY INCOME: Number of families receiving income from specified sources, number having business losses, average amount of income derived from specified sources, and average amount of business losses, by occupation and income and by family type and income, Southeast villages, and Southeast small cities separately, Negro families, 1935-36—Continued

[Negro nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit, occupational group, family type, and income class (dollars)	Families	Families having money income from—			Families having business losses ⁴	Families having nonmoney income from—				Total family income	Money income from—			Business losses ⁴	Nonmoney income from—			
		Any source ²	Earnings ³	Other sources ³		Owned home (net) ⁵	Rent as pay ⁶	Home-produced food ⁷	All sources (net) ⁸		Earnings ³	Other sources ³	All sources (16)		Owned home (net) ⁵	Rent as pay ⁶	Home-produced food (19)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
VILLAGES—continued																		
North Carolina—Mississippi																		
All incomes.....	Number 1,416	Number 1,415	Number 1,408	Number 162	Number 10	Number 911	Number 319	Number 87	Number 859	Dollars 522	Dollars 472	Dollars 459	Dollars 14	Dollars 1	Dollars 50	Dollars 11	Dollars 3	Dollars 36
0-249.....	267	266	265	15	4	146	34	20	133	179	162	161	1	(9)	17	2	2	13
250-499.....	580	580	576	64	3	333	100	40	333	374	340	330	10	(9)	34	5	3	26
500-749.....	341	341	339	41	1	231	92	17	212	374	545	530	15	(9)	55	12	3	40
750-999.....	120	120	120	15	1	100	50	5	93	846	762	751	11	(9)	84	21	4	59
1,000-1,249.....	46	46	46	8	0	42	29	2	37	1,094	968	931	37	0	126	42	8	76
1,250-1,499.....	29	29	29	8	0	28	26	1	25	1,350	1,174	1,138	36	0	176	58	0	118
1,500-1,749.....	12	12	12	5	0	12	8	1	11	1,587	1,439	1,330	109	0	148	38	15	95
1,750-1,999.....	9	9	9	2	0	9	7	2	7	1,870	1,564	1,481	83	0	306	54	23	229
2,000-2,249.....	3	3	3	0	0	2	2	0	2	2,021	1,849	1,819	30	0	172	57	0	115
2,250-2,499.....	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	2,663	2,393	2,291	110	0	114	147	0	96
2,500-2,999.....	3	3	3	0	0	3	3	0	2	2,740	2,506	2,506	0	0	213	147	0	96
3,000-3,499.....	2	2	2	0	0	2	1	0	1	3,231	3,101	3,005	116	0	113	104	11	26
3,500-3,999.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4,000 or over.....	3	3	3	2	1	2	2	0	2	7,147	6,819	6,091	992	267	328	132	0	196
Occupational groups:																		
Wage-earner.....	1,101	1,101	1,101	94	2	661	212	41	607	454	421	414	7	(9)	33	7	2	21
0-499.....	709	709	709	56	2	390	97	28	359	312	290	285	5	(9)	22	4	2	16
500-999.....	353	353	353	31	0	225	92	13	215	653	607	598	9	0	46	11	2	33
1,000-1,499.....	35	35	35	7	0	32	19	0	29	1,198	1,052	1,012	40	0	116	38	0	78
1,500-1,999.....	4	4	4	0	0	4	4	0	4	1,012	1,390	1,300	0	0	222	68	0	154
Clertical, business, and professional.....	165	165	165	35	5	139	81	15	119	994	911	870	47	6	83	33	9	41

0-499	43	150	149	142	33	3	141	56	31	133	515	377	344	33	2	36	11	7	18
500-999	69	95	94	89	15	2	87	22	27	79	294	214	192	22	(10)	80	7	8	36
1,000-1,499	30	39	39	37	11	1	38	22	3	78	661	464	416	49	1	197	28	3	166
1,500-1,999	13	10	10	10	4	0	10	7	1	10	1,185	898	840	58	0	287	38	6	243
2,000-2,999	5	5	4	4	3	0	4	3	0	4	1,725	1,233	1,147	86	0	492	38	0	454
3,000 or over	5	2	2	2	0	0	2	2	0	2	11 2,373	11 2,064	11 2,064	11 0	11 0	11 309	11 134	11 0	11 175
Other																			
0-499	43	150	149	142	33	3	141	56	31	133	515	377	344	33	(10)	138	17	6	115
500-999	69	95	94	89	15	2	87	22	27	79	294	214	192	22	(10)	80	7	8	65
1,000-1,499	30	39	39	37	11	1	38	22	3	78	661	464	416	49	1	197	28	3	166
1,500-1,999	13	10	10	10	4	0	10	7	1	10	1,185	898	840	58	0	287	38	6	243
2,000-2,999	5	5	4	4	3	0	4	3	0	4	1,725	1,233	1,147	86	0	492	38	0	454
3,000 or over	5	2	2	2	0	0	2	2	0	2	11 2,373	11 2,064	11 2,064	11 0	11 0	11 309	11 134	11 0	11 175
Family-type groups:																			
Type 1	605	604	601	601	57	7	346	121	45	307	456	421	412	10	1	35	8	4	23
0-499	411	410	408	408	33	4	218	63	28	196	307	283	275	8	(10)	24	4	2	18
500-999	167	167	166	166	17	2	104	40	15	93	653	605	595	10	(10)	48	11	6	31
1,000-1,499	18	18	18	18	4	0	16	13	1	12	1,167	1,051	1,016	35	0	116	69	3	44
1,500-1,999	6	6	6	6	2	0	6	3	1	5	1,711	1,580	1,476	104	0	131	31	10	90
2,000-2,999	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	0	1	11 2,358	11 2,141	11 2,141	11 0	11 0	11 172	11 66	11 0	11 106
3,000 or over	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	11 4,544	11 4,564	11 5,364	11 0	11 800	11 -20	11 -20	11 0	11 0
Types 2 and 3	292	292	289	289	39	0	196	66	21	180	509	462	450	12	0	47	11	3	33
0-499	175	175	173	173	21	0	111	22	19	102	325	291	283	8	0	34	4	4	25
500-999	97	97	96	96	13	0	68	30	2	63	662	605	586	19	0	57	14	1	42
1,000-1,499	14	14	14	14	4	0	12	9	0	11	1,178	1,088	1,037	31	0	110	50	0	60
1,500-1,999	4	4	4	4	1	0	4	4	0	3	1,655	1,499	1,489	10	0	156	78	0	78
2,000-2,999	2	2	2	2	0	0	1	1	0	1	11 2,423	11 2,284	11 2,284	11 0	11 0	11 139	11 105	11 0	11 31
Types 4 and 5	292	292	292	292	42	2	228	97	11	214	594	523	492	31	(10)	71	16	3	52
0-499	139	139	139	139	14	2	98	27	5	92	317	283	278	5	(10)	34	6	1	27
500-999	116	116	116	116	20	0	94	46	4	88	665	585	562	23	0	80	19	2	27
1,000-1,499	30	30	30	30	5	0	29	18	1	27	1,210	1,043	993	50	0	167	39	10	118
1,500-1,999	4	4	4	4	2	0	4	3	1	1	1,683	1,489	1,389	300	0	194	58	45	91
2,000-2,999	2	2	2	2	1	0	2	2	0	1	11 2,063	11 2,063	11 2,063	11 0	11 0	11 310	11 135	11 0	11 175
3,000 or over	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	2	11 4,336	11 4,004	11 4,117	11 2,887	11 0	11 332	11 108	11 0	11 224
Types 6 and 7	104	164	163	163	18	1	122	45	6	110	604	544	536	8	(10)	60	12	3	45
0-499	99	99	98	98	8	1	68	20	5	62	308	278	272	7	1	30	6	2	22
500-999	50	50	50	50	5	0	39	15	0	36	663	604	599	5	0	59	10	0	49
1,000-1,499	9	9	9	9	2	0	9	6	0	8	1,230	1,082	1,050	12	0	188	40	0	128
1,500-1,999	3	3	3	3	1	0	3	2	1	2	1,741	1,553	1,249	4	0	488	14	48	426
2,000-2,999	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,342	6,031	5,937	94	0	311	173	0	138
3,000 or over	3	3	3	3	2	0	3	2	0	2									

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 149.—SOURCES OF FAMILY INCOME: Number of families receiving income from specified sources, number having business losses, average amount of income derived from specified sources, and average amount of business losses, by occupation and income and by family type and income, Southeast villages, and Southeast small cities separately, Negro families, 1935-36—Continued

[Negro nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit, occupational group, family type, and income class (dollars)	Families	Families having money income from—			Families having business losses ⁴	Families having nonmoney income from—				Total family income	Money income from—				Business losses ⁴	Nonmoney income from—			
		Any source ²	Earnings ³	Other sources ³		Owned home (net) ⁶	Rent as pay ⁷	Home-produced food ⁷	All sources (net) ⁵		Earnings ³	Other sources ³	All sources (net) ⁵	Owned home (net) ⁶		Rent as pay ⁷	Home-produced food		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	
Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	
VILLAGES—continued																			
North Carolina—Mississippi—Continued																			
Family-type groups—Continued.																			
Types 8 and 9.....																			
0-499.....	23	23	23	3	0	14	2	3	14	327	284	273	11	0	43	4	9	30	
500-999.....	31	31	31	1	0	26	11	1	25	721	630	630	(10)	0	91	19	3	69	
1,000-1,499.....	4	4	4	1	0	4	3	0	4	1,154	964	952	12	0	190	38	0	152	
1,500-1,999.....	4	4	4	1	0	4	3	0	4	1,760	1,533	1,493	46	0	221	43	0	178	
2,000-2,999.....	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	2,453	2,291	2,291	11	0	172	11	0	125	
SMALL CITIES																			
South Carolina, Sumter																			
All incomes.....	531	531	530	68	6	131	118	13		606	586	577	10	1	20	17	3		
0-249.....	64	64	64	7	1	12	8	4		194	186	183	4	1	8	4	4		
250-499.....	207	207	207	27	2	28	26	2		388	382	375	8	1	6	6	6		
500-749.....	160	160	159	13	2	31	30	1		598	588	583	5	0	10	9	1		
750-999.....	49	49	49	7	2	20	18	2		840	814	808	8	2	26	22	4		
1,000-1,249.....	17	17	17	3	1	9	8	1		1,049	1,051	1,051	8	1	41	34	7		
1,250-1,499.....	8	8	8	1	0	6	6	0		1,351	1,276	1,267	9	0	75	75	0		
1,500-1,749.....	8	8	8	1	0	6	6	0		1,662	1,540	1,506	34	0	122	122	0		
1,750-1,999.....	5	5	5	2	0	4	4	0		1,824	1,890	1,890	0	0	224	110	120		
2,000-2,249.....	2	2	2	0	0	2	2	2		2,125	2,161	2,136	0	0	235	55	180		
2,250-2,499.....	4	4	4	4	0	5	5	0		2,370	2,161	2,136	25	0	209	209	0		
2,500-2,999.....	5	5	5	5	0	8	8	0		2,739	2,559	2,420	139	0	180	180	0		
3,000-3,499.....	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0		3,009	2,800	2,665	135	0	209	209	0		
3,500-3,999.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0						0					
4,000 or over.....	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0						0					
Occupational groups: Wage-earner.....	468	468	468	53	5	94	87	7		515	503	500	4	1	12	11	1		

0-499	258	258	258	30	3	37	31	6				337	334	4	1	6	5	1
500-999	189	189	189	18	1	43	42	1				660	635	3			11	1
1,000-1,499	14	14	14	2	1	8	8	0				1,090	1,080	11	1	55	55	0
1,500-1,999	4	4	4	2	0	3	3	0				1,646	1,492	42	0	112	112	0
2,000-2,999 12	3	3	3	1	0	3	3	0				2,297	2,180	15	0	102	102	0
Clerical, business, and professional	60	60	60	14	1	36	30	6				1,238	1,196	43	(10)	89	68	21
0-499	12	12	12	4	0	3	3	0				344	336	70	0	8	8	0
500-999	18	18	18	1	1	7	5	2				717	682	4	(10)	31	20	11
1,000-1,499	11	11	11	2	0	7	6	1				1,293	1,171	4	0	48	37	11
1,500-1,999	3	3	3	0	0	3	3	1				1,789	1,587	0	0	202	122	80
2,000-2,999	14	14	14	5	0	14	12	2				2,526	2,303	85	0	223	171	52
3,000 or over	2	2	2	2	0	2	2	0				11 4,209	11 3,782	11 218	11 0	11 209	11 209	11 0
Other	3	3	3	1	0	1	1	0				431	394	180	0	37	37	0
Family-type groups: Type 1	142	142	142	16	2	33	26	7				500	484	10	1	16	11	5
0-499	90	90	90	11	2	16	12	4				347	339	4	2	8	6	2
500-999	45	45	45	3	0	12	10	2				655	639	1	0	16	12	4
1,000-1,499	5	5	5	1	0	3	3	0				1,122	1,083	5	0	39	39	0
1,500-1,999	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				11 2,313	11 1,564	11 480	11 0	11 269	11 119	11 150
2,000-2,999 12	2	2	2	1	0	2	1	1				546	531	6	(10)	15	14	1
Types 2 and 3	175	175	174	16	2	31	28	3				334	329	2	0	5	4	1
0-499	94	94	94	4	0	10	8	2				645	625	10	1	11	9	2
500-999	71	71	70	10	2	11	4	1				1,216	1,114	18	0	84	0	0
1,000-1,499	4	4	4	1	0	4	4	0				11 1,768	11 1,560	11 0	11 0	11 208	11 208	11 0
1,500-1,999	2	2	2	1	0	2	2	0				2,480	2,302	12	0	166	166	0
2,000-2,999 12	4	4	4	1	0	4	4	0				796	761	21	(10)	35	31	4
Types 4 and 5	110	110	110	25	1	43	42	1				339	331	27	0	8	8	0
0-499	42	42	42	6	0	9	9	0				686	667	8	0	19	19	0
500-999	46	46	46	6	0	18	18	0				1,132	1,106	8	1	39	30	0
1,000-1,499	11	11	11	1	1	5	5	0				11 1,619	11 1,572	11 47	11 0	11 99	11 99	11 0
1,500-1,999	2	2	2	3	0	7	6	1				2,444	2,219	25	0	225	165	60
2,000-2,999	7	7	7	2	0	7	6	0				11 4,209	11 3,782	11 218	11 0	11 209	11 209	11 0
3,000 or over	2	2	2	2	0	2	2	0				609	594	3	0	15	14	1
Types 6 and 7	81	81	81	6	0	15	14	1				361	352	6	0	3	3	0
0-499	32	32	32	5	0	3	3	0				639	629	6	0	10	10	0
500-999	43	43	43	0	0	8	8	0				1,275	1,211	6	0	58	28	30
1,000-1,499	4	4	4	1	0	2	1	1				11 2,329	11 2,329	11 0	11 0	11 228	11 228	11 0
1,500-1,999	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				818	776	10	2	42	32	10
2,000-2,999 12	2	2	2	0	0	2	2	0										
Types 8 and 9	23	23	23	5	1	9	8	1										

TABLE 149.—SOURCES OF FAMILY INCOME: Number of families receiving income from specified sources, number having business losses, average amount of income derived from specified sources, and average amount of business losses, by occupation and income and by family type and income, Southeast villages, and Southeast small cities separately, Negro families, 1935-36—Continued

[Negro nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit, occupational group, family type, and income class (dollars)	Families having money income from—			Families having business losses ⁴	Families having nonmoney income from—				Total family income	Money income from—			Business losses ⁴	Nonmoney income from—				
	Any source ²		Other sources ³		Any source ⁵	Owned home (net) ⁶	Rent as pay ⁷	Home-produced food ⁷		All sources (net) ⁸	Earnings ³	Other sources ³		All sources (net) ⁹	Owned home (net) ⁹	Rent as pay ⁹	Home-produced food (19)	
	Number	Number		Number					Number				Number					Dollars
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
SMALL CITIES—CON.																		
Georgia, Griffin																		
All incomes	Number	267	266	32	Number	54	43	12	Number	548	Dollars	534	10	Dollars	14	11	Dollars	Dollars
0-249	29	29	29	8	0	11	6	5	---	186	169	166	3	0	17	11	6	---
250-499	108	108	107	10	0	9	8	1	---	386	380	371	9	0	6	5	2	---
500-749	84	84	84	6	0	10	8	2	---	614	607	606	1	0	7	5	1	---
750-999	24	24	24	3	0	10	8	3	---	844	809	805	4	0	35	21	14	---
1,000-1,249	13	13	13	1	0	7	6	1	---	1,079	1,037	1,031	6	0	42	31	11	---
1,250-1,499	5	5	5	2	0	4	4	0	---	1,372	1,245	1,049	196	0	127	127	0	---
1,500-1,749	3	3	3	2	0	2	2	0	---	1,618	1,578	1,488	90	0	40	40	0	---
1,750-1,999 ¹²	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	---	1,816	1,735	1,735	110	110	1181	1181	110	---
Occupational groups:																		
Wage-earner	246	246	246	28	0	38	31	7	---	524	514	509	5	0	10	9	1	---
0-499	133	133	133	17	0	18	13	5	---	346	338	332	6	0	8	7	1	---
500-999	100	100	100	9	0	14	12	2	---	664	654	652	2	0	40	8	2	---
1,000-1,499	10	10	10	1	0	4	4	0	---	1,163	1,125	1,117	8	0	43	43	0	---
1,500-1,999 ¹²	3	3	3	1	0	2	2	0	---	1,694	1,640	1,618	22	0	54	54	0	---
Clerical, business, and professional	20	20	20	3	0	16	12	5	---	856	792	733	59	0	64	38	26	---
0-499	3	3	3	0	0	2	1	1	---	265	265	265	0	0	0	-16	16	---
500-999	8	8	8	0	0	6	4	3	---	691	630	630	0	0	0	21	40	---
1,000-1,499	8	8	8	2	0	7	6	1	---	1,130	1,057	935	122	0	93	75	18	---
1,500-1,999 ¹²	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	---	1,591	1,551	1,347	110	110	1140	1140	110	---
Other	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	---	11278	11278	110	11278	110	110	110	110	---

Family-type groups:		90	90	89	12	0	17	14	3	497	484	469	15	0	13	11	2
Type 1.....																	
0-499.....		51	51	50	9	0	7	6	1	325	319	312	7	0	6	5	1
500-999.....		34	34	34	1	0	5	3	2	635	625	625	(¹⁰)	0	10	6	4
1,000-1,499.....		4	4	4	2	0	4	4	0	1,176	1,071	827	244	0	105	105	0
1,500-1,999 ¹²		1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	11,816	11,735	11,735	110	110	1181	1181	110
Types 2 and 3.....																	
0-499.....		60	60	60	5	0	10	8	2	509	491	487	4	0	13	14	4
500-999.....		39	39	39	4	0	6	5	1	371	357	351	6	0	14	12	2
1,000-1,499.....		17	17	17	1	0	1	0	1	627	616	615	1	0	11	0	11
1,500-1,999 ¹³		3	3	3	0	0	3	3	0	1,267	1,142	1,142	0	0	125	125	0
Types 4 and 5.....																	
0-499.....		63	63	63	9	0	11	11	0	550	539	533	6	0	11	11	0
500-999.....		32	32	32	4	0	2	2	0	343	340	333	7	0	3	3	0
1,000-1,499 ¹³		5	5	5	1	0	2	2	0	695	678	675	3	0	17	17	0
Types 6 and 7.....																	
0-499.....		42	42	42	4	0	15	9	7	664	643	636	7	0	21	11	10
500-999.....		13	13	13	0	0	5	1	4	339	325	325	0	0	14	5	9
1,000-1,499.....		23	23	23	3	0	7	6	2	704	685	682	3	0	19	12	7
1,500-1,999 ¹²		1	1	1	1	0	2	1	1	1,145	1,098	1,098	0	0	47	18	29
Types 8 and 9.....																	
0-499.....		12	12	12	2	0	1	1	0	11,591	11,551	11,347	110	110	1140	1140	110
500-999.....										722	715	685	30	0	7	7	0

¹ Averages are based on the number of families in each class (column 2). Averages in columns 11, 16, and 17 are net figures, after deduction for all families of business losses or expenses for owned homes. Hence these averages may include data from a small number of families that were not counted in columns 7 and 8 because of negative incomes. See footnotes 5 and 6.

² No families reported money income less than losses, i. e., negative money income.

³ See Glossary. Income, City and Village Family: Money Earnings, Net, and Money Income from Other Sources.

⁴ Business losses not elsewhere deducted; see Glossary. Income, City and Village Family: Business Losses.

⁵ Excludes 16 families in South Carolina-Georgia villages, and 4 families in the North Carolina-Mississippi villages, whose estimated expenses for owned homes for the period of occupancy were greater than the total of estimated rental value allocable to that period, rent as pay, and home-produced food.

⁶ Includes only families whose estimated rental value of owned homes for the period of occupancy exceeded estimated expenses allocable to that period. There were 28 families

in the South Carolina-Georgia villages, 22 families in the North Carolina-Mississippi villages, 3 families in Sumter, and 1 family in Griffin whose estimated expenses for their owned homes were greater than the estimated rental value. See table 173, footnote 1, for the number of families whose expenses exactly equaled the annual rental value of their homes.

⁷ The value of home-produced food was included in income for village families only. Data on home-produced food for families in the small cities are therefore excluded from this table. See table 152.

⁸ The sum of earnings and money income from other sources, with business losses deducted.

⁹ Represents the estimated rental value of owned homes for the period of occupancy, less estimated expenses allocable to that period.

¹⁰ \$0.50 or less.

¹¹ Average based on fewer than 3 cases.

¹² The largest income reported fell in this class.

TABLE 150.—MONEY INCOME OTHER THAN EARNINGS: Number of families receiving money income other than earnings from specified sources and average amount received, by income, Southeast villages, and Southeast small cities combined, Negro families, 1935-36

[Negro nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Families	Families receiving money income other than earnings from—						Average money income other than earnings received from—								
	Any source	Rent from property (net)	Interest and dividends	Profits (net)	Pensions, annuities, benefits	Gifts for current use	Other sources	All sources	Rent from property (net)	Interest and dividends	Profits (net)	Pensions, annuities, benefits	Gifts for current use	Other sources	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
SOUTH CAROLINA—GEORGIA VILLAGES	All incomes	1,010	115	22	1	0	43	55	4	11	3	0	6	1	1
	0-249	225	14	1	0	0	2	12	0	2	(4)	0	(4)	2	0
	250-499	513	52	3	0	0	22	30	1	4	(4)	0	3	1	(4)
	500-749	180	26	5	0	0	11	9	3	13	2	0	6	1	0
	750-999	52	9	2	0	0	4	3	0	20	2	0	23	1	0
	1,000-1,499	29	9	7	0	0	2	1	0	93	66	0	27	(4)	0
	1,500-1,999	3	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	458	0	0	400	0	0
	2,000-2,999	7	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	106	105	0	1	0	0
	3,000 or over	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	50	50	50	50	50	50
NORTH CAROLINA—MISSISSIPPI VILLAGES	All incomes	1,416	162	54	3	1	33	69	13	14	5	(4)	6	2	1
	0-249	267	15	0	0	0	1	13	1	1	0	0	(4)	1	(4)
	250-499	64	14	1	1	1	14	30	6	10	2	0	6	1	1
	500-749	341	15	0	0	0	13	15	4	15	2	0	11	1	1
	750-999	120	7	0	0	0	0	7	1	11	5	0	0	6	(4)
	1,000-1,499	75	9	2	0	3	4	4	1	36	19	2	0	2	(4)
	1,500-1,999	21	7	5	0	0	2	0	0	98	20	0	78	0	0
	2,000-2,999	7	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	13	13	0	0	0	0
	3,000 or over	5	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	634	634	0	0	0	0

TABLE 151.—FOOD HOME-PRODUCED FOR FAMILY USE: *Number of families producing food and average¹ value and quantity of food produced, by income and by occupation, Southeast villages, Negro families, 1935-36*
 [Negro nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State, family-income class, and occupational group	Families	Families producing food for family use						Average value of food home-produced for family use						Average quantity of specified kinds of food produced for family use		
		Any (3)	Fruits and vege- tables (4)	Eggs (5)	Milk (6)	Poultry (7)	Other ² (8)	All (9)	Fruits and vege- tables (10)	Eggs (11)	Milk (12)	Poultry (13)	Other ² (14)	Eggs (15)	Milk (16)	Poultry (17)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
SOUTH CAROLINA-GEORGIA																
All incomes.....	Number 1, 010	Number 617	Number 549	Number 300	Number 92	Number 257	Number 193	Dollars 29	Dollars 7	Dollars 2	Dollars 9	Dollars 3	Dollars 8	Dozens 11	Gallons 22	Number 6
\$0-\$249.....	225	131	118	46	8	39	23	12	5	1	2	1	3	6	6	2
\$250-\$499.....	513	307	272	156	36	138	88	22	6	2	5	2	7	11	12	5
\$500-\$749.....	180	121	103	62	24	57	45	39	7	3	16	2	11	13	39	5
\$750-\$999.....	52	34	33	21	13	18	22	86	15	4	30	7	30	19	84	15
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	29	16	15	10	6	9	9	77	14	8	21	8	26	36	52	16
Occupational groups:																
Wage-earner.....	842	488	428	211	50	184	112	17	5	2	4	2	4	7	13	4
Clerical, business, and professional.....	107	70	63	42	14	40	32	47	9	4	14	4	16	19	35	9
Other.....	61	59	58	47	28	43	49	163	22	11	55	13	62	54	135	26
NORTH CAROLINA-MISSISSIPPI																
All incomes.....	1, 416	859	761	390	154	309	227	36	8	4	14	3	7	15	37	5
\$0-\$249.....	267	133	120	50	11	40	24	13	5	2	2	1	3	7	7	2
\$250-\$499.....	580	333	301	138	51	110	93	25	7	3	7	2	6	11	22	4
\$500-\$749.....	341	212	181	103	42	76	59	39	9	4	16	3	7	15	44	5
\$750-\$999.....	120	93	80	43	21	29	28	59	11	4	25	3	16	15	70	6
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	75	62	55	38	17	36	16	92	15	11	43	9	14	38	112	15
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	21	18	18	12	8	12	5	153	17	30	74	14	18	100	215	25
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	7	5	5	3	2	3	1	94	24	11	41	9	9	37	104	17
\$3,000 or over.....	5	3	1	3	2	3	1	128	12	12	79	23	2	48	219	40
Occupational groups:																
Wage-earner.....	1, 101	607	526	235	78	187	137	24	6	3	8	2	5	10	22	4
Clerical, business, and professional.....	165	119	109	65	17	49	30	41	11	6	12	5	7	19	33	8
Other.....	150	133	126	90	59	73	60	116	17	12	54	7	26	42	154	12

¹ Averages are based on the number of families in each class (column 2).

² Includes meats, fats, and other food not elsewhere specified.

³ A few families that reported incomes in higher classes are not shown by income because of the small number of cases. See table 149 for total value of home-produced food.

TABLE 152.—FOOD HOME-PRODUCED FOR FAMILY USE: *Number and percentage of families producing specified kinds of food at home for family use, and average value and quantity of such food, Southeast small cities separately, Negro families 1935-36*

[Negro nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Commodity (1)	SUMTER, S. C.				GRIFFIN, GA.			
	Families producing food ¹		Average ² value	Average ² quantity	Families producing food ¹		Average ² value	Average ² quantity
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
All food.....	Number 179	Percent 34	Dollars 21	-----	Number 84	Percent 31	Dollars 44	-----
Fruit and vegetables.....	158	30	10	-----	75	28	13	-----
Eggs.....	61	11	4	³ 17	29	11	8	³ 25
Milk.....	7	1	136	⁴ 270	12	4	173	⁴ 291
Poultry.....	57	11	8	⁵ 13	26	10	5	⁵ 10
Other food.....	16	3	31	-----	11	4	30	-----

¹ Percentages are based on the total number of families.² Averages are based on the number of families in each class that produced the specified food at home for family use.³ Dozens.⁴ Gallons.⁵ Birds.

TABLE 153.—FAMILY TYPE: *Number of families, average size of family, and average number of persons other than husband and wife under 16 or 16 or older,¹ by relief status and family type, Southeast villages, and Southeast small cities combined, Negro families, 1935-36*

[Negro families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit and family type ² No.	All families				Nonrelief families				Relief families			
	Families	Average persons per family ³	Average persons under 16 ⁴	Average persons 16 or older ⁴	Families	Average persons per family ³	Average persons under 16 ⁴	Average persons 16 or older ⁴	Families	Average persons per family ³	Average persons under 16 ⁴	Average persons 16 or older ⁴
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
SOUTH CAROLINA-GEORGIA VILLAGES												
All types.....	No. 1,299	No. 4.02	No. 1.44	No. 0.58	No. 1,010	No. 3.98	No. 1.42	No. 0.56	No. 289	No. 4.15	No. 1.52	No. 0.63
1.....	385	2.01			308	2.01			77	2.01		
2.....	190	2.99	1.00		155	2.98	1.00		35	3.04	1.00	
3.....	104	4.01	2.00		88	4.01	2.00		16	4.00	2.00	
4.....	209	3.42	.26	1.15	153	3.45	.27	1.16	56	3.32	.21	1.11
5.....	110	5.45	1.85	1.59	77	5.43	1.83	1.60	33	5.49	1.91	1.58
6.....	121	5.46	3.45		90	5.42	3.41		31	5.55	3.55	
7.....	95	7.40	4.05	1.35	72	7.43	4.10	1.33	23	7.30	3.91	1.39
8.....	10	5.20		3.20	8	5.12		3.12	2	5.50		3.50
9.....	75	9.76	5.52	2.25	59	9.79	5.41	2.42	16	9.72	6.00	1.74
NORTH CAROLINA-MISSISSIPPI VILLAGES												
All types.....	1,726	3.55	1.08	.48	1,416	3.50	1.06	.44	310	3.79	1.15	.64
1.....	728	2.01			605	2.00			123	2.03		
2.....	211	2.99	.98		188	3.00	.98		23	2.95	1.00	
3.....	125	4.00	2.00		104	4.00	2.00		21	4.00	2.00	
4.....	277	3.43	.28	1.16	219	3.41	.26	1.15	58	3.51	.34	1.19
5.....	97	5.46	1.92	1.56	73	5.45	1.89	1.56	24	5.50	2.00	1.54
6.....	100	5.39	3.38		85	5.39	3.39		15	5.38	3.33	
7.....	103	7.41	4.04	1.36	79	7.41	4.06	1.34	24	7.40	3.96	1.42
8.....	16	5.37		3.37	9	5.44		3.44	7	5.28		3.28
9.....	69	9.68	5.46	2.30	54	9.71	5.43	2.28	15	9.60	5.20	2.40
COMBINED CITIES												
All types.....	985	3.92	1.39	.53	798	3.85	1.35	.49	187	4.23	1.56	.67
1.....	270	2.01			232	2.01			38	2.01		
2.....	183	3.01	1.00		151	3.01	1.00		32	3.01	1.00	
3.....	102	3.98	2.00		84	3.99	2.00		18	3.97	2.00	
4.....	129	3.45	.27	1.19	106	3.43	.27	1.16	23	3.51	.26	1.30
5.....	100	5.43	1.96	1.48	67	5.40	1.96	1.46	33	5.48	1.97	1.52
6.....	84	5.48	3.48		62	5.45	3.45		22	5.57	3.54	
7.....	75	7.38	3.85	1.52	61	7.33	3.87	1.46	14	7.58	3.78	1.78
8.....	11	5.10		3.09	8	5.01		3.00	3	5.33		3.33
9.....	31	9.87	5.61	2.32	27	9.81	5.63	2.26	4	10.25	5.50	2.75

¹ Year-equivalent persons. Slight discrepancies may occur between the averages for all members and the figure obtained by adding 2.00 (husband and wife) to the sum of the averages for persons under 16 and 16 or older. These discrepancies result from differences in the methods of computing averages for all members and for persons other than husband and wife. See Glossary, Year-equivalent Person, for description of methods used in computing. Averages are based on the corresponding number of families in each class (columns 2, 6, and 10).

² For description of family types see Glossary, Family Type.

³ Includes husband and wife.

⁴ Excludes husband and wife.

⁵ Average based on fewer than 3 cases.

TABLE 154.—FAMILY MEMBERS 16 OR OLDER: *Average number of family members of specified relationship to husband and wife in relief and nonrelief families, by age and family type, Southeast villages, and Southeast small cities separately, Negro families, 1935-36*

[Negro families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit and family type ¹ No.	Average number of family members other than husband and wife ²									
	All members		Sons and daughters		Parents		Other relatives		Persons not related	
	16-29	30 or older	16-29	30 or older	16-29	30 or older	16-29	30 or older	16-29	30 or older
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
VILLAGES										
<i>South Carolina-Georgia</i>										
All specified types.....	No. 1.24	No. 0.26	No. 1.07	No. 0.04	No. 0.00	No. 0.15	No. 0.17	No. 0.07	No. (?)	No. (?)
4.....	.84	.31	.67	.06	.00	.18	.16	.06	0.01	0.01
5.....	1.29	.31	1.08	.03	.00	.19	.21	.09	.00	.00
7.....	1.26	.10	1.19	.01	.00	.06	.07	.03	.00	.00
8.....	2.60	.70	2.00	.20	.00	.20	.60	.30	.00	.00
9.....	2.11	.21	1.92	.03	.00	.11	.19	.07	.00	.00
<i>North Carolina-Mississippi</i>										
All specified types.....	1.15	.33	1.02	.06	.00	.19	.13	.07	.00	.01
4.....	.74	.42	.62	.08	.00	.29	.12	.05	.00	(?)
5.....	1.24	.32	1.14	.03	.00	.17	.10	.10	.00	.02
7.....	1.27	.09	1.21	.01	.00	.05	.06	.02	.00	.01
8.....	2.50	.88	1.81	.38	.00	.00	.69	.50	.00	.00
9.....	2.19	.13	2.03	.05	.00	.04	.16	.04	.00	.00
SMALL CITIES										
<i>South Carolina, Sumter</i>										
All specified types.....	1.15	.32	1.02	.05	.00	.20	.13	.06	(?)	.01
4.....	.74	.42	.68	.06	.00	.29	.06	.05	.00	.02
5.....	1.26	.22	1.03	.05	.00	.14	.21	.03	.02	.00
7.....	1.24	.24	1.11	.02	.00	.09	.13	.13	.00	.00
8.....	3.20	.00	3.20	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
9.....	1.75	.40	1.60	.05	.00	.35	.15	.00	.00	.00
<i>Georgia, Griffin</i>										
All specified types.....	1.27	.28	1.09	.08	.00	.11	.18	.08	.00	.01
4.....	.94	.28	.76	.10	.00	.08	.18	.10	.00	.00
5.....	1.16	.35	.86	.05	.00	.27	.30	.03	.00	.00
7.....	1.20	.30	1.13	.07	.00	.13	.07	.10	.00	.00
8.....	2.66	.51	2.33	.17	.00	.00	.33	.17	.00	.17
9.....	2.64	.00	2.55	.00	.00	.00	.09	.00	.00	.00

¹ For description of family types see Glossary, Family Type.

² Averages are based on the number of families in each class. Any person who was a member of the economic family at any time during the report year is considered as 1 member. Therefore these are not year-equivalent persons.

³ 0.0050 or less.

TABLE 155.—AGE OF HUSBANDS AND OF WIVES: *Number of husbands and of wives in specified age groups, by relief status, by income, and by family type, Southeast villages, and Southeast small cities separately, Negro families, 1935-36*
 [Negro families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit, relief status, family-income class, and family type	Families	Husbands of age ¹ —										Wives of age ² —									
		Under 20	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75 or older	Under 20	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75 or older		
		No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)		
VILLAGES																					
South Carolina-Georgia																					
All families		No., 1,299	1	309	325	225	219	94	69	32	25	30	439	356	247	127	33	30	11	6	
Relief families		No., 1,010	0	52	62	43	54	24	25	15	14	5	82	68	186	33	15	15	5	5	
Nonrelief families		No., 289	1	257	263	182	165	70	44	17	11	25	377	288	61	94	18	6	1	1	
Income classes:																					
\$0-\$249		225	0	66	46	27	39	24	13	6	4	6	97	42	35	30	4	7	4	0	
\$250-\$499		513	1	153	135	91	62	33	26	7	5	16	204	154	79	38	13	7	2	0	
\$500-\$749		180	0	33	63	33	33	9	4	3	2	3	62	60	40	12	1	1	0	1	
\$750-\$999		52	0	5	12	19	14	2	0	0	0	0	11	20	14	7	0	0	0	0	
\$1,000-\$1,499		29	0	0	6	6	13	2	1	1	0	0	3	7	13	6	0	0	0	0	
\$1,500-\$1,999		3	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	
\$2,000-\$2,999		7	0	0	1	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	4	0	0	0	0	0	
\$3,000 or over		1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	
Family-type groups:																					
Type 1		308	1	93	56	44	52	20	20	8	5	14	120	67	50	36	8	8	4	1	
Types 2 and 3		243	0	93	71	30	27	12	7	1	2	7	120	66	25	10	3	2	1	0	
Types 4 and 5		230	0	30	52	58	47	21	14	4	4	3	41	69	68	37	5	3	1	0	
Types 6 and 7		162	0	40	65	30	22	4	1	0	0	1	76	58	23	4	0	0	0	0	
Types 8 and 9		67	0	19	20	20	17	4	2	4	0	0	8	28	20	7	2	2	0	0	
North Carolina-Mississippi																					
All families		No., 1,726	3	248	501	414	298	111	75	35	39	23	482	533	377	200	58	35	9	7	
Relief families		No., 310	3	28	61	68	59	32	17	14	26	5	52	79	76	51	15	21	5	4	
Nonrelief families		No., 1,416	0	220	440	346	239	79	58	21	13	18	430	454	301	149	43	14	4	3	
Income classes:																					
\$0-\$249		267	0	49	68	67	36	15	17	9	6	3	81	82	51	32	10	4	3	1	
\$250-\$499		580	0	108	188	121	104	25	24	6	4	10	206	167	118	58	13	5	1	2	
\$500-\$749		341	0	46	119	94	45	26	7	3	1	4	95	126	71	35	9	1	0	0	
\$750-\$999		120	0	11	39	32	28	5	4	1	0	0	30	40	33	11	6	0	0	0	
\$1,000-\$1,499		75	0	5	18	21	20	6	2	2	0	1	14	26	20	10	3	1	0	0	
\$1,500-\$1,999		21	0	0	5	8	4	1	3	0	0	0	1	9	5	3	2	1	0	0	
\$2,000-\$2,999		7	0	1	2	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	1	2	0	0	1	0	0	
\$3,000 or over		5	0	0	1	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	1	0	0	

Family-type groups:												
Type 1	605	117	179	134	94	28	35	8	10	8	21	3
Types 2 and 3	292	64	105	70	34	15	2	1	1	1	3	0
Types 4 and 5	292	0	19	85	66	31	16	8	2	2	1	0
Types 6 and 7	164	0	18	66	45	3	2	2	0	0	1	0
Types 8 and 9	63	0	2	5	31	2	3	2	0	0	1	0
SMALL CITIES												
<i>South Carolina, Sumter</i>												
All families	636	2	206	163	117	77	35	22	7	27	264	175
Relief families	105	1	29	24	13	15	8	10	4	6	35	29
Nonrelief families	531	1	177	139	104	62	27	12	3	21	229	146
Income classes:												
\$0-\$249	64	0	30	10	10	5	0	4	1	2	33	16
\$250-\$499	207	1	84	54	38	17	8	0	1	12	107	44
\$500-\$749	160	0	56	48	28	14	0	3	1	7	70	51
\$750-\$999	49	0	7	16	14	8	4	0	0	0	16	15
\$1,000-\$1,499	25	0	0	9	6	6	3	1	0	0	3	10
\$1,500-\$1,999	7	0	0	1	1	4	1	0	0	0	2	4
\$2,000-\$2,999	17	0	0	1	6	8	1	0	0	0	6	4
\$3,000 or over	2	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Family-type groups:												
Type 1	142	1	66	27	23	12	5	4	2	15	69	28
Types 2 and 3	175	0	87	47	19	15	3	3	1	5	107	39
Types 4 and 5	110	0	7	23	36	22	13	4	1	1	17	34
Types 6 and 7	81	0	16	35	19	8	3	0	0	1	34	33
Types 8 and 9	23	0	1	7	7	5	1	1	0	0	2	12
<i>Georgia, Griffin</i>												
All families	349	1	80	83	54	77	19	19	6	10	113	97
Relief families	82	1	13	16	8	21	6	8	5	4	21	20
Nonrelief families	267	0	67	67	46	56	13	11	1	6	92	77
Income classes:												
\$0-\$249	29	0	9	6	4	4	0	4	0	0	12	5
\$250-\$499	108	0	33	25	12	24	4	5	1	4	6	31
\$500-\$749	84	0	22	24	19	14	4	1	0	0	3	22
\$750-\$999	24	0	3	7	6	5	3	0	0	0	4	8
\$1,000-\$1,499	18	0	0	5	4	7	1	1	0	0	0	3
\$1,500-\$1,999	4	0	0	0	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	3
Family-type groups:												
Type 1	90	0	29	19	15	14	4	5	1	3	39	21
Types 2 and 3	60	0	23	14	6	14	1	1	0	4	3	13
Types 4 and 5	63	0	8	17	13	17	4	3	0	1	10	19
Types 6 and 7	42	0	7	15	9	7	1	2	0	2	11	8
Types 8 and 9	12	0	0	2	3	4	0	0	0	0	0	3

¹ This is the same as the total number of husbands and wives, since all families included in this study contained both husband and wife.

² In the North Carolina-Mississippi villages 2 husbands and 2 wives did not report age.

³ The largest income reported fell in this class.

TABLE 156.—AGE OF HUSBANDS: *Number of husbands in specified age groups, by family occupation and income, Southeast villages, and Southeast small cities separately, Negro families, 1935-36*

[Negro nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit, family occupational group, and income class (1)	Families ¹ (2)	Husbands of age—								
		Under 20 (3)	20-29 (4)	30-39 (5)	40-49 (6)	50-59 (7)	60-64 (8)	65-69 (9)	70-74 (10)	75 or older (11)
VILLAGES										
South Carolina-Georgia										
All occupations	No. 1, 010	No. 1	No. 257	No. 263	No. 182	No. 165	No. 70	No. 44	No. 17	No. 11
Wage-earner	842	1	243	234	145	115	56	29	12	7
\$0-\$499	662	1	207	172	106	83	48	28	10	7
\$500-\$999	168	0	36	58	36	28	7	1	2	0
\$1,000-\$1,499 ²	12	0	0	4	3	4	1	0	0	0
Clerical, business, and professional	107	0	8	23	25	29	11	7	0	4
\$0-\$499	41	0	7	7	7	6	8	4	0	2
\$500-\$999	42	0	1	13	10	11	3	2	0	2
\$1,000-\$1,499	14	0	0	2	3	8	0	1	0	0
\$1,500 or over	10	0	0	1	5	4	0	0	0	0
Other	61	0	6	6	12	21	3	8	5	0
North Carolina-Mississippi										
All occupations	1, 416	0	220	440	346	239	79	58	21	13
Wage-earner	1, 101	0	202	367	259	163	55	38	11	6
\$0-\$499	709	0	148	226	151	109	32	30	7	6
\$500-\$999	353	0	52	129	98	46	19	6	3	0
\$1,000-\$1,499	35	0	2	11	10	7	3	1	1	0
\$1,500 or over	4	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	0
Clerical, business, and professional	165	0	9	42	44	50	8	8	1	3
\$0-\$499	43	0	3	7	13	15	0	4	1	0
\$500-\$999	69	0	3	23	14	21	5	2	0	1
\$1,000-\$1,499	30	0	2	6	8	10	3	0	0	1
\$1,500 or over	23	0	1	6	9	4	0	2	0	1
Other	150	0	9	51	43	26	16	12	9	4
SMALL CITIES										
South Carolina, Sumter										
All occupations	531	1	177	139	104	62	27	12	6	3
Wage-earner	468	1	172	126	85	45	22	11	5	1
Clerical, business, and professional	60	0	5	13	18	15	5	1	1	2
Other	3	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0
Georgia, Griffin										
All occupations	267	0	67	67	46	56	13	11	1	6
Wage-earner	246	0	66	62	39	52	11	10	1	5
Clerical, business, and professional	20	0	1	5	7	4	2	1	0	0
Other	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

¹ This is the same as the total number of husbands, since all families included in this study contained both husband and wife.² The largest income reported fell in this class.

TABLE 157.—COMPOSITION OF FAMILIES OF EACH TYPE: *Percentage distribution of relief and nonrelief families within each family type, by number of members under 16 and 16 or older, Southeast villages, and Southeast small cities separately, Negro families, 1935-36*

[Negro families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Family type and composition of families included in each type ¹	Persons ²	South Carolina-Georgia villages	North Carolina-Mississippi villages	Sumter, S. C.	Griffin, Ga.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	No.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
Type 1: Husband and wife only.....	2	100	100	100	100
Type 2: 1 child under 16.....	3	100	100	100	100
Type 3: 2 children under 16.....	4	100	100	100	100
Type 4: 1 person 16 or older with or without 1 other person, regardless of age.....	3 or 4	100	100	100	100
Combination 0-1.....	3	61	55	49	62
Combination 0-2.....	4	13	16	16	22
Combination 1-1.....	4	26	29	35	16
Type 5: 1 child under 16, 1 person 16 or older, and 1 or 2 others, regardless of age.....	5 or 6	100	100	100	100
Combination 1-2.....	5	23	26	15	19
Combination 1-3.....	6	11	8	10	8
Combination 2-1.....	5	33	27	49	24
Combination 2-2.....	6	15	13	13	16
Combination 3-1.....	6	18	26	13	33
Type 6: 3 or 4 children under 16.....	5 or 6	100	100	100	100
Combination 3-0.....	5	55	62	53	52
Combination 4-0.....	6	45	38	47	48
Type 7: 1 child under 16 and 4 or 5 others, regardless of age.....	7 or 8	100	100	100	100
Combination 1-4.....	7	0	3	0	3
Combination 1-5.....	8	2	1	0	3
Combination 2-3.....	7	9	9	7	7
Combination 2-4.....	8	4	3	2	0
Combination 3-2.....	7	15	15	18	17
Combination 3-3.....	8	5	4	9	11
Combination 4-1.....	7	16	11	31	17
Combination 4-2.....	8	3	8	9	3
Combination 5-0.....	7	20	23	13	13
Combination 5-1.....	8	12	11	9	13
Combination 6-0.....	8	14	12	2	13
Type 8: 3 or 4 persons 16 or older.....	5 or 6	100	100	(³)	(³)
Combination 0-3.....	5	80	62	(³)	(³)
Combination 0-4.....	6	20	38	(³)	(³)
Type 9: All families not included in types 1-8.....	7 or more	100	100	(⁴)	(⁴)
Combination 0-5.....	7	1	3	(⁴)	(⁴)
Combination 0-6.....	8	0	1	(⁴)	(⁴)
Combination 0-7 or more.....	9 or more	0	0	(⁴)	(⁴)
Combination 1-6 or more.....	9 or more	0	0	(⁴)	(⁴)
Combination 2-5 or more.....	9 or more	4	3	(⁴)	(⁴)
Combination 3-4 or more.....	9 or more	8	4	(⁴)	(⁴)
Combination 4-3 or more.....	9 or more	9	9	(⁴)	(⁴)
Combination 5-2 or more.....	9 or more	23	31	(⁴)	(⁴)
Combination 6-1 or more.....	9 or more	24	26	(⁴)	(⁴)
Combination 7 or more-0 or more.....	9 or more	31	23	(⁴)	(⁴)

¹ Each family type includes both a husband and wife. See Glossary, Family Type. Possible combination of persons under 16 and 16 or older are indicated by combination codes as follows: First digit—number of persons under 16; second digit—number of persons 16 or older.

² Total number of year-equivalent persons included by definition. See Glossary, Year-equivalent Person.

³ Percentages not computed for fewer than 10 cases.

⁴ Percentage distributions not computed for fewer than 30 cases.

TABLE 158.—MEMBERS OF HOUSEHOLD NOT IN ECONOMIC FAMILY: *Number of families having persons in the household who were not members of the economic family, and average number of such nonfamily members, by relief status, by income, by occupation, and by family type, Southeast villages, and Southeast small cities combined, Negro families, 1935-36*

[Negro families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit, relief status, family-income class, occupational group, and family type	Families having in the household nonfamily members										Average nonfamily members ¹																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
	Families	Occupying rooms on nontransient basis					Tourists and transients	Guests	All	Occupying rooms on nontransient basis					Boarders and without room	Tourists and transients	Guests																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																						
		Any	Sons and daughters rooming and boarding							Other roomers with board	Roomers without board	Paid help	Boards without room	All				Sons and daughters rooming and boarding	Other roomers with board	Roomers without board	Paid help																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																		
			No.	(4)	(5)	(6)																(7)	(8)	No.	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																			
																																					No.	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	No.	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															
SOUTH CAROLINA-GEORGIA VILLAGES		No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No

NORTH CAROLINA-MISSISSIPPI VILLAGES											
All families	1,796	435	130	1	48	78	8	11	2	326	.37
Relief families	310	51	15	0	6	10	0	1	1	35	.29
Nonrelief families	1,416	384	115	1	42	68	8	10	1	291	.38
Income classes:											
\$0-\$499	847	183	57	1	15	41	2	6	1	136	.34
\$500-\$999	461	147	37	0	14	24	0	3	0	114	.36
\$1,000-\$1,499	75	36	14	0	7	3	5	0	0	28	.56
\$1,500-\$1,999	21	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	.55
\$2,000-\$2,999	7	3	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	.99
\$3,000 or over	5	5	2	0	2	0	0	1	0	3	.44
Occupational groups:											
Wage-earner	1,101	260	73	1	18	52	2	7	0	200	.32
Clerical, business, and professional	165	78	27	0	16	9	4	2	1	56	.62
Other	150	46	15	0	8	7	2	1	0	35	.33
Family-type groups:											
Type 1	605	157	53	0	20	31	3	6	1	112	.35
Types 2 and 3	292	95	30	0	8	22	2	1	0	75	.38
Types 4 and 5	292	82	22	1	10	9	3	0	0	65	.38
Types 6 and 7	164	38	8	0	3	1	0	3	0	30	.33
Types 8 and 9	63	11	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	9	.33
COMBINED CITIES											
All families	985	240	79	5	22	47	7	3	3	178	.43
Relief families	187	35	11	0	0	10	0	0	0	26	.30
Nonrelief families	798	205	68	5	22	37	7	3	3	152	.46
Income classes:											
\$0-\$499	408	88	23	2	8	11	3	1	2	71	.37
\$500-\$999	317	85	31	2	10	19	1	1	0	57	.55
\$1,000-\$1,499	43	11	5	1	2	3	0	0	0	9	.54
\$1,500-\$1,999	11	6	2	0	1	1	0	0	1	3	.21
\$2,000-\$2,999	17	13	7	0	1	3	3	0	0	10	.63
\$3,000 or over	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	.09
Occupational groups:											
Wage-earner	714	170	52	4	16	30	3	1	2	128	.39
Clerical, business, and professional	80	35	16	1	6	7	4	2	1	24	.78
Other	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Family-type groups:											
Type 1	292	69	23	2	6	16	1	1	2	51	.52
Types 2 and 3	235	58	19	1	4	10	4	1	0	43	.36
Types 4 and 5	173	41	15	1	7	7	1	0	0	36	.52
Types 6 and 7	123	21	8	0	5	2	1	0	0	16	.35
Types 8 and 9	35	10	3	1	0	2	0	1	1	6	.52

¹ Year-equivalent persons: This figure is computed for each family by dividing by 52 the total number of weeks of residence in the household for all persons not members of the economic family. Averages are based on the number of families that reported weeks of household membership of nonfamily members of specified types. The counts in columns 3-11 are the families that reported having in the household any nonfamily members of specified types; a few of these families failed to report the weeks of membership.

² Average based on fewer than 3 cases.

TABLE 159.—MONEY EARNINGS: *Number of families receiving net money earnings and average net money earnings received from each source, by income, by occupation, and by family type, Southeast villages, and Southeast small cities separately, Negro families, 1935-36*
 [Negro nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Families having net money earnings from—	Families having net money earnings from—										Average net money earnings per family from—										
	Families	Any source	Individual earners					Room-ers and board-ers (net)	Other work not attributable to individuals	Individual earners					Room-ers and board-ers (net)	Other work not attributable to individuals					
			Any	Hus-band	Wife	Others 16 or older				Others under 16	Hus-band	Wife	Others 16 or older								
						Male	Fe-male						Male	Fe-male							
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)
VILLAGES																					
South Carolina-Georgia																					
All incomes																					
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
	1,010	1,008	978	624	83	87	28	25	70	5	378	376	293	60	13	8	1	1	2	2	(3)
	225	225	212	133	11	14	6	7	7	2	158	156	118	32	3	3	(3)	1	1	1	1
	\$0-\$249	513	512	500	332	34	47	13	8	3	330	328	258	53	8	8	1	1	2	2	(3)
	\$250-\$499	180	180	178	110	19	20	8	9	17	0	523	521	405	78	22	13	1	2	3	0
	\$500-\$749	52	51	49	26	12	4	1	1	4	0	691	688	513	104	65	5	1	(3)	2	0
	\$750-\$999	29	29	29	16	6	2	0	0	3	0	870	865	662	144	38	21	0	0	5	0
	\$1,000-\$1,499	3	3	2	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	1,289	1,264	1,033	231	0	0	0	0	25	0
	\$1,500-\$1,999	7	7	7	4	1	0	0	0	2	0	2,082	2,068	1,869	177	22	0	0	0	14	0
	\$2,000-\$2,999	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	42,903	42,903	42,903	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
	\$3,000 or over																				
Occupational groups:																					
Wage-earner																					
	842	842	818	549	73	79	26	23	55	5	348	346	266	56	14	8	1	1	2	2	(3)
	\$0-\$499	662	662	640	435	42	57	18	14	38	5	280	279	217	48	7	6	1	(3)	1	(3)
	\$500-\$999	168	168	166	104	28	21	8	9	15	0	572	570	430	79	42	15	2	2	2	0
	\$1,000-\$1,499	12	12	12	10	3	1	0	0	2	0	958	945	665	227	34	19	0	0	13	0
Clerical, business, and professional																					
	107	107	101	59	6	4	0	1	13	0	646	641	510	111	12	8	0	(3)	5	5	0
	\$0-\$499	41	41	38	21	0	2	0	1	4	0	307	305	226	69	0	10	0	(3)	2	0
	\$500-\$999	42	42	40	25	2	1	0	0	6	0	597	592	448	135	9	(3)	0	0	5	0
	\$1,000-\$1,499	14	14	14	6	3	1	0	0	0	0	847	847	665	104	51	27	0	0	0	0
	\$1,500-\$1,999	3	3	2	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	1,289	1,264	1,033	231	0	0	0	0	25	0
	\$2,000-\$2,999	6	6	6	4	1	0	0	0	2	0	2,135	2,119	1,887	206	26	0	0	0	16	0

	\$2,000 or over										
	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	
Other	61	59	59	50	16	4	4	2	1	2	0
\$0-\$499	35	34	34	34	9	3	2	1	0	1	0
\$500-\$999	22	21	21	21	7	1	1	1	0	0	0
\$1,000-\$1,499	3	3	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$1,500-\$1,999	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$2,000-\$2,999	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Family-type groups:											
Type 1	308	306	306	298	202		41			22	1
\$0-\$499	245	244	244	237	162		41			13	1
\$500-\$999	52	51	51	50	33					7	0
\$1,000-\$1,499	10	10	10	10	6					2	0
\$1,500-\$1,999	0	0	0	0	0					0	0
\$2,000-\$2,999	1	1	1	1	1					0	0
Types 2 and 3	243	243	243	239	153			5	7	14	0
\$0-\$499	186	186	186	183	118			5	6	8	0
\$500-\$999	52	52	52	52	33			0	1	5	0
\$1,000-\$1,499	2	2	2	2	0			0	0	0	0
\$1,500-\$1,999	2	2	2	2	1			0	0	1	0
\$2,000-\$2,999	1	1	1	1	0			0	0	0	0
Types 4 and 5	230	230	239	219	147	55	47	5	5	18	0
\$0-\$499	158	158	158	148	105	33	34	3	1	13	0
\$500-\$999	57	57	57	56	35	17	12	2	4	3	0
\$1,000-\$1,499	13	13	13	13	6	4	1	0	0	1	0
\$1,500-\$1,999	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$2,000-\$2,999	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0
\$3,000 or over	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Types 6 and 7	162	162	162	159	90	14	19	12	9	14	3
\$0-\$499	106	106	106	104	58	5	12	7	5	8	0
\$500-\$999	49	49	49	48	27	8	7	5	4	5	0
\$1,000-\$1,499	2	2	2	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
\$1,500-\$1,999	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$2,000-\$2,999	4	4	4	4	2	0	0	0	0	1	0
Types 8 and 9	67	67	67	63	32	14	20	6	4	2	1
\$0-\$499	43	43	43	43	22	7	14	4	3	1	0
\$500-\$999	22	22	22	21	8	6	5	2	1	1	0
\$1,000-\$1,499	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	0	0	0	0

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 159.—MONEY EARNINGS: *Number of families receiving net money earnings and average net money earnings received from each source, by income, by occupation, and by family type, Southeast villages, and Southeast small cities separately, Negro families, 1935-36*—Continued

[Negro nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit, family-income class, occupational group, and family type	Families	Families having net money earnings from—										Average net money earnings per family from—									
		Individual earners										Individual earners									
		Any source	Any band	Wife	Others 16 or older				Others under 16		Room-ers and board-ers 1	Other work not attrib-utable to indi-viduals	All sources	Hus-band	Wife	Others 16 or older		Others under 16		Room-ers and board-ers (incl. indi-viduals)	Other work not attrib-utable to indi-viduals
					No.	No.	No.	No.	Male	Fe-male						Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)
VILLAGES—continued																					
North Carolina—Mississippi																					
All incomes	No.	1,416	No.	1,407	No.	869	No.	97	No.	19	No.	24	Dol.	454	Dol.	67	Dol.	13	Dol.	1	Dol.
\$0-\$249	267	265	253	165	9	6	3	3	3	13	5	161	160	123	35	1	1	1	1	1	1
\$250-\$499	580	576	565	362	27	33	12	10	4	40	5	330	327	265	51	4	5	7	3	6	3
\$500-\$749	341	339	331	217	33	28	11	4	33	10	33	531	524	435	66	15	7	1	1	6	1
\$750-\$999	120	120	119	68	26	14	3	2	2	8	1	751	744	568	97	56	20	4	0	8	1
\$1,000-\$1,499	75	75	75	41	13	12	2	2	0	10	1	1,011	1,000	788	122	40	40	2	1	6	3
\$1,500-\$1,999	21	21	21	10	2	3	0	0	0	3	1	1,395	1,377	1,070	226	45	36	0	0	11	7
\$2,000-\$2,999	7	7	7	4	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	2,181	2,163	1,888	269	0	11	0	0	13	6
\$3,000 or over	5	5	5	2	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	4,859	4,833	3,553	1,280	0	0	0	0	21	5
Occupational groups:																					
Wage-earner																					
\$0-\$499	709	709	690	480	32	32	14	13	3	73	22	414	410	325	62	14	7	1	1	3	1
\$500-\$999	353	353	346	241	44	34	10	3	24	43	10	285	283	225	50	3	3	1	1	2	1
\$1,000-\$1,499	35	35	35	22	9	7	2	0	0	5	1	1,012	995	767	107	82	29	10	0	11	6
\$1,500-\$1,999	4	4	4	4	2	2	0	0	0	1	1	1,300	1,326	684	237	234	171	0	0	25	39
Clerical, business, and profes-sional																					
\$0-\$499	165	165	160	80	13	13	2	2	0	25	1	870	858	682	145	13	16	2	(4)	12	(4)
\$500-\$999	43	43	40	19	1	4	0	0	0	6	0	313	300	240	42	2	16	0	0	13	0
\$1,000-\$1,499	69	69	67	33	8	5	2	2	0	11	0	632	618	508	77	21	7	4	1	14	0
\$1,500-\$1,999	30	30	30	16	4	2	0	0	0	3	0	1,067	1,061	841	158	20	42	0	0	6	0
\$2,000-\$2,999	13	13	13	6	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	1,472	1,462	1,164	292	0	6	0	0	10	0
\$3,000 or over	5	5	5	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2,228	2,228	1,836	377	0	15	0	0	0	0
\$5,000 or over	5	5	5	2	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	4,859	4,833	3,553	1,280	0	0	0	0	21	5

Other	150	142	142	141	42	10	9	3	1	13	1	344	341	307	17	8	8	1	(2)	3	(3)
\$0-\$499	95	89	89	88	28	3	3	1	0	4	0	193	192	175	15	1	1	(3)	0	1	0
\$500-\$999	39	37	37	37	11	7	3	2	0	6	1	416	407	357	12	27	8	2	1	8	1
\$1,000-\$1,499	10	10	10	10	3	0	3	0	0	2	0	840	838	692	69	0	77	0	0	2	0
\$1,500-\$1,999	4	4	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,147	1,147	1,147	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$2,000-\$2,999	2	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2,064	2,018	2,018	4	0	4	0	4	46	4
\$3,000 or over																					
Family-type groups:																					
Type 1	605	601	600	589	390					50	3	412	408	340	68					4	(3)
\$0-\$499	411	408	407	396	267					27	1	275	272	223	49					3	(3)
\$500-\$999	167	166	166	166	109					18	1	595	590	507	83					5	(3)
\$1,000-\$1,499	18	18	18	18	8					4	1	1,016	997	832	145					8	11
\$1,500-\$1,999	6	6	6	6	4					1	0	1,476	1,474	910	564					2	0
\$2,000-\$2,999	2	2	2	2	1					0	0	2,111	2,141	2,011	4					4	0
\$3,000 or over	1	1	1	1	1					0	0	5,361	4,564	4,764	4					4	40
Types 2 and 3	292	289	289	289	173					29	5	450	445	386	55					4	1
\$0-\$499	175	173	173	173	101					13	3	283	281	241	37					2	(3)
\$500-\$999	97	96	96	96	61					13	1	586	578	499	71					1	(3)
\$1,000-\$1,499	14	14	14	14	7					2	0	1,037	1,035	936	99					8	0
\$1,500-\$1,999	4	4	4	4	2					1	1	1,489	1,425	1,266	159					0	25
\$2,000-\$2,999	2	2	2	2	2					0	0	2,284	2,284	1,980	4					4	39
\$3,000 or over										0	0									0	0
Types 4 and 5	292	292	292	281	192					20	5	492	486	355	71					5	1
\$0-\$499	139	139	139	133	94					7	2	278	275	192	54					2	1
\$500-\$999	116	116	116	111	77					8	2	562	553	398	76					1	1
\$1,000-\$1,499	30	30	30	30	20					3	0	993	989	702	147					8	0
\$1,500-\$1,999	4	4	4	4	4					0	0	1,189	1,156	1,156	13					0	0
\$2,000-\$2,999	2	2	2	2	0					1	0	2,063	2,018	2,018	4					4	0
\$3,000 or over	1	1	1	1	0					1	1	1,117	1,000	1,000	4					4	424
Types 6 and 7	164	163	163	159	87					10	8	536	530	415	84					4	2
\$0-\$499	99	98	98	95	53					5	3	272	269	222	38					2	1
\$500-\$999	50	50	50	49	28					6	3	599	594	472	67					2	5
\$1,000-\$1,499	9	9	9	9	4					1	0	1,050	1,017	788	57					0	33
\$1,500-\$1,999	3	3	3	3	1					0	0	1,249	1,208	1,092	116					41	0
\$2,000-\$2,999	0	0	0	0	0					0	0	5,937	5,933	4,000	1,933					0	0
\$3,000 or over	3	3	3	3	1					2	0									4	0
Types 8 and 9	63	63	63	58	27					15	3	601	597	403	55					2	2
\$0-\$499	23	23	23	21	12					1	1	273	273	185	38					1	2
\$500-\$999	31	31	31	28	10					0	2	630	623	434	33					2	0
\$1,000-\$1,499	4	4	4	4	2					0	0	952	952	614	65					3	4
\$1,500-\$1,999	4	4	4	4	2					0	0	1,493	1,493	1,010	78					0	0
\$2,000-\$2,999	4	4	4	4	2					0	0	2,291	2,291	1,200	234					0	0
\$3,000 or over	1	1	1	1	1					0	0				4					4	0

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 159.—MONEY EARNINGS: Number of families receiving net money earnings and average net money earnings received from each source, by income, by occupation, and by family type, Southeast small cities separately, Negro families, 1935-36—Continued

[Negro nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit, family-income class, occupational group, and family type	Families having net money earnings from—										Average net money earnings per family from—											
	Families	Any source	Individual earners						Room-ers and board-ers 1	Other work attrib-utable to indi-viduals	All sources	Individual earners						Room-ers and board-ers (not)	Other work attrib-utable to indi-viduals			
			Any	Hus-band	Wife	Others 16 or older	Others under 16	Male				Fe-male	Hus-band	Wife	Male	Fe-male	Male			Fe-male		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	
SMALL CITIES																						
South Carolina, Sumter																						
All incomes	No.	530	No.	519	No.	294	No.	35	No.	3	No.	32	No.	5	Dol.	577	Dol.	483	Dol.	571	Dol.	6
\$0-\$249	64	64	60	43	1	3	1	1	0	4	0	183	180	42	134	1	2	1	0	3	0	
\$250-\$499	207	206	203	112	8	9	1	1	1	6	1	375	373	323	41	5	4	0	0	2	7	
\$500-\$749	160	159	158	90	9	6	1	2	2	12	2	583	576	494	62	9	10	1	1	2	1	
\$750-\$999	49	49	48	27	5	6	1	0	3	1	1	808	786	644	91	24	26	1	0	21	1	
\$1,000-\$1,499	25	25	25	15	6	5	1	0	3	1	1	1,120	1,112	818	127	109	57	1	0	8	0	
\$1,500-\$1,999	7	7	6	1	2	3	0	0	1	1	1	1,553	1,516	1,117	39	248	112	0	0	15	2	
\$2,000-\$2,999	17	17	17	5	1	3	0	0	3	0	0	2,212	2,190	2,007	55	61	66	0	0	22	0	
\$3,000 or over	2	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,782	4,782	4,158	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	
Occupational groups:																						
Wage-earner	468	468	461	267	29	25	4	3	24	5	500	496	418	53	15	10	0	0	4	0		
Clerical, business, and professional	60	60	59	27	3	0	0	0	8	0	1,196	1,168	1,003	93	35	37	0	0	28	0		
Other	3	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	214	214	214	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Family-type groups:																						
Type 1	142	141	139	77	1	1	1	1	12	0	475	464	411	53	37	41	1	0	11	3		
Types 2 and 3	175	174	172	100	1	2	2	2	10	2	525	522	466	56	37	41	1	0	3	3		
Types 4 and 5	110	110	107	69	17	24	1	0	8	1	740	730	572	79	25	26	13	0	10	10		
Types 6 and 7	81	81	80	38	11	4	1	0	2	1	591	590	504	45	25	26	13	0	3	3		
Types 8 and 9	23	23	21	10	4	7	0	0	1	1	768	757	524	35	129	69	0	0	11	11		

Georgia, Griffin

All incomes.	267	266	266	258	179	33	44	3	9	19	5	524	521	392	82	27	18	1	1	3	(3)
\$0-\$249	29	29	27	21	21	3	3	1	1	1	0	166	166	108	38	5	12	1	2	(3)	0
\$250-\$499	108	107	101	76	76	9	14	0	4	6	1	372	368	267	74	13	14	0	(3)	3	1
\$500-\$749	84	84	84	56	56	8	10	2	2	7	1	606	602	494	79	15	11	2	1	4	(3)
\$750-\$999	24	24	24	13	13	8	10	0	2	3	2	805	801	552	97	104	47	0	1	3	1
\$1,000-\$1,499	18	18	18	12	12	4	6	0	0	1	0	1,036	1,033	714	193	90	36	0	0	3	0
\$1,500-\$1,999	4	4	4	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1,550	1,539	1,335	113	39	52	0	0	1	10
Occupational groups:																					
Wage earner	246	246	239	171	171	33	42	3	9	16	4	509	507	378	79	29	19	1	1	2	(3)
Clerical, business, and professional	20	20	19	8	8	0	2	0	0	3	1	733	720	591	121	0	8	0	0	11	2
Other	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
Family-type groups:																					
Type 1	90	89	85	63	63	—	—	—	—	6	0	469	465	390	75	—	—	—	—	4	0
Types 2 and 3	60	60	60	36	36	—	6	0	3	5	0	487	485	414	69	—	1	0	1	2	0
Types 4 and 5	63	63	61	47	47	18	30	1	1	3	2	533	532	327	113	41	51	(4)	(4)	1	(3)
Types 6 and 7	42	42	41	26	26	7	7	2	3	3	3	636	631	468	69	72	17	3	2	2	—
Types 8 and 9	12	12	11	7	7	8	6	0	2	2	0	685	675	391	80	130	64	0	10	10	—

³ \$0.50 or less.⁴ Average based on fewer than 3 cases.⁵ The largest income reported fell in this class.⁶ Member of the economic family for fewer than 27 weeks. See Glossary, Year-equivalent Person.

¹ This is the number of families receiving any positive net income from keeping roomers and boarders. 13 families in the South Carolina-Georgia villages, 6 in the North Carolina-Mississippi villages, 10 in Sumter and 6 in Griffin kept roomers and boarders but had no net earnings from this source.

² Averages are based on the number of families in each class (column 2).

TABLE 160.—PRINCIPAL EARNERS: Number and average yearly earnings of principal earners classified as husbands, wives, and others, with weeks of employment of principal earners, by income, by occupation, and by family type, Southeast villages, and Southeast small cities separately, Negro families, 1935-36

[Negro nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit, family-income class, occupational group, and family type	Families	Principal earners						Average 2 earnings per principal earner				Average weeks employment ³ per principal earner	Average 4 earnings per family from principal earner
		All 1	Hus- bands	Wives	Other males	Other females	All	Hus- bands	Wives	Other males	Other females		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Weeks	Dollars
VILLAGES													
<i>South Carolina-Georgia</i>													
All incomes	1,010	1,008	885	98	13	12	307	325	173	220	181	48	307
\$0-\$249	225	225	183	36	3	3	131	135	95	81	142	43	131
\$250-\$499	513	512	454	45	3	8	270	281	182	924	180	49	270
\$500-\$749	180	180	164	12	1	1	419	432	280	265	\$ 312	50	419
\$750-\$999	52	51	46	3	2	0	552	566	\$ 439	\$ 351	---	51	541
\$1,000-\$1,499	29	29	28	1	0	0	665	672	\$ 450	---	---	51	665
\$1,500-\$1,999	3	3	2	1	0	0	1,074	\$ 1,550	\$ 1,253	---	---	39	1,074
\$2,000-\$2,999	7	7	7	0	0	0	1,869	\$ 1,869	---	---	---	52	1,869
\$3,000 or over	1	1	1	0	0	0	\$ 2,903	\$ 2,903	---	---	---	\$ 52	\$ 2,903
Occupational groups:													
<i>Wage-earner:</i>													
\$0-\$499	662	662	570	75	8	9	228	243	132	171	159	47	228
\$500-\$999	168	168	155	7	3	1	443	456	277	300	\$ 312	50	443
\$1,000-\$1,499	12	12	12	0	0	0	665	665	---	---	---	51	665
<i>Clerical, business, and professional:</i>													
\$0-\$499	107	107	89	16	0	2	545	593	316	---	\$ 216	48	545
\$500-\$999	41	41	33	6	0	2	268	269	282	---	\$ 216	47	268
\$1,000-\$1,499	42	42	34	8	0	0	487	520	349	---	---	48	487
\$1,500-\$1,999	14	14	13	1	0	0	672	688	\$ 450	---	---	51	672
\$2,000-\$2,999	3	3	2	1	0	0	1,074	\$ 1,550	\$ 1,253	---	---	39	1,074
\$3,000 or over	6	6	6	0	0	0	1,887	\$ 1,887	---	---	---	52	1,887
	1	1	1	0	0	0	\$ 2,903	\$ 2,903	---	---	---	\$ 52	\$ 2,903
<i>Other:</i>													
\$0-\$499	61	59	59	0	0	0	300	300	---	---	---	52	290
\$500-\$999	35	34	34	0	0	0	162	162	---	---	---	52	158
\$1,000-\$1,499	22	21	21	0	0	0	405	405	---	---	---	52	387

\$1,000-\$1,499	3	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	631				52		631
\$1,500-\$1,999	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					\$ 52		\$ 1,760
\$2,000-\$2,999	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0							
Family-type groups:																
Type 1																
\$0-\$499	308	305	272	34											167	281
\$500-\$999	245	244	215	29												214
\$1,000-\$1,499	52	51	46	5												50
\$1,500-\$1,999	10	10	10	0												460
\$2,000-\$2,999	0	0	0	0												758
\$3,000 or over	1	1	1	0												\$ 2,650
Types 2 and 3																
\$0-\$499	243	243	223	20					0	0	295	308	152			295
\$500-\$999	186	186	171	15					0	0	235	245	128			235
\$1,000-\$1,499	52	52	48	4					0	0	454	470	251			454
\$1,500-\$1,999	2	2	2	0					0	0	\$ 390	\$ 390	\$ 390			\$ 390
\$2,000-\$2,999	2	2	1	1					0	0	\$ 711	\$ 1,300	\$ 123			\$ 711
\$3,000 or over	1	1	1	0					0	0	\$ 2,100	\$ 2,100				\$ 2,100
Types 4 and 5																
\$0-\$499	280	280	187	31					6	6	312	339	200			312
\$500-\$999	158	158	121	25					6	6	227	247	157			227
\$1,000-\$1,499	57	57	52	5					0	0	410	414	364			410
\$1,500-\$1,999	13	13	12	1					0	0	686	686	\$ 450			686
\$2,000-\$2,999	0	0	0	0					0	0	\$ 900	\$ 900				\$ 900
\$3,000 or over	1	1	1	0					0	0	\$ 2,903	\$ 2,903				\$ 2,903
Types 6 and 7																
\$0-\$499	162	162	148	9					2	3	379	395	165			379
\$500-\$999	106	106	96	8					0	0	254	263	166			254
\$1,000-\$1,499	49	49	45	1					2	1	493	510	\$ 364			493
\$1,500-\$1,999	2	2	2	0					0	0	\$ 518	\$ 518	\$ 156			\$ 518
\$2,000-\$2,999	1	1	1	0					0	0	\$ 1,800	\$ 1,800				\$ 1,800
\$3,000 or over	4	4	4	0					0	0	1,858	1,858				1,858
Types 8 and 9																
\$0-\$499	67	67	55	4					5	3	274	294	125			274
\$500-\$999	43	43	34	4					2	3	201	216	125			201
\$1,000-\$1,499	22	22	19	0					3	0	383	403	257			383
\$1,500-\$1,999	2	2	2	0					0	0	\$ 595	\$ 595				\$ 595

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 160.—PRINCIPAL EARNERS: Number and average yearly earnings of principal earners classified as husbands, wives, and others, with weeks of employment of principal earners, by income, by occupation, and by family type, Southeast villages, and Southeast small cities separately, Negro families, 1935-36—Continued

[Negro nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit, family-income class, occupational group, and family type	(1)	Principal earners						Average earnings per principal earner				Average weeks of employment per principal earner (13)	Average earnings per family from principal earner (14)
		Families (2)	All (3)	Hus- bands (4)	Wives (5)	Other males (6)	Other females (7)	All (8)	Hus- bands (9)	Wives (10)	Other males (11)	Other females (12)	
		Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Weeks	Dollars
VILLAGES—continued													
North Carolina-Mississippi													
All incomes.		1,416	1,407	1,276	97	19	15	378	394	199	322	238	375
\$0-\$249		267	265	231	32	0	2	134	136	122	122	\$ 102	133
\$250-\$499		580	575	521	43	4	7	275	287	157	204	163	273
\$500-\$749		341	339	312	13	0	1	417	410	222	300	\$ 260	443
\$750-\$999		120	120	107	7	7	2	590	613	432	411	\$ 272	590
\$1,000-\$1,499		75	75	67	3	2	3	805	830	464	\$ 312	476	805
\$1,500-\$1,999		21	21	19	2	0	0	1,343	1,338	\$ 1,213	---	---	1,343
\$2,000-\$2,999		7	7	7	0	0	0	1,888	1,888	---	---	---	1,888
\$3,000 or over		5	5	5	0	0	0	3,553	3,553	---	---	---	3,553
Occupational groups:													
Wage-earner.		1,101	1,101	997	79	17	8	334	349	157	311	144	334
\$0-\$499		709	709	629	69	4	7	234	245	143	205	121	234
\$500-\$999		353	353	332	9	11	1	485	497	261	336	\$ 288	485
\$1,000-\$1,499		35	35	32	1	2	0	778	825	\$ 200	\$ 312	---	778
\$1,500-\$1,999		4	4	4	0	0	0	684	684	---	---	---	684
Clerical, business, and professional		165	164	140	17	2	5	720	777	399	\$ 410	333	715
\$0-\$499		43	42	35	5	0	2	263	283	138	---	---	257
\$500-\$999		69	69	58	8	2	1	538	579	310	\$ 410	\$ 240	538
\$1,000-\$1,499		30	30	26	2	0	2	875	928	\$ 596	---	\$ 463	875
\$1,500-\$1,999		13	13	11	2	0	0	1,286	1,300	\$ 1,213	---	---	1,286
\$2,000-\$2,999		5	5	5	0	0	0	1,836	1,836	---	---	---	1,836
\$3,000 or over		5	5	5	0	0	0	3,553	3,553	---	---	---	3,553
Other.		150	142	139	1	0	2	325	326	\$ 88	---	\$ 380	308
\$0-\$499		95	89	88	1	0	0	188	189	\$ 88	---	---	176
\$500-\$999		39	37	36	0	0	1	377	380	---	---	\$ 256	368

\$1,000-\$1,499	10	10	9	0	0	1	693	714				50	693
\$1,500-\$1,999	4	4	4	0	0	0	1,147	1,147				52	1,147
\$2,000-\$2,999	2	2	2	0	0	0	\$2,018	\$2,018				\$ 52	\$ 2,018
Family-type groups:													
Type 1													
\$0-\$499	605	600	550	41			332	361				45	349
\$500-\$999	411	407	372	35			233	240				44	230
\$1,000-\$1,499	167	166	163	3			515	517				49	511
\$1,500-\$1,999	18	18	17	1			864	875				48	864
\$2,000-\$2,999	6	6	4	2			1,174	1,155				49	1,174
\$3,000 or over	2	2	2	0			\$2,011	\$2,011				\$ 52	\$ 2,011
	1	1	1	0			\$4,764	\$4,764				\$ 52	\$4,764
Types 2 and 3													
\$0-\$499	292	289	279	9		1	393	398				46	389
\$500-\$999	175	173	167	5		0	245	249				44	242
\$1,000-\$1,499	97	96	93	3		0	512	516				49	506
\$1,500-\$1,999	14	14	13	1		0	938	970				50	933
\$2,000-\$2,999	4	4	4	0		0	1,266	1,266				50	1,266
\$3,000 or over	2	2	2	0		0	\$1,980	\$1,980				\$ 52	\$1,980
Types 4 and 5													
\$0-\$499	292	292	239	33		10	374	413				46	374
\$500-\$999	139	139	107	23		7	209	229				42	209
\$1,000-\$1,499	116	116	98	9		2	422	447				49	422
\$1,500-\$1,999	30	30	27	1		1	723	763				50	723
\$2,000-\$2,999	4	4	4	0		0	1,156	1,156				48	1,156
\$3,000 or over	2	2	2	0		0	\$2,018	\$2,018				\$ 52	\$2,018
	1	1	1	0		0	\$1,000	\$1,000				\$ 52	\$1,000
Types 6 and 7													
\$0-\$499	164	163	147	12		1	426	451				45	423
\$500-\$999	99	98	88	10		0	231	243				43	228
\$1,000-\$1,499	50	50	46	2		1	485	501				49	485
\$1,500-\$1,999	9	9	7	0		2	819	929				48	819
\$2,000-\$2,999	3	3	3	0		0	1,092	1,092				52	1,092
\$3,000 or over	0	0	0	0		0	4,000	4,000				\$ 52	4,000
Types 8 and 9													
\$0-\$499	63	63	52	2		8	440	478				49	440
\$500-\$999	23	23	18	2		2	217	225				47	217
\$1,000-\$1,499	31	31	26	0		0	478	507				49	478
\$1,500-\$1,999	4	4	3	0		0	673	793				52	673
\$2,000-\$2,999	4	4	4	0		0	1,010	1,010				52	1,010
\$3,000 or over	1	1	1	0		0	\$1,200	\$1,200				\$ 52	\$1,200

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 160.—PRINCIPAL EARNERS: Number and average yearly earnings of principal earners classified as husbands, wives, and others, with weeks of employment of principal earners, by income, by occupation, and by family type, Southeast villages, and Southeast small cities separately, Negro families, 1935-36—Continued

[Negro nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit, family-income class, occupational group, and family type	Families (2)	Principal earners						Average ² earnings per principal earner				Average weeks employment ³ per principal earner	Average ⁴ earnings per family from principal earner
		All ¹	Hus- bands	Wives	Other males	Other females	All	Hus- bands	Wives	Other males	Other females		
(1)	Number	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Weeks	Dollars
SMALL CITIES													
<i>South Carolina, Sumter</i>													
All incomes.....	531	529	439	27	7	6	492	512	188	478	225	49	490
\$0-\$249.....	64	64	54	9	0	1	145	151	121	.....	\$ 52	43	145
\$250-\$499.....	207	206	196	13	1	2	331	345	166	\$ 234	\$ 156	48	330
\$500-\$749.....	160	159	153	2	1	3	502	509	\$ 317	\$ 275	328	51	498
\$750-\$999.....	49	49	43	3	0	0	658	680	399	548	.....	50	658
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	25	25	22	0	3	0	827	865	.....	.....	.....	51	827
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	7	7	7	0	0	0	1,222	1,304	.....	\$ 728	.....	52	1,222
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	17	17	17	0	0	0	2,007	2,007	.....	.....	.....	52	2,007
\$3,000 or over.....	2	2	2	0	0	0	\$ 3,624	\$ 3,624	.....	.....	.....	52	\$ 3,624
Occupational groups:													
Wage-earner.....	468	468	435	22	6	5	424	439	163	454	207	40	424
Clerical, business, and profes- sional.....	60	59	52	5	1	1	1,039	1,132	299	\$ 624	\$ 315	50	1,022
Other.....	3	2	2	0	0	0	\$ 331	\$ 321	.....	.....	.....	52	\$ 214
Family-type groups:													
Type 1.....	142	141	133	8	0	.....	419	434	162	.....	.....	49	416
Types 2 and 3.....	173	174	166	7	0	.....	473	487	166	.....	.....	49	470
Types 4 and 5.....	110	110	94	2	5	4	589	610	246	399	210	49	589
Types 6 and 7.....	81	81	77	2	1	1	508	515	\$ 274	\$ 624	\$ 355	49	508
Types 8 and 9.....	23	23	19	2	1	1	565	628	\$ 91	\$ 728	\$ 156	50	565
<i>Georgia, Griffin</i>													
All incomes.....	267	266	227	26	8	5	411	446	185	323	155	47	410
\$0-\$249.....	29	29	18	9	0	2	128	148	86	.....	\$ 132	38	128
\$250-\$499.....	108	107	86	14	4	3	293	314	203	242	171	46	290
\$500-\$749.....	84	84	81	2	1	0	502	508	\$ 310	\$ 409	.....	50	502
\$750-\$999.....	23	23	22	0	2	0	575	589	.....	.....	.....	51	575
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	15	15	16	1	1	0	724	759	\$ 520	\$ 360	.....	51	724

TABLE 161.—SOLE AND SUPPLEMENTARY EARNERS: Number of families with individual earners, number and average earnings of supplementary earners classified as husbands, wives, and others, and average earnings of family from supplementary earners, by income, by occupation, and by family type, Southeast small cities separately, Negro families, 1935-36
[Negro nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit, family-income class, occupational group, and family type	Families with individual earners				Supplementary earners					Average earnings per supplementary earner ³					Average earnings per family from supplementary earners ⁶																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																														
	Families	Any ¹		More than 1 ²	All	Husbands	Wives	Other males ³	Other females ⁴	All	Husbands	Wives	Other males	Other females																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
VILLAGES South Carolina-Georgia	All incomes.....	Number	1,010	Number	342	Number	327	Number	666	Number	873	Number	93	Number	526	Number	133	Number	121	Dollars	80	Dollars	96	Dollars	82	Dollars	85	Dollars	53	Dollars	69																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																														
	\$0-\$249.....	225	93	132	164	29	97	17	21	37	46	40	19	22	69																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																														
	\$250-\$499.....	513	512	155	357	444	46	287	57	54	67	98	60	51	27																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																														
	\$500-\$749.....	180	180	57	123	185	14	98	36	37	100	149	96	61	58																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																														
	\$750-\$999.....	52	51	21	30	48	3	23	16	6	160	211	175	170	47																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																														
	\$1,000-\$1,499.....	29	29	11	18	25	1	15	6	3	232	7 350	249	186	203																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																														
	\$1,500-\$1,999.....	3	3	1	0	2	0	2	0	0	7 285	---	---	---	---																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																														
	\$2,000-\$2,999.....	7	7	3	3	4	5	0	4	1	0	278	---	---	---	---																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
	\$3,000 or over.....	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7 0	---	---	---	---	---																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
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Other.....	61	59	41	41	18	28	0	16	7	5	51	47	63	47	23
\$0-\$499.....	35	34	24	24	10	15	0	9	4	2	65	51	91	778	28
\$500-\$999.....	22	21	13	13	8	13	0	7	3	3	35	43	26	26	21
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	3	3	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$2,000-\$2,999 ⁸	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	70
Family-type groups: Type 1.....	308	306	112	104	194	196	26	108	9	2	81	75	83	724	52
\$0-\$499.....	245	244	89	82	155	157	22	133	9	2	64	72	64	724	41
\$500-\$999.....	52	51	19	18	32	32	4	28	0	0	125	94	129	129	77
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	10	10	4	4	6	6	0	6	0	0	299	299	0	0	180
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	730	730	0	0	730
\$2,000-\$2,999 ⁸	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Types 2 and 3.....	243	243	93	90	150	161	16	133	5	7	76	110	14	20	51
\$0-\$499.....	186	186	70	68	116	126	12	103	5	6	58	76	61	14	40
\$500-\$999.....	52	52	19	19	33	34	4	29	0	1	137	213	129	752	89
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	2	2	2	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	730	730	0	0	70
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	2	2	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	7150
\$2,000-\$2,999 ⁸	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	70
Types 4 and 5.....	230	230	57	54	173	261	32	116	65	48	92	107	105	72	105
\$0-\$499.....	158	158	36	32	122	172	27	80	36	29	67	81	60	66	73
\$500-\$999.....	57	57	15	13	42	76	4	30	24	18	119	219	119	72	158
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	13	13	5	5	8	11	1	5	4	1	232	350	135	722	196
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7519	7882	191	7225	0
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	1	1	0	0	0	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	7155	0	71,038
\$3,000 or over.....	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	70
Types 6 and 7.....	162	162	60	59	102	163	11	81	38	33	70	113	66	30	70
\$0-\$499.....	106	106	40	39	66	97	8	50	20	19	48	100	37	26	44
\$500-\$999.....	49	49	18	18	31	60	3	26	17	14	89	148	87	36	109
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	2	2	0	0	2	3	0	2	1	0	259	7239	7300	7389	7389
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	7270	7270	0	0	7270
\$2,000-\$2,999 ⁸	4	4	2	2	2	2	0	2	0	0	7162	7162	0	0	81
Types 8 and 9.....	67	67	20	20	47	92	8	28	25	31	66	68	72	56	91
\$0-\$499.....	43	43	13	13	30	56	6	18	13	19	42	63	22	36	55
\$500-\$999.....	22	22	7	7	15	31	2	8	11	10	99	784	134	67	139
\$1,000-\$1,499 ⁸	2	2	0	0	2	5	0	2	1	2	138	7127	751	7192	7944

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 161.—SOLE AND SUPPLEMENTARY EARNERS: *Number of families with individual earners, number and average earnings of supplementary earners classified as husbands, wives, and others, and average earnings of family from supplementary earners, by income, by occupation, and by family type, Southeast small cities separately, Negro families, 1935-36*—Continued
[Negro nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit, family-income class, occupational group, and family type	Families	Families with individual earners				Supplementary earners					Average earnings per supplementary earner					Average earnings per family from supplementary earners ^a
		Any ¹	1 only		More than 1 ²	All	Husbands	Wives	Other males ³	Other females ⁴	All	Husbands	Wives	Other males	Other females	
			Any family member	Husband												
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
VILLAGES—continued																
North Carolina-Mississippi																
All incomes.....	Number 1,416	Number 1,407	Number 491	Number 470	Number 916	Number 1,140	Number 100	Number 772	Number 146	Number 122	Number 98	Number 131	Number 98	Number 96	Number 73	Number 79
\$0-\$249.....	267	265	104	94	161	177	22	133	14	8	40	62	40	23	17	27
\$250-\$499.....	580	575	202	195	373	444	44	319	37	44	71	106	72	53	44	54
\$500-\$749.....	341	339	104	100	235	294	12	204	45	33	91	143	95	77	72	79
\$750-\$999.....	120	120	37	37	83	125	12	64	30	19	148	211	153	137	109	154
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	75	75	28	28	47	74	8	38	17	11	198	257	205	187	146	196
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	21	21	10	10	11	19	2	8	3	6	255	7420	289	312	127	231
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	7	7	3	3	4	5	0	4	0	1	392	471	471	774	774	280
\$3,000 or over.....	5	5	3	3	2	2	0	2	0	0	7,300	7,300	7,300	7,300	7,300	1,280
Occupational groups:																
Wage-earner.....	1,101	1,101	324	306	777	963	78	668	116	101	87	109	84	96	75	76
\$0-\$499.....	709	709	224	209	485	564	61	411	45	47	62	92	63	45	37	50
\$500-\$999.....	353	353	90	87	263	343	14	232	55	42	111	111	111	102	97	108
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	35	35	10	10	25	45	3	21	13	8	108	142	160	199	127	217
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	4	4	0	0	4	11	0	4	3	4	233	237	237	312	171	642
Clerical, business, and professional.....	165	164	76	74	88	109	20	63	14	12	216	197	272	113	78	143
\$0-\$499.....	43	42	21	20	21	22	5	14	1	2	84	78	81	7	7	43
\$500-\$999.....	69	69	32	31	37	49	9	25	9	6	112	112	113	97	40	80
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	30	30	13	13	17	23	4	14	4	1	243	283	232	150	7	186
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	13	13	6	6	7	8	2	4	0	2	285	7420	341	341	739	176
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	5	5	1	1	4	5	0	4	0	1	392	471	471	774	774	392
\$3,000 or over.....	5	5	3	3	2	2	0	2	0	0	7,300	7,300	7,300	7,300	7,300	1,280

Other	150	142	91	90	51	68	2	41	16	9	72	7,305	60	79	50	32
\$0-\$499	95	89	61	60	28	35	0	27	5	3	43	7,305	48	27	29	16
\$500-\$999	39	37	19	19	18	27	1	11	11	4	71	7,230	42	103	25	49
\$1,000-\$1,499	10	10	5	5	5	6	1	3	0	2	243	7,500	230	7	133	146
\$1,500-\$1,999	4	4	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	---	---	---	---	---	0
\$2,000-\$2,999	2	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	---	---	---	---	---	70
\$3,000 or over	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Family-type groups:																
Type 1	605	600	221	210	379	379	30	349	---	---	94	144	89	---	---	59
\$0-\$499	411	407	151	140	256	256	24	232	---	---	67	101	64	---	---	42
\$500-\$999	167	166	57	57	109	109	3	105	---	---	121	196	119	---	---	79
\$1,000-\$1,499	18	18	10	10	8	8	1	7	---	---	301	7,468	277	---	---	134
\$1,500-\$1,999	6	6	2	2	4	4	2	2	---	---	451	7,420	7,481	---	---	300
\$2,000-\$2,999	2	2	1	1	1	1	0	1	---	---	7,260	---	7,260	---	---	7130
\$3,000 or over	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	---	---	7,600	---	7,600	---	---	7,000
Types 2 and 3	292	289	111	111	178	193	10	164	---	---	84	149	83	58	65	56
\$0-\$499	175	173	68	68	105	113	6	96	6	5	60	93	61	44	21	39
\$500-\$999	97	96	34	34	62	7	3	58	5	3	101	150	99	76	139	72
\$1,000-\$1,499	14	14	7	7	7	7	1	6	0	0	193	7,480	145	---	---	56
\$1,500-\$1,999	4	4	2	2	2	2	0	2	0	0	7,318	---	7,318	---	---	159
\$2,000-\$2,999	2	2	0	0	2	2	0	2	0	0	7,304	---	7,304	---	---	7,304
\$3,000 or over	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Types 4 and 5	292	292	67	60	225	351	42	159	78	72	93	121	99	94	63	112
\$0-\$499	139	139	34	31	105	155	26	71	28	30	60	87	63	47	40	67
\$500-\$999	116	116	22	18	94	153	13	68	40	32	100	182	102	95	66	131
\$1,000-\$1,499	30	30	6	6	24	40	3	19	10	8	200	150	221	218	144	206
\$1,500-\$1,999	4	4	2	2	2	3	0	1	0	2	43	---	7,52	7,39	---	32
\$2,000-\$2,999	2	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	---	---	---	---	---	70
\$3,000 or over	1	1	1	1	---	0	0	0	0	0	---	---	---	---	---	---
Types 6 and 7	164	163	72	70	91	136	12	75	28	21	128	142	160	60	97	107
\$0-\$499	99	98	41	42	54	70	7	43	11	9	59	80	61	40	55	41
\$500-\$999	50	50	20	20	30	53	3	26	14	10	102	186	106	70	111	108
\$1,000-\$1,499	9	9	4	4	5	11	2	4	3	2	162	7,285	7,350	82	7,216	197
\$1,500-\$1,999	3	3	2	2	1	1	0	1	0	0	7,350	---	7,350	---	---	117
\$2,000-\$2,999	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	---	---	---	---	---	---
\$3,000 or over	3	3	2	2	1	1	0	1	0	0	7,5,800	---	7,5,800	---	---	1,933
Types 8 and 9	63	63	20	19	43	81	6	25	29	21	122	94	127	153	88	157
\$0-\$499	23	23	9	8	14	27	3	10	6	8	48	71	57	61	31	56
\$500-\$999	31	31	8	8	23	35	2	10	16	7	139	775	162	149	115	145
\$1,000-\$1,499	4	4	1	1	3	8	1	2	4	1	139	775	7,130	189	7,26	279
\$1,500-\$1,999	4	4	2	2	2	9	0	3	3	1	7,156	---	7,156	312	171	483
\$2,000-\$2,999	1	1	0	0	1	2	0	1	0	1	7,546	---	7,546	774	71,091	71,091

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 161.—SOLE AND SUPPLEMENTARY EARNERS: Number of families with individual earners, number and average earnings of supplementary earners classified as husbands, wives, and others, and average earnings of family from supplementary earners, by income, by occupation, and by family type, Southeast small cities separately, Negro families, 1935-36—Continued

[Negro nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit, family-income class, occupational group, and family type	Families	Families with individual earners					Supplementary earners					Average earnings per supplementary earner \$						Average earnings per family from supplementary earners \$
		Any ¹	1 only		More than 1	All	Hus- bands	Wives	Other males ³	Other females ⁴	All	Hus- bands	Wives	Other males	Other females			
			Any family member	Hus- band														
																(3)	(4)		(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
(1)	(2)	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
SMALL CITIES																		
South Carolina, Sumter																		
All incomes	531	Number	529	216	210	313	371	30	267	37	37	115	178	95	160	161		
\$0-\$19	64	64	25	21	39	44	6	34	2	2	2	50	62	48	7 64	7 44	35	
\$20-\$49	207	206	90	89	116	133	13	99	11	10	10	68	102	65	70	53	44	
\$50-\$79	160	159	61	61	98	107	5	88	8	6	6	116	254	103	140	123	78	
\$80-\$99	49	49	19	18	30	38	3	24	5	6	7	164	319	136	159	210	127	
\$1,000-\$1,999	25	25	7	7	18	31	3	15	6	7	7	229	468	211	185	204	285	
\$1,500-\$1,999	7	7	4	4	3	8	0	1	4	3	3	258	---	7 273	252	260	265	
\$2,000-\$2,999	17	17	9	9	8	9	0	5	1	3	3	347	---	191	7 1,040	375	183	
\$3,000 or over	2	2	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	7 315	---	7 315	---	---	7 158	
Occupational groups:																		
Wage-earner	468	468	186	182	282	332	26	245	34	27	27	102	155	86	131	151	72	
Clerical, business, and professional	60	59	28	26	31	39	4	22	3	10	10	224	325	186	488	188	146	
Other	3	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	---	---	---	---	---	0	
Family-type groups:																		
Type 1	142	141	66	64	75	75	6	69	---	---	---	93	126	90	---	---	49	
Types 2 and 3	175	174	75	73	99	100	6	92	1	1	1	90	95	91	7 52	7 8	52	
Types 4 and 5	110	110	28	27	82	113	13	62	16	22	22	138	217	113	132	165	142	
Types 6 and 7	81	81	38	37	43	58	3	36	13	6	6	113	356	85	119	144	81	
Types 8 and 9	23	23	9	9	14	25	2	8	7	8	8	176	7 60	77	318	180	192	

Georgia, Griffin

All incomes	267	266	72	67	194	273	31	153	36	53	109	117	112	131	81	111
\$0-\$249	29	29	7	5	22	28	9	12	4	3	40	54	29	38	43	38
\$250-\$499	108	107	27	24	80	100	15	62	7	16	84	116	81	69	70	78
\$500-\$749	84	84	23	23	61	81	3	54	11	13	104	131	111	93	77	100
\$750-\$999	24	24	6	6	18	33	2	13	7	13	155	155	178	231	90	226
\$1,000-\$1,499	18	18	6	6	12	26	2	11	6	7	214	7 355	268	209	94	309
\$1,500-\$1,999	4	4	3	3	1	3	0	1	1	1	271	---	7 450	7 156	7 208	204
Occupational groups:																
Wage-earner	246	246	59	55	187	264	29	148	36	51	105	107	107	131	81	113
Clerical, business, and professional	20	20	13	12	7	9	2	5	0	2	223	7 261	263	---	7 84	101
Other	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	---	---	---	---	---	7 0
Family-type groups:																
Type 1	90	89	30	26	59	59	7	52	---	---	95	101	95	---	---	63
Types 2 and 3	60	60	23	23	37	40	7	29	0	4	94	107	100	---	31	63
Types 4 and 5	63	63	7	7	56	100	12	41	17	30	113	122	141	89	83	179
Types 6 and 7	42	42	12	11	30	48	3	24	11	10	125	140	165	208	79	143
Types 8 and 9	12	12	0	0	12	26	2	7	8	9	117	7 130	137	113	99	254

¹ Any difference between the totals in columns 2 and 3 is explained by the fact that column 2 includes some families with no income from earnings, some whose only earners had entrepreneurial losses, and some with family earnings only, i. e., earnings only from such family enterprises as keeping roomers and boarders, not attributable to individual earners.

² Families that have supplementary earners.

³ This includes male earners under 16 years of age as follows: South Carolina-Georgia villages, 39; North Carolina-Mississippi villages, 36; Sumter, 4. Average earnings were \$19, \$41, and \$35, respectively.

⁴ This includes female earners under 16 years of age as follows: South Carolina-Georgia villages, 32; North Carolina-Mississippi villages, 19; Sumter, 3; Griffin, 2. Average earnings were \$19, \$30, \$59, and \$59, respectively.

⁵ Averages in this section of the table are based on the corresponding number of supplementary earners in each class (columns 7-11).

⁶ Averages in this column are based on the number of families in each class (column 2).

⁷ Average based on fewer than 3 cases.

⁸ The largest income reported fell in this class.

⁹ Members of the economic family for fewer than 27 weeks. See Glossary, Year-equivalent Person.

TABLE 162.—FAMILY EARNINGS: *Number of families having only one earner, percentage of family earnings derived from husbands, average earnings per family from principal and from supplementary earners, and average earnings per supplementary earner, by occupation and income and by family type and income, Southeast small cities separately, Negro families, 1935-36*

[Negro nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Occupational group, family type, and income class (dollars)	Sumter, S. C.						Griffin, Ga.					
	Families	Families with only 1 earner	Per cent of family earnings derived from husbands ¹	Average earnings per family from ² —		Average earnings per supplementary earner ³	Families	Families with only 1 earner	Per cent of family earnings derived from husbands ¹	Average earnings per family from ² —		Average earnings per supplementary earner ³
				Principal earner	Supplementary earner					Principal earner	Supplementary earner	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
All incomes.....	No. 531	No. 216	Pct. 83.5	Dol. 490	Dol. 80	Dol. 115	No. 267	No. 72	Pct. 74.9	Dol. 410	Dol. 111	Dol. 109
Occupational groups:												
Wage-earner.....	468	186	83.4	424	72	102	246	59	74.6	394	113	105
0-499.....	258	108	84.4	290	42	64	133	32	71.7	260	70	74
500-999.....	189	70	84.9	541	88	124	100	23	77.4	513	135	119
1,000-1,499.....	14	4	72.6	793	283	209	10	2	62.5	708	404	192
1,500-1,999.....	4	2	56.7	1,028	436	249	3	2	83.2	1,347	271	271
2,000-2,999 ⁴	3	2	90.7	1,978	200	\$ 600	0	0				
Clerical, business, and professional	60	28	83.9	1,022	146	224	20	13	80.5	619	101	223
0-499.....	12	6	82.9	223	31	62	3	2	32.1	162	30	\$ 91
500-999.....	18	9	66.7	511	115	188	8	6	86.7	582	48	128
1,000-1,499.....	11	3	73.5	870	286	262	4	4	78.6	743	192	307
1,500-1,999.....	3	2	93.3	1,480	107	\$ 320	1	1	(⁵)	\$1,300	\$ 0	
2,000-2,999.....	14	7	90.7	2,012	180	315	0	0				
3,000 or over.....	2	1	(⁵)	\$3,624	\$ 158	315	0	0				
Family-type groups:												
Type 1.....	142	66	86.7	416	49	93	90	30	83.1	402	63	95
0-499.....	90	41	87.5	298	36	68	51	16	76.0	254	53	80
500-999.....	45	21	84.6	545	68	127	34	10	85.8	544	79	112
1,000-1,499.....	5	3	89.0	960	87	\$ 218	4	3	91.4	756	58	\$ 234
1,500-1,999.....	0	0					1	1	(⁵)	\$1,735	\$ 0	
2,000-2,999 ⁴	2	1	(⁵)	\$1,465	\$ 99	\$ 198	0	0				
Types 2 and 3.....	175	75	88.4	470	52	90	60	23	85.0	422	63	94
0-499.....	94	45	85.9	289	36	67	39	13	79.6	292	58	80
500-999.....	71	23	87.8	549	71	108	17	8	88.4	543	67	113
1,000-1,499.....	4	2	91.2	1,016	85	\$ 172	3	1	89.0	1,017	125	\$ 188
1,500-1,999.....	2	2	(⁵)	\$1,560	\$ 0		1	1	(⁵)	\$1,680	\$ 0	
2,000-2,999 ⁴	4	3	97.2	2,239	62	\$ 248	0	0				
Types 4 and 5.....	110	28	77.5	589	142	138	63	7	61.5	353	179	113
0-499.....	42	12	73.3	239	61	60	32	3	59.0	228	105	67
500-999.....	46	9	69.0	475	170	160	26	4	64.3	458	215	143
1,000-1,499.....	11	0	63.5	737	369	239	5	0	55.7	614	463	210
1,500-1,999.....	2	2	(⁵)	\$1,521	\$ 0		0	0				
2,000-2,999.....	7	4	93.8	2,050	117	273	0	0				
3,000 or over.....	2	1	(⁵)	\$3,625	\$ 158	\$ 315	0	0				
Types 6 and 7.....	81	38	85.1	508	81	113	42	12	73.7	488	143	125
0-499.....	32	14	88.0	316	36	55	13	2	61.2	241	78	78
500-999.....	43	23	89.0	564	63	108	23	7	78.4	545	132	112
1,000-1,499.....	4	1	50.9	642	569	228	5	2	64.2	705	392	245
1,500-1,999.....	0	0					1	1	(⁵)	\$1,300		
2,000-2,999 ⁴	2	0	(⁵)	\$2,125	\$ 204	\$ 204	0	0				

¹ Percentages are based on the total family earnings for each class (table 149).² Averages are based on the number of families in each class (columns 2 and 8).³ Averages are based on the corresponding number of supplementary earners in each class.⁴ The largest income reported fell in this class.⁵ Average based on fewer than 3 cases.⁶ Percentages not computed for averages based on fewer than 3 cases.

TABLE 163.—OCCUPATION OF EARNERS: *Distribution of husbands, principal earners, and supplementary earners by chief occupation, by family income, Southeast villages, and Southeast small cities separately, Negro families, 1935-36*

[Negro nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit and family-income class (dollars)	Husbands whose chief occupation was—			Husbands with no income from earnings	All principal earners	Principal earners ¹ whose chief occupation was—			All supplementary earners	Supplementary earners ¹ whose chief occupation was—		
	Wage-earner	Clerical, business, or professional	Farm-operator, shareholder, or unknown			Wage-earner	Clerical, business, or professional	Farm-operator, shareholder, or unknown		Wage-earner	Clerical, business, or professional	Farm-operator, shareholder, or unknown
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
VILLAGES												
<i>South Carolina-Georgia</i>												
All incomes.....	No. 817	No. 93	No. 68	No. 32	No. 1,008	No. 840	No. 107	No. 61	No. 873	No. 805	No. 55	No. 13
0-249.....	196	5	11	13	225	210	6	9	164	161	1	2
250-499.....	439	30	31	13	512	450	35	27	444	420	16	8
500-749.....	143	23	12	2	180	141	27	12	185	171	13	1
750-999.....	26	13	10	3	51	27	15	9	48	36	10	2
1,000-1,499.....	13	13	3	0	29	12	14	3	25	14	11	0
1,500-1,999.....	0	2	0	1	3	0	3	0	2	0	2	0
2,000-2,999.....	0	6	1	0	7	0	6	1	5	3	2	0
3,000 or over.....	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
<i>North Carolina-Mississippi</i>												
All incomes.....	1,071	152	153	40	1,407	1,099	164	144	1,140	1,041	84	15
0-249.....	210	8	35	14	265	221	8	36	177	176	1	0
250-499.....	477	31	57	15	575	487	33	55	444	422	19	3
500-749.....	263	38	30	10	339	269	41	29	294	273	18	3
750-999.....	82	25	12	1	120	84	28	8	125	104	16	5
1,000-1,499.....	34	28	13	0	75	34	31	10	74	51	19	4
1,500-1,999.....	5	12	4	0	21	4	13	4	19	13	6	0
2,000-2,999.....	0	5	2	0	7	0	5	2	5	2	3	0
3,000 or over.....	0	5	0	0	5	0	5	0	2	0	2	0
SMALL CITIES												
<i>South Carolina, Sumter</i>												
All incomes.....	460	56	3	12	529	467	60	2	371	328	41	2
0-249.....	57	2	1	4	64	61	2	1	44	44	0	0
250-499.....	194	9	0	4	206	197	9	0	133	127	5	1
500-749.....	149	8	1	2	159	148	10	1	107	100	7	0
750-999.....	40	7	1	1	49	40	9	0	38	32	5	1
1,000-1,499.....	14	11	0	0	25	14	11	0	31	20	11	0
1,500-1,999.....	3	3	0	1	7	4	3	0	8	3	5	0
2,000-2,999.....	3	14	0	0	17	3	14	0	9	2	7	0
3,000 or over.....	0	2	0	0	2	0	2	0	1	0	1	0
<i>Georgia, Griffin</i>												
All incomes.....	241	16	1	9	266	246	19	1	273	265	8	0
0-249.....	26	1	0	2	29	28	1	0	28	27	1	0
250-499.....	100	0	1	7	107	105	1	1	100	99	1	0
500-749.....	80	4	0	0	84	79	5	0	81	81	0	0
750-999.....	21	3	0	0	24	21	3	0	35	34	1	0
1,000-1,499.....	11	7	0	0	18	10	8	0	26	22	4	0
1,500-1,999 ²	3	1	0	0	4	3	1	0	3	2	1	0

¹ Includes husbands as well as other family members.² The largest income reported fell in this class.

TABLE 164.—EARNING WIVES BY SOURCE OF FAMILY EARNINGS; Number of families in which wife was principal or supplementary earner and additional earnings were received from specified family members or from roomers and boarders, by income, Southeast villages, and Southeast small cities combined, Negro families, 1935-36

[Negro nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit and family-income class (dollars)	Families in which wife was earner				Families in which wife was principal earner				Families in which wife was supplementary earner				Families having roomers and boarders							
	Additional earnings from—				Additional earnings from—				Additional earnings from—				Additional earnings from—							
	All	Hus-band only	Hus-band and others	Persons other than hus-band	All	Hus-band only	Hus-band and others	Persons other than hus-band	All	Hus-band only	Hus-band and others	Persons other than hus-band	All	Wife	Wife as principal earner	Wife as supplementary earner				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)
SOUTH CAROLINA-GEORGIA VILLAGES																				
All incomes.....	No. 1,010	No. 624	No. 15	No. 485	No. 112	No. 12	No. 98	No. 61	No. 17	No. 5	No. 526	No. 424	No. 95	No. 7	No. 511	No. 15	No. 83	No. 61	No. 10	No. 51
0-499.....	738	465	13	372	70	10	81	49	15	4	384	323	55	6	373	11	51	36	6	30
500-999.....	232	136	1	98	35	2	15	11	2	1	121	87	33	1	117	4	24	19	3	16
1,000-1,499.....	29	16	0	10	6	0	1	1	0	0	15	9	6	0	15	0	5	3	0	3
1,500-1,999.....	3	2	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	2	0	1	1	0	0
2,000-2,999.....	7	4	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	4	3	1	0	4	0	2	2	0	2
3,000 or over.....	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NORTH CAROLINA-MISSISSIPPI VILLAGES																				
All incomes.....	1,416	869	20	709	133	7	97	57	15	5	772	652	118	2	753	19	117	74	11	63
0-499.....	847	527	17	450	56	4	75	46	9	3	452	404	47	1	447	5	59	38	8	30
500-999.....	461	285	3	221	58	3	17	7	5	2	268	214	53	0	268	10	41	24	2	22
1,000-1,499.....	75	41	0	25	16	0	3	2	1	0	38	23	15	0	34	4	10	8	0	8
1,500-1,999.....	21	10	0	8	2	0	2	2	0	0	8	6	2	0	8	0	3	3	1	2
2,000-2,999.....	7	4	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	4	3	1	0	4	0	1	0	0	0
3,000 or over.....	5	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	2	0	3	1	0	1

COMBINED CITIES												
All incomes	798	473	10	372	87	4	53	33	9	1	420	339
0-499	408	252	9	205	34	4	45	29	6	1	207	176
500-999	317	186	1	146	39	0	7	4	2	0	179	142
1,000-1,499	43	27	0	15	12	0	1	0	1	0	26	15
1,500-1,999	11	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
2,000-2,999	17	5	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	5
3,000 or over	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1

¹ Families in which wife was sole earner.

² Includes families in which wife was sole earner (column 4).

TABLE 165.—EARNING STATUS, AGE, AND EARNINGS OF HUSBANDS: Total number of earning husbands, number of husbands who were principal earners, number who were supplementary earners, and average earnings per husband, by husband's occupation and age, Southeast small cities combined, Negro families, 1935-36

[Negro nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Age group (years)	All husbands ¹	All earning husbands			Principal-earner husbands			Supplementary-earner husbands			Hus- bands without earnings	Average earnings per husband			
		All earning husbands			Principal-earner husbands			Supplementary-earner husbands				Principal earners	Supple- mentary earners	Wage- earner	Clerical, business, and profes- sional
		All occupa- tions ²	Wage- earner	Clerical, business, and profes- sional	All occupa- tions ²	Wage- earner	Clerical, business, and profes- sional	All occupa- tions ²	Wage- earner	Clerical, business, and profes- sional					
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
All ages	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
Under 20	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	432	147	432	989
20-24	103	103	102	1	99	98	1	4	4	0	0	380	172	372	320
25-29	141	141	136	5	136	131	5	5	5	0	0	400	134	386	514
30-34	88	88	81	7	83	78	5	5	3	2	0	493	172	469	547
35-39	118	117	107	10	105	95	10	12	12	0	1	492	136	407	974
40-44	88	85	70	15	79	64	15	6	6	0	3	591	174	427	1,185
45-49	62	59	50	8	55	47	8	4	3	0	3	496	224	426	829
50-54	83	81	65	13	75	59	13	6	6	0	2	555	135	535	1,112
55-59	35	33	28	5	27	22	5	6	6	0	2	525	84	296	1,278
60-64	40	38	33	5	30	26	4	8	7	1	2	676	190	410	1,656
65 or older	39	31	28	3	26	24	2	5	4	1	8	348	71	293	404

¹ This is the same as the total number of families, since all families included in the study contained both husband and wife.

² There were 3 principal-earner husbands and 1 supplementary-earner husband who were farm operators or sharecroppers or whose occupational classification was unknown.

³ Averages are based on the corresponding number of earning husbands (columns 4, 5, 6, and 9).

⁴ Average based on fewer than 3 cases.

Their average earnings were \$246.

TABLE 166.—EARNING STATUS, AGE, AND EARNINGS OF HUSBANDS: Total number of earning husbands, number of husbands who were principal earners, and number who were supplementary earners, by husband's occupation and age, and average earnings of husbands who were principal or supplementary earners, by age, Southeast villages, Negro families, 1935-36

[Negro nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit and age group (years)	(2)	All earning husbands				Principal-earner husbands				Supplementary-earner husbands				Husbands with out-earnings	Average earnings of husbands who were—	
		All occupations	Wage-earner	Clerical, business, and professional	Farm-operator, sharecropper and unknown	All occupations	Wage-earner	Clerical, business, and professional	Farm-operator, sharecropper and unknown	All occupations	Wage-earner	Clerical, business, and professional	Farm-operator, sharecropper and unknown		Principal earners	Supplementary earners
(1)	(2)	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Dollars	Dollars
SOUTH CAROLINA-GEORGIA																
All ages.....	1,010	978	817	93	68	885	735	89	61	93	82	4	7	32	325	96
Under 20.....	84	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	300
20-24.....	84	82	81	1	1	81	79	2	0	3	3	0	0	0	266	134
25-29.....	173	171	161	5	5	165	155	5	5	3	6	6	0	2	282	93
30-34.....	112	111	102	6	3	102	94	6	2	9	8	0	1	1	317	100
35-39.....	151	151	133	14	4	142	125	13	4	9	8	1	0	0	358	109
40-44.....	97	95	77	13	5	89	71	13	4	6	6	0	0	2	338	114
45-49.....	85	81	65	10	6	70	54	10	6	11	11	0	0	4	367	67
50-54.....	111	109	71	19	9	93	61	17	15	16	10	2	4	2	378	99
55-59.....	54	53	39	7	7	47	33	9	7	6	6	0	0	1	354	147
60-64.....	70	60	48	9	3	51	39	9	3	9	9	0	0	10	256	79
65 or older.....	72	62	38	9	15	44	23	8	13	18	15	1	2	10	228	82
NORTH CAROLINA-MISSISSIPPI																
All ages.....	1,416	1,376	1,071	152	153	1,276	993	140	143	100	78	12	10	40	394	131
Under 20.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20-24.....	60	60	53	3	4	58	51	3	4	2	2	5	0	0	324	3
25-29.....	160	159	148	6	5	154	143	6	5	5	5	0	0	1	354	106
30-34.....	201	201	164	20	17	192	155	19	17	9	9	0	0	0	408	161
35-39.....	239	235	201	19	15	226	193	19	14	9	8	0	1	4	417	104
40-44.....	194	183	144	20	19	177	138	19	19	6	6	0	0	11	402	134
45-49.....	152	148	109	19	20	129	94	15	20	19	15	4	0	4	430	136
50-54.....	138	135	96	27	12	117	81	18	12	18	15	3	0	3	422	135
55-59.....	101	97	59	21	12	83	51	17	15	14	8	4	4	4	442	161
60-64.....	79	77	52	5	20	71	50	5	16	6	2	0	2	4	324	159
65 or older.....	92	81	45	12	24	69	37	11	21	12	8	1	3	11	308	78

1 This is the same as the total number of families, since all families included in the study contained both husband and wife.

2 Averages are based on the corresponding number of husbands who were principal earners or supplementary earners in each class (columns 7 and 11).

3 Average based on fewer than 3 cases.

TABLE 167.—EARNINGS AND AGE OF WIVES: *Number of wives who were without earnings, number who were earners, and average earnings per wife, by wife's occupation, by age, Southeast small cities combined, Negro families, 1935-36*

[Negro nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Age group (years)	All wives ¹	Wives without earn- ings	Earning wives			Average ² earnings per wife		
			All	Wage- earner	Clerical, business, and profes- sional	All	Wage- earner	Clerical, business, and profes- sional
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
All ages.....	No. 798	No. 325	No. 473	No. 437	No. 36	Dol. 110	Dol. 99	Dol. 247
Under 30.....	351	159	192	184	8	99	91	279
30-39.....	223	74	149	136	13	120	107	257
40-49.....	140	50	90	82	8	117	105	246
50-59.....	66	32	34	28	6	132	112	224
60 or older.....	18	10	8	7	1	48	55	³ 5

¹ This is the same as the total number of families, since all families included in this study contained both husband and wife.² Averages are based on the corresponding number of earning wives (cols. 4-6).³ Average based on fewer than 3 cases.TABLE 168.—EARNINGS AND AGE OF HUSBANDS: *Number of husbands who were earners¹ and average earnings per husband, by family type and husband's age, Southeast small cities combined, Negro families, 1935-36*

[Negro nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Age group (years)	All hus- bands ²	Earning husbands in families of types—						Average ³ earnings per husband in families of types—					
		All	1	2 and 3	4 and 5	6 and 7	8 and 9	All	1	2 and 3	4 and 5	6 and 7	8 and 9
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
All ages.....	No. 798	No. 777	No. 224	No. 232	No. 168	No. 121	No. 32	Dol. 464	Dol. 418	Dol. 458	Dol. 497	Dol. 499	Dol. 523
Under 30.....	245	245	96	110	15	23	1	383	387	367	432	415	⁴ 247
30-40.....	206	205	45	61	40	50	9	464	438	477	464	470	468
40-50.....	150	144	36	23	47	28	10	527	417	566	510	651	563
50-60.....	118	114	26	29	38	14	7	567	566	708	475	459	704
60 or older.....	79	69	21	9	28	6	5	452	330	370	589	455	346

¹ Either principal or supplementary.² This is the same as the total number of families, since all families included in this study contained both husband and wife.³ Averages are based on the corresponding number of earning husbands (cols. 3-8).⁴ Average based on fewer than 3 cases.

TABLE 169.—SIZE OF FAMILY AND EARNINGS OF INDIVIDUAL EARNERS: *Average number of persons per family, number of earning husbands, wives, and other family members, and average earnings per earner, by occupation and income and by family type and income, Southeast small cities separately, Negro families, 1935-36*

(Negro nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born)

State, city, occupational group, family type, and income class (dollars)	Families	Average per- sons per family ¹	Individual earners					Average earnings per earner ²				
			Hus- bands	Wives	Others			Hus- band	Wife	Others		
					All	Male	Fe- male			All	Male	Fe- male
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
SOUTH CAROLINA, SUMTER												
All incomes.....	No. 531	No. 3.86	No. 519	No. 294	No. 87	No. 44	No. 43	Dol. 493	Dol. 103	Dol. 191	Dol. 211	Dol. 170
0-499.....	271	3.60	263	155	29	14	15	287	73	73	81	65
500-999.....	209	3.97	206	117	30	15	15	538	123	187	174	199
1,000-1,499.....	25	4.54	25	15	16	9	7	817	211	262	306	204
1,500-1,999.....	7	6.00	6	1	8	5	3	1,304	273	315	347	260
2,000-2,999.....	17	4.96	17	5	4	1	3	2,006	191	541	31,040	375
3,000 or over.....	2	4.50	2	1	0	0	0	3,625	315	-----	-----	-----
Occupational groups:												
Wage-earner.....	468	3.80	461	267	72	40	32	423	93	171	180	160
0-499.....	258	3.57	252	149	28	14	14	289	74	73	81	64
500-999.....	189	4.00	189	108	26	15	11	539	111	187	174	204
1,000-1,499.....	14	4.75	14	9	10	6	4	784	166	261	284	225
1,500-1,999.....	4	5.75	3	1	7	5	2	1,128	273	314	347	230
2,000-2,999 ⁴	3	4.17	3	0	1	0	1	1,978	-----	360	-----	600
Clerical, business, and professional.....	60	4.31	56	27	15	4	11	1,074	207	286	522	200
0-499.....	12	3.75	10	6	1	0	1	265	53	78	-----	78
500-999.....	18	3.70	16	9	4	0	4	512	258	185	-----	185
1,000-1,499.....	11	4.27	11	6	6	3	3	861	279	263	349	177
1,500-1,999.....	3	6.33	3	0	1	0	1	1,450	320	-----	-----	320
2,000-2,999.....	14	5.14	14	5	3	1	2	2,012	191	522	31,040	262
3,000 or over.....	2	4.50	2	1	0	0	0	3,625	315	-----	-----	-----
Other.....	3	5.00	2	0	0	0	0	3,321	-----	-----	-----	-----
Family-type groups:												
Type 1.....	142	2.02	139	77	-----	-----	-----	421	97	-----	-----	-----
0-499.....	90	2.03	88	49	-----	-----	-----	301	73	-----	-----	-----
500-999.....	45	2.01	44	25	-----	-----	-----	552	131	-----	-----	-----
1,000-1,499.....	5	2.00	5	2	-----	-----	-----	960	218	-----	-----	-----
1,500-1,999.....	0	-----	0	0	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
2,000-2,999 ⁴	2	2.25	2	1	-----	-----	-----	3,146	318	-----	-----	-----
Types 2 and 3.....	175	3.35	172	100	2	1	1	474	97	30	52	8
0-499.....	94	3.41	92	50	2	1	1	287	81	30	52	8
500-999.....	71	3.29	70	47	0	0	0	557	108	-----	-----	-----
1,000-1,499.....	4	3.50	4	2	0	0	0	1,016	172	-----	-----	-----
1,500-1,999.....	2	3.50	2	0	0	0	0	1,560	-----	-----	-----	-----
2,000-2,999 ⁴	4	3.00	4	1	0	0	0	2,239	248	-----	-----	-----
Types 4 and 5.....	110	4.24	107	69	47	21	26	589	127	182	195	172
0-499.....	42	4.19	40	29	16	7	9	234	73	71	83	62
500-999.....	46	4.06	45	29	21	10	11	465	150	210	198	220
1,000-1,499.....	11	4.69	11	9	8	4	4	725	209	289	355	193
1,500-1,999.....	2	4.00	2	0	0	0	0	1,521	-----	-----	-----	-----
2,000-2,999.....	7	4.99	7	1	2	0	2	2,059	100	360	-----	360
3,000 or over.....	2	4.50	2	1	0	0	0	3,625	315	-----	-----	-----
Types 6 and 7.....	81	6.31	80	38	21	14	7	509	95	161	155	174
0-499.....	32	5.95	31	18	4	4	0	320	57	81	81	-----
500-999.....	43	6.48	43	16	9	5	4	560	105	132	126	140
1,000-1,499.....	4	7.00	4	2	8	5	3	616	252	234	243	220
1,500-1,999.....	0	-----	0	0	0	0	0	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
2,000-2,999 ⁴	2	7.00	2	2	0	0	0	2,125	204	-----	-----	-----
Types 8 and 9.....	23	8.74	21	10	17	8	9	574	80	268	370	177

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 169.—SIZE OF FAMILY AND EARNINGS OF INDIVIDUAL EARNERS: *Average number of persons per family, number of earning husbands, wives, and other family members, and average earnings per earner, by occupation and income and by family type and income, Southeast small cities separately, Negro families, 1935-36—Continued*

[Negro nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State, city, occupational group, family type, and income class (dollars)	Families	Average persons per fam- ily ¹	Individual earners					Average earnings per earner ²				
			Hus- bands	Wives	Others			Hus- band	Wife	Others		
					All	Male	Fe- male			All	Male	Fe- male
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
GEORGIA, GRIFFIN												
All incomes.....	No. 267	No. 3.82	No. 253	No. 179	No. 102	No. 44	No. 58	Dol. 406	Dol. 122	Dol. 121	Dol. 166	Dol. 87
0-499.....	137	3.41	128	97	39	15	24	249	93	93	107	84
500-999.....	108	4.27	108	69	47	21	26	507	129	129	186	84
1,000-1,499.....	18	4.23	18	12	14	7	7	714	289	162	230	94
1,500-1,999 ⁴	4	4.00	4	1	2	1	1	1,335	3450	3182	3156	3208
Occupational groups:												
Wage-earner.....	246	3.82	239	171	100	44	56	389	114	122	166	87
0-499.....	133	3.45	126	95	39	15	24	251	92	93	107	84
500-999.....	100	4.27	100	67	46	21	25	504	125	129	186	82
1,000-1,499.....	10	4.42	10	8	13	7	6	698	238	172	230	103
1,500-1,999 ⁴	3	3.33	3	1	2	1	1	1,346	3450	3182	3156	3208
Clerical, business, and professional.....	20	3.90	19	8	2	0	2	621	304	384	-----	384
0-499.....	3	2.00	2	2	0	0	0	3128	3161	-----	-----	-----
500-999.....	8	4.25	8	2	1	0	1	546	3271	3130	-----	3130
1,000-1,499.....	8	4.00	8	4	1	0	1	577	391	339	-----	339
1,500-1,999 ⁴	1	36.00	1	0	0	0	0	31,300	-----	-----	-----	-----
Other.....	1	32.00	0	0	0	0	0	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Family-type groups:												
Type 1.....	90	2.00	85	63	-----	-----	-----	413	108	-----	-----	-----
0-499.....	51	2.01	46	38	-----	-----	-----	263	94	-----	-----	-----
500-999.....	34	2.00	34	24	-----	-----	-----	536	124	-----	-----	-----
1,000-1,499.....	4	2.00	4	1	-----	-----	-----	756	3234	-----	-----	-----
1,500-1,999 ⁴	1	32.00	1	0	-----	-----	-----	31,735	-----	-----	-----	-----
Types 2 and 3.....	60	3.36	60	36	4	0	4	414	115	31	-----	31
0-499.....	39	3.38	39	25	3	0	3	279	107	28	-----	28
500-999.....	17	3.36	17	9	1	0	1	543	121	340	-----	340
1,000-1,499.....	3	3.33	3	2	0	0	0	1,017	3188	-----	-----	-----
1,500-1,999 ⁴	1	33.00	1	0	0	0	0	31,680	-----	-----	-----	-----
Types 4 and 5.....	63	4.12	61	47	55	20	35	337	152	106	129	93
0-499.....	32	4.26	30	24	28	11	17	210	80	88	73	98
500-999.....	26	4.01	26	18	21	7	14	434	188	135	205	100
1,000-1,499 ⁴	5	3.83	5	5	6	2	4	600	367	91	3173	50
Types 6 and 7.....	42	6.53	41	26	23	13	10	480	111	171	242	79
0-499.....	13	6.30	12	10	4	1	3	215	90	167	3470	66
500-999.....	23	6.63	23	13	14	9	5	534	90	152	212	44
1,000-1,499.....	5	6.80	5	3	5	3	2	705	271	230	258	3187
1,500-1,999 ⁴	1	36.00	1	0	0	0	0	31,300	-----	-----	-----	-----
Types 8 and 9.....	12	8.67	11	7	20	11	9	427	137	122	142	98

¹ Year-equivalent persons. See Glossary, Year-equivalent Person. Averages are based on the number of families in each class (column 2).

² Averages are based on the corresponding number of earners in each class (columns 4-8).

³ Average based on fewer than 3 cases.

⁴ The largest income reported fell in this class.

TABLE 170.—DISTRIBUTION OF ALL EARNERS AND OF EARNING WIVES BY AMOUNT OF EARNINGS: *Total number of earners and of earning wives by amount of earnings and earning status, by family income, Southeast villages, Negro families, 1935-36*

[Negro nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State and family-income class (dollars)	Number of earners	Number of earners with earnings of—									
		Less than \$50	\$50-\$99	\$100-\$199	\$200-\$299	\$300-\$399	\$400-\$499	\$500-\$999	\$1,000-\$1,499	\$1,500-\$1,999	\$2,000 or over
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
SOUTH CAROLINA-GEORGIA											
ALL EARNERS											
All incomes.....	1,881	387	288	454	287	236	111	106	4	4	4
0-499.....	1,845	318	235	358	228	162	44	0	0	0	0
500-999.....	464	66	51	86	49	66	61	85	0	0	0
1,000-1,499.....	54	1	2	8	9	6	6	19	3	0	0
1,500-1,999.....	5	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0
2,000-2,999.....	12	2	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	3	3
3,000 or over.....	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
PRINCIPAL EARNERS											
All incomes.....	1,008	13	63	242	242	224	107	105	4	4	4
0-499.....	737	13	61	235	222	162	44	0	0	0	0
500-999.....	231	0	2	5	20	59	60	85	0	0	0
1,000-1,499.....	29	0	0	1	0	3	3	19	3	0	0
1,500-1,999.....	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
2,000-2,999.....	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	3
3,000 or over.....	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
SUPPLEMENTARY EARNERS											
All incomes.....	873	374	225	212	45	12	4	1	0	0	0
0-499.....	608	305	174	123	6	0	0	0	0	0	0
500-999.....	233	66	49	81	29	7	1	0	0	0	0
1,000-1,499.....	25	1	2	7	9	3	3	0	-----	-----	-----
1,500-1,999.....	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	-----	-----	-----
2,000-2,999 ¹	5	2	0	1	0	1	0	1	-----	-----	-----
ALL EARNING WIVES											
All incomes.....	624	214	164	182	43	13	6	2	0	0	0
0-499.....	465	187	140	123	12	3	0	0	0	0	0
500-999.....	136	25	24	53	23	7	3	1	0	0	0
1,000-1,499.....	16	0	0	5	7	1	3	0	0	0	0
1,500-1,999.....	3	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
2,000-2,999 ¹	4	2	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
PRINCIPAL-EARNER WIVES											
All incomes.....	98	4	17	50	15	8	3	1	0	0	0
0-499.....	81	4	17	48	9	3	0	0	0	0	0
500-999.....	15	0	0	1	6	5	2	1	0	0	0
1,000-1,499.....	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
1,500-1,999 ¹	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 170.—DISTRIBUTION OF ALL EARNERS AND OF EARNING WIVES BY AMOUNT OF EARNINGS: *Total number of earners and of earning wives by amount of earnings and earning status, by family income, Southeast villages, Negro families, 1935-36*—Continued

[Negro nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State and family-income class (dollars)	Number of earners	Number of earners with earnings of—									
		Less than \$50	\$50-\$99	\$100-\$199	\$200-\$299	\$300-\$399	\$400-\$499	\$500-\$999	\$1,000-\$1,499	\$1,500-\$1,999	\$2,000 or over
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
SOUTH CAROLINA—GEORGIA—continued											
SUPPLEMENTARY-EARNER WIVES											
All incomes.....	526	210	147	132	28	5	3	1	0	0	0
0-499.....	384	183	123	75	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
500-999.....	121	25	24	52	17	2	1	0	0	0	0
1,000-1,499.....	15	0	0	5	7	1	2	0	0	0	0
1,500-1,999.....	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
2,000-2,999 ¹	4	2	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
NORTH CAROLINA—MISSISSIPPI											
ALL EARNERS											
All incomes.....	2,547	416	387	596	355	270	192	282	33	8	8
0-499.....	1,461	294	274	412	240	173	68	0	0	0	0
500-999.....	878	113	96	158	93	81	113	224	0	0	0
1,000-1,499.....	149	7	14	21	18	11	7	49	22	0	0
1,500-1,999.....	40	2	2	5	2	5	3	8	8	5	0
2,000-2,999.....	12	0	1	0	2	0	1	0	2	3	3
3,000 or over.....	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	5
PRINCIPAL EARNERS											
All incomes.....	1,407	18	61	302	270	250	185	274	32	8	7
0-499.....	840	17	60	289	233	173	68	0	0	0	0
500-999.....	459	1	1	13	36	71	113	224	0	0	0
1,000-1,499.....	75	0	0	0	1	5	3	44	22	0	0
1,500-1,999.....	21	0	0	0	0	1	1	6	8	5	0
2,000-2,999.....	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	3
3,000 or over.....	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	4
SUPPLEMENTARY EARNERS											
All incomes.....	1,140	398	326	294	85	20	7	8	1	0	1
0-499.....	621	277	214	123	7	0	0	0	0	0	0
500-999.....	419	112	95	145	57	10	0	0	0	0	0
1,000-1,499.....	74	7	14	21	17	6	4	5	0	0	0
1,500-1,999.....	19	2	2	5	2	4	2	2	0	0	0
2,000-2,999.....	5	0	1	0	2	0	1	0	1	0	0
3,000 or over.....	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
ALL EARNING WIVES											
All incomes.....	869	272	243	252	71	14	4	9	3	0	1
0-499.....	527	205	170	134	17	1	0	0	0	0	0
500-999.....	285	62	67	107	38	8	1	2	0	0	0
1,000-1,499.....	41	5	5	9	13	3	1	5	0	0	0
1,500-1,999.....	10	0	1	2	1	2	1	1	2	0	0
2,000-2,999.....	4	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	1	0	0
3,000 or over.....	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 170.—DISTRIBUTION OF ALL EARNERS AND OF EARNING WIVES BY AMOUNT OF EARNINGS: *Total number of earners and of earning wives by amount of earnings and earning status, by family income, Southeast villages, Negro families, 1935-36*—Continued

[Negro nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State and family-income class (dollars)	Number of earners	Number of earners with earnings of—									
		Less than \$50	\$50-\$99	\$100-\$199	\$200-\$299	\$300-\$399	\$400-\$499	\$500-\$999	\$1,000-\$1,499	\$1,500-\$1,999	\$2,000 or over
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
NORTH CAROLINA-MISSISSIPPI—continued											
PRINCIPAL-EARNER WIVES											
All incomes.....	97	4	14	48	21	3	1	4	2	0	0
0-499.....	75	3	14	45	12	1	0	0	0	0	0
500-999.....	17	1	0	3	8	2	1	2	0	0	0
1,000-1,499.....	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0
1,500-1,999.....	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
SUPPLEMENTARY-EARNER WIVES											
All incomes.....	772	268	229	204	50	11	3	5	1	0	1
0-499.....	452	202	156	89	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
500-999.....	268	61	67	104	30	6	0	0	0	0	0
1,000-1,499.....	38	5	5	9	12	3	1	3	0	0	0
1,500-1,999.....	8	0	1	2	1	2	1	1	0	0	0
2,000-2,999.....	4	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	1	0	0
3,000 or over.....	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1

¹ There were no earners of this group in families in higher income classes.

TABLE 171.—OCCUPATION OF EARNERS: *Distribution of husbands, principal earners, and supplementary earners by chief occupation, by family occupation, Southeast small cities separately, Negro families, 1935-36*

[Negro nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Status and chief occupation of earners	Sumter, S. C.		Griffin, Ga.	
(1)	Wage-earner families	Clerical, business, and professional families	Wage-earner families	Clerical, business, and professional families
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Families.....	Number 468	Number 60	Number 246	Number 20
Husbands:				
Wage-earner.....	460	0	239	2
Clerical, business, and professional.....	1	55	0	16
Farm-operator, sharecropper, and unknown.....	0	1	0	1
Principal earners: ¹				
Wage-earner.....	467	0	246	0
Clerical, business, and professional.....	1	59	0	19
Farm-operator, sharecropper, and unknown.....	0	0	0	1
Supplementary earners: ¹				
Wage-earner.....	314	14	259	6
Clerical, business, and professional.....	17	24	5	3
Farm-operator, sharecropper, and unknown.....	1	1	2	0

¹ Includes husbands as well as other family members.

TABLE 172.—TYPE OF LIVING QUARTERS: *Number of home-owning and renting families occupying specified types of living quarters, by relief status, by income, and by occupation,¹ Southeast villages, and Southeast small cities separately, Negro families, 1935-36*

[Negro families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit, relief status, family-income class, and occupational group	Fam- ilies ²	Home- own- ing fam- ilies	Home-owning families occupying—				Rent- ing fam- ilies ²	Renting families occu- pying 1—			
			1- fam- ily house	2- fam- ily house	Apart- ment ³	Other type of living quar- ters ⁴		1- fam- ily house	2- fam- ily house	Apart- ment ³	Other type of living quar- ters ⁴
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
VILLAGES											
<i>South Carolina-Georgia</i>											
All families.....	No. 1,261	No. 369	No. 358	No. 9	No. 0	No. 2	No. 892	No. 809	No. 63	No. 16	No. 4
Relief families.....	282	67	66	1	0	0	215	195	13	6	1
Nonrelief families.....	979	302	292	8	0	2	677	614	50	10	3
Income classes:											
\$0-\$499.....	714	173	169	3	0	1	541	485	43	10	3
\$500-\$999.....	225	99	96	2	0	1	126	119	7	0	0
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	29	21	19	2	0	0	8	8	0	0	0
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	3	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	7	5	4	1	0	0	2	2	0	0	0
\$3,000 or over.....	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Occupational groups:											
Wage-earner.....	817	209	205	3	0	1	608	548	47	10	3
Clerical, business, and professional.....	106	65	60	4	0	1	41	39	2	0	0
Other.....	56	28	27	1	0	0	28	27	1	0	0
<i>North Carolina-Mississippi</i>											
All families.....	1,663	504	501	1	0	2	1,159	1,058	64	31	6
Relief families.....	303	87	86	1	0	0	216	200	11	3	2
Nonrelief families.....	1,360	417	415	0	0	2	943	858	53	28	4
Income classes:											
\$0-\$499.....	805	181	181	0	0	0	624	565	36	22	1
\$500-\$999.....	449	158	156	0	0	2	291	266	17	6	2
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	75	53	53	0	0	0	22	21	0	0	1
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	19	15	15	0	0	0	4	4	0	0	0
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	7	6	6	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
\$3,000 or over.....	5	4	4	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
Occupational groups:											
Wage-earner.....	1,071	253	253	0	0	0	818	740	53	23	2
Clerical, business, and professional.....	162	89	88	0	0	1	73	69	0	2	2
Other.....	127	75	74	0	0	1	52	49	0	3	0
SMALL CITIES											
<i>South Carolina, Sumter</i>											
All families.....	598	135	131	2	0	2	463	376	77	6	4
Relief families.....	99	14	14	0	0	0	85	67	17	0	1
Nonrelief families.....	499	121	117	2	0	2	378	309	60	6	3
Income classes:											
\$0-\$499.....	249	37	35	2	0	0	212	158	48	4	2
\$500-\$999.....	199	48	47	0	0	1	151	136	12	2	1
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	25	14	14	0	0	0	11	11	0	0	0
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	7	5	5	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	17	15	14	0	0	1	2	2	0	0	0
\$3,000 or over.....	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Occupational groups:											
Wage-earner.....	438	88	86	2	0	0	350	283	59	6	2
Clerical, business, and professional.....	59	32	30	0	0	2	27	25	1	0	1
Other.....	2	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 172.—TYPE OF LIVING QUARTERS: *Number of home-owning and renting families occupying specified types of living quarters, by relief status, by income, and by occupation,¹ Southeast villages, and Southeast small cities separately, Negro families, 1935-36—Continued*

[Negro families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit, relief status, family-income class, and occupational group	Fam- ilies ¹	Home- own- ing fam- ilies	Home-owning families occupying—				Rent- ing fam- ilies ²	Renting families occu- pying ² —			
			1- fam- ily house	2- fam- ily house	Apart- ment ³	Other type of living quar- ters ⁴		1- fam- ily house	2- fam- ily house	Apart- ment ³	Other type of living quar- ters ⁴
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
SMALL CITIES—continued											
<i>Georgia, Griffin</i>											
All families.....	No. 344	No. 53	No. 52	No. 0	No. 0	No. 1	No. 291	No. 200	No. 83	No. 8	No. 0
Relief families.....	81	9	9	0	0	0	72	47	22	3	0
Nonrelief families.....	263	44	43	0	0	1	219	153	61	5	0
Income classes:											
\$0-\$499.....	134	15	14	0	0	1	119	73	43	3	0
\$500-\$999.....	107	16	16	0	0	0	91	72	17	2	0
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	18	10	10	0	0	0	8	7	1	0	0
\$1,500-\$1,999 ⁵	4	3	3	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
Occupational groups:											
Wage-earner.....	242	32	32	0	0	0	210	145	60	5	0
Clerical, business, and professional.....	20	12	11	0	0	1	8	8	0	0	0
Other.....	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0

¹ All data in this table apply only to the living quarters occupied at the date of interview. Families that changed living quarters between the end of the report year and the date of interview are excluded.² Includes families that received rent as pay or gift.³ A building which contains 3 or more dwelling units.⁴ Includes dwelling unit in business building and other types of living quarters not elsewhere specified. 1 renting family in North Carolina-Georgia and 1 owning family in Griffin occupied unknown types of living quarters.⁵ The largest income reported fell in this class.

TABLE 173.—MONTHLY RENTAL VALUE: *Number and percentage of families owning homes, average monthly rental value, and number of owning families reporting specified monthly rental values, by relief status and income,¹ Southeast villages, and Southeast small cities separately, Negro families, 1935-36*

[Negro families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit, relief status, and family-income class (dollars)	Home-owning families ²		Average monthly rental value of owned homes ³	Home-owning families reporting monthly rental value of—							
				Under \$5	\$5-\$9	\$10-\$14	\$15-\$19	\$20-\$24	\$25-\$29	\$30-\$34	\$35-\$39 ⁴
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
VILLAGES											
<i>South Carolina-Georgia</i>											
All families	No. 369	Pct. 30	Dol. 8	No. 68	No. 190	No. 56	No. 22	No. 21	No. 11	No. 0	No. 1
Relief families	67	24	6	21	38	4	1	2	1	0	0
Nonrelief families	302	31	47	47	152	52	21	19	10	0	1
0-249	41	20	5	15	25	1	0	0	0	0	0
250-499	132	27	7	21	82	23	6	0	0	0	0
500-749	70	41	9	10	32	15	5	7	1	0	0
750-999	29	57	10	1	12	7	6	3	0	0	0
1,000-1,499	21	72	18	0	1	5	3	7	4	0	1
1,500-1,999	3	(5)	15	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0
2,000-2,999	5	(5)	24	0	0	0	0	1	4	0	0
3,000 or over	1	(5)	25	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
<i>North Carolina-Mississippi</i>											
All families	504	31	8	66	260	122	34	14	6	0	2
Relief families	87	29	7	18	47	15	5	1	1	0	0
Nonrelief families	417	31	8	48	213	107	29	13	5	0	2
0-249	54	22	6	18	31	5	0	0	0	0	0
250-499	127	23	7	19	78	27	3	0	0	0	0
500-749	105	32	8	10	52	36	4	3	0	0	0
750-999	53	45	9	1	29	13	9	1	0	0	0
1,000-1,499	53	71	12	0	17	17	9	8	2	0	0
1,500-1,999	15	79	10	0	5	7	3	0	0	0	0
2,000-2,999	6	(5)	18	0	0	2	1	1	2	0	0
3,000 or over	4	(5)	26	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	2
SMALL CITIES											
<i>South Carolina, Sumter</i>											
All families	135	23	13	2	44	47	21	3	12	0	6
Relief families	14	14	9	0	7	6	1	0	0	0	0
Nonrelief families	121	24	13	2	37	41	20	3	12	0	6
0-249	10	17	8	1	6	3	0	0	0	0	0
250-499	27	14	10	1	12	9	5	0	0	0	0
500-749	30	20	10	0	12	13	4	1	0	0	0
750-999	18	38	11	0	5	8	5	0	0	0	0
1,000-1,499	14	56	15	0	1	6	4	0	3	0	0
1,500-1,999	5	(5)	23	0	0	1	0	1	2	0	1
2,000-2,999	15	88	24	0	1	1	2	1	5	0	5
3,000 or over	2	(5)	25	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
<i>Georgia, Griffin</i>											
All families	53	15	12	2	12	23	9	5	2	0	0
Relief families	9	11	8	1	5	3	0	0	0	0	0
Nonrelief families	44	17	13	1	7	20	9	5	2	0	0
0-249	7	25	9	1	2	4	0	0	0	0	0
250-499	8	8	14	0	1	3	2	2	0	0	0
500-749	8	10	12	0	1	5	2	0	0	0	0
750-999	8	33	12	0	1	4	3	0	0	0	0
1,000-1,499	10	56	16	0	2	2	1	3	2	0	0
1,500-1,999 ⁷	3	(5)	13	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0

¹ All data in this table apply only to the living quarters occupied at the date of interview. Families that changed living quarters between the end of the report year and the date of interview are excluded.² Percentages are based on the number of home-owning and renting families in each class (table 174). They may not agree with those in column 3 of table 84 because families that received rent as a gift are excluded from the counts on which percentages are based in this table, and included in table 84.³ Rental value based on estimate made by home owner. Averages are based on the number of families owning homes (column 2).⁴ The largest rental value reported fell in this class.⁶ Average based on fewer than 3 cases.⁵ Percentages not computed for fewer than 10 cases.⁷ The largest income reported fell in this class.

TABLE 174.—MONTHLY RENT: Number and percentage of families occupying rented homes, average monthly rent, and number of renting families reporting specified monthly rents, by relief status and income,¹ Southeast villages and Southeast small cities separately, Negro families, 1935-36

[Negro families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit, relief status, and family-income class (dollars)	Home-owning and renting families	Renting families ²		Average monthly rent ³	Renting families reporting monthly rent of—				
		(3)	(4)		Under \$5	\$5-\$9	\$10-\$14	\$15-\$19	\$20 or over ⁴
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
VILLAGES									
<i>South Carolina-Georgia</i>									
All families.....	No. 1,234	No. 865	Pct. 70	Dol. 4	No. 620	No. 221	No. 21	No. 2	No. 0
Relief families.....	275	208	76	3	167	39	2	0	0
Nonrelief families.....	959	657	69	4	453	182	19	2	0
0-249.....	202	161	80	3	138	21	1	0	0
250-499.....	497	365	73	4	263	97	4	1	0
500-749.....	169	99	59	5	42	49	7	1	0
750-999.....	51	22	43	5	9	11	2	0	0
1,000-1,499.....	29	8	28	8	1	4	3	0	0
1,500-1,999.....	3	0	(⁵)	—	0	0	0	0	0
2,000-2,999.....	7	2	(⁵)	\$ 10	0	0	2	0	0
3,000 or over.....	1	0	(⁵)	—	0	0	0	0	0
<i>North Carolina-Mississippi</i>									
All families.....	1,645	1,141	69	5	506	575	46	10	2
Relief families.....	296	209	71	5	105	99	5	0	0
Nonrelief families.....	1,349	932	69	5	401	476	41	10	2
0-249.....	246	192	78	4	119	69	4	0	0
250-499.....	549	422	77	5	190	223	7	2	0
500-749.....	330	225	68	6	173	132	17	0	1
750-999.....	118	65	55	6	17	36	9	3	0
1,000-1,499.....	75	22	29	8	2	15	2	2	1
1,500-1,999.....	19	4	21	14	0	0	1	3	0
2,000-2,999.....	7	1	(⁵)	\$ 9	0	1	0	0	0
3,000 or over.....	5	1	(⁵)	\$ 12	0	0	1	0	0
SMALL CITIES									
<i>South Carolina, Sumter</i>									
All families.....	593	458	77	6	118	300	33	3	3
Relief families.....	99	85	86	6	26	53	6	0	0
Nonrelief families.....	494	373	76	6	92	247	27	3	3
0-249.....	58	48	83	5	19	27	2	0	0
250-499.....	187	160	86	6	43	112	4	1	0
500-749.....	150	120	80	6	24	89	7	0	0
750-999.....	48	30	62	8	5	16	8	1	0
1,000-1,499.....	25	11	44	9	1	3	6	1	0
1,500-1,999.....	7	2	(⁵)	\$ 20	0	0	0	0	1
2,000-2,999.....	17	2	12	\$ 30	0	0	0	0	2
3,000 or over.....	2	0	(⁵)	—	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Georgia, Griffin</i>									
All families.....	342	289	85	7	40	210	36	3	0
Relief families.....	81	72	89	7	13	52	6	1	0
Nonrelief families.....	261	217	83	7	27	158	30	2	0
0-249.....	28	21	75	6	8	12	1	0	0
250-499.....	105	97	92	7	14	78	4	1	0
500-749.....	82	74	90	8	4	54	16	0	0
750-999.....	24	16	67	8	1	11	3	1	0
1,000-1,499.....	18	8	44	10	0	3	5	0	0
1,500-1,999.....	4	1	(⁵)	\$ 12	0	0	1	0	0

¹ All data in this table apply only to the living quarters occupied at the date of interview. Families that changed living quarters between the end of the report year and the date of interview are excluded; also excluded are families that received any part, or all, of their rent as a gift, as follows: South Carolina-Georgia villages, 20 nonrelief and 7 relief families; North Carolina-Mississippi villages, 11 nonrelief and 7 relief families; Sumter, 5 nonrelief families; Griffin, 2 nonrelief families. Families that received rent as pay are included; for these families the monthly rent is an estimated figure.

² Percentages are based on the total number of home-owning and renting families in each class (column 2).

³ Averages are based on the number of renting families in each class that reported monthly rent. 1 family in the South Carolina-Georgia villages, 2 in the North Carolina-Mississippi villages, and 1 in Sumter did not report monthly rent.

⁴ Families reporting rent of \$20 or over were distributed as follows: North Carolina-Mississippi villages, 1 in rental class \$20-\$24 and 1 in rental class \$25-\$29; Sumter, 1 in rental class \$20-\$24, 1 in rental class \$25-\$29, and 1 in rental class \$35-\$39.

⁵ Average based on fewer than 3 cases.

⁶ Percentages not computed for fewer than 10 cases.

⁷ The largest income reported fell in this class.

TABLE 175.—HOME TENURE BY AGE OF HUSBANDS: *Number of owning and renting families, by age of husband and family income,¹ Southeast villages, Negro families, 1935-36*

[Negro nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State and family-income class (dollars)	Owning families						Renting families					
	All ages	Under 30 years	30-39 years	40-49 years	50-59 years	60 years or older	All ages	Under 30 years	30-39 years	40-49 years	50-59 years	60 years or older
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
SOUTH CAROLINA-GEORGIA												
All incomes.....	No. 302	No. 18	No. 64	No. 58	No. 76	No. 86	No. 677	No. 228	No. 193	No. 118	No. 87	No. 51
0-249.....	41	2	5	4	10	20	172	58	39	21	29	25
250-499.....	132	10	28	22	24	48	369	141	104	68	36	20
500-749.....	70	4	19	14	21	12	104	27	43	16	12	6
750-999.....	29	2	8	9	8	2	22	2	4	10	6	0
1,000-1,499.....	21	0	4	4	9	4	8	0	2	2	4	0
1,500-1,999.....	3	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2,000-2,999.....	5	0	0	3	2	0	2	0	1	1	0	0
3,000 or over.....	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NORTH CAROLINA-MISSISSIPPI												
All incomes.....	417	18	79	103	114	103	943	194	340	226	121	62
0-249.....	54	5	6	10	10	23	195	40	57	52	25	21
250-499.....	127	2	25	29	39	32	429	104	153	85	63	24
500-749.....	105	4	23	27	24	27	226	40	90	66	20	10
750-999.....	53	4	10	15	18	6	65	7	29	15	10	4
1,000-1,499.....	53	2	10	16	17	8	22	3	8	5	3	3
1,500-1,999.....	15	0	4	3	4	4	4	0	1	3	0	0
2,000-2,999.....	6	1	1	2	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	0
3,000 or over.....	4	0	0	1	2	1	1	0	1	0	0	0

¹ All data in this table apply only to the living quarters occupied at the date of interview. Families that changed living quarters between the end of the report year and the date of interview are excluded. Families that received rent as a gift are included.

TABLE 176.—AVERAGE MONTHLY RENTAL VALUE AND AVERAGE MONTHLY RENT: Number and percentage of families occupying owned homes, number occupying rented homes, average monthly rental value of owned homes, and average monthly rent, by occupation and income,¹ Southeast villages, and Southeast small cities separately, Negro families, 1935-36

[Negro nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit and family-income class (dollars)	Wage-earner families					Clerical, business, and professional families					Other families					
	Home-owning families ²		Renting families	Average monthly rental value ³	Average monthly rent ⁴	Home-owning families ²		Renting families	Average monthly rental value ³	Average monthly rent ⁴	Home-owning families ²		Renting families	Average monthly rental value ³	Average monthly rent ⁴	
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	
	Number	Percent	Number	Dollars	Dollars	Number	Percent	Number	Dollars	Dollars	Number	Percent	Number	Dollars	Dollars	
VILLAGES	South Carolina-Georgia: All incomes	209	26	591	8	4	65	62	39	12	6	51	27	7	4	
	0-499	138	22	491	6	4	19	49	20	7	5	52	15	5	3	
	500-999	59	37	100	9	5	31	76	10	11	7	9	12	6	4	
	1,000-1,499	12	100	0	16		7	50	7	22	8	2	0	6 16		
	1,500-1,999	0		0			3	(⁵)	0	15		0	0			
	2,000-2,999	0		0			4	(⁵)	2	24	0 10	1	0	0 25		
	3,000 or over	0		0			1	(⁵)	0	25		0	0			
	North Carolina-Mississippi: All incomes	273	24	809	8	5	89	55	73	11	8	75	60	50	8	5
	0-499	138	19	553	6	5	15	36	27	8	6	38	53	34	7	4
	500-999	101	30	241	8	6	33	49	35	10	8	24	63	14	8	4
1,000-1,499	20	57	15	12	6	25	83	5	13	11	8	80	2	10	6 8	
1,500-1,999	4	(⁵)	0	11		8	67	4	11	14	3	(⁵)	0	9		
2,000-2,999	0		0			4	(⁵)	1	18	6 9	2	(⁵)	0	0 18		
3,000 or over	0		0			4	(⁵)	1	25	6 12	0		0			
SMALL CITIES																
	South Carolina, Sumter	88	20	315	11	6	32	51	27	19	10	1	(⁵)	1	6 15	6 5
	Georgia, Griffin	32	13	209	12	7	12	63	7	15	10	0		1	6 8	6 8

¹ See table 174, footnote 1.² Percentages based on number of home-owning and renting families in each class.³ Based on estimate made by home owner for period of ownership and occupancy during the report year. Averages are based on the corresponding number of owning families in each class.⁴ Averages are based on the corresponding number of renting families in each class that

reported monthly rent. For Griffin this is the same as the number of renting families; 1 family in the South Carolina-Georgia villages, 2 in the North Carolina-Mississippi villages, and 1 in Sumter did not report monthly rent.

⁵ Percentages not computed for fewer than 10 cases.⁶ Average based on fewer than 3 cases.

TABLE 177.—AVERAGE MONTHLY RENTAL VALUE AND AVERAGE MONTHLY RENT: Number of home-owning and renting families, average monthly rental value, and average monthly rent, by family type and income,¹ Southeast villages, and Southeast small cities separately, Negro families, 1935-36

[Negro nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit and family-income class (dollars)	Family type 1			Family types 2 and 3			Family types 4 and 5			Family types 6 and 7			Family types 8 and 9							
	Home-owning families	Rent-ing families	Aver-age month-ly rental value ²	Aver-age month-ly rental ³	Home-owning families	Rent-ing families	Aver-age month-ly rental value ²	Aver-age month-ly rental ³	Home-owning families	Rent-ing families	Aver-age month-ly rental value ²	Aver-age month-ly rental ³	Home-owning families	Rent-ing families	Aver-age month-ly rental value ²	Aver-age month-ly rental ³				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)
VILLAGES																				
South Carolina—																				
Georgia:																				
All incomes.....																				
0-499.....	68	161	6	3	24	152	6	3	47	106	6	4	21	80	6	4	13	27	6	4
500-999.....	28	20	10	5	18	32	8	5	31	24	9	5	15	31	11	6	7	14	7	6
1,000-1,499.....	8	2	19	4	7	1	4	4	11	2	18	4	1	1	4	10	0	2	0	4
1,500-1,999.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2,000-2,999.....	1	0	4	18	2	0	4	0	0	0	0	4	10	3	1	23	0	0	0	0
3,000 or over.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	4	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
North Carolina—Mississippi:																				
All incomes.....																				
0-499.....	157	429	8	5	74	196	9	5	114	163	9	6	49	107	9	5	23	37	10	6
500-999.....	90	305	6	5	28	129	6	5	38	90	6	5	22	71	8	5	3	18	7	5
1,000-1,499.....	48	116	8	6	32	61	8	6	49	63	9	6	16	32	7	6	13	18	10	6
1,500-1,999.....	13	5	14	7	9	5	13	9	21	9	11	9	7	2	11	4	3	1	11	4
2,000-2,999.....	3	2	11	4	4	0	12	0	3	1	12	4	2	1	4	6	3	0	10	0
3,000 or over.....	2	0	4	12	1	1	4	9	2	0	18	0	0	0	0	4	1	0	20	0
1	1	0	4	8	0	0	0	0	1	0	4	35	2	1	4	30	0	0	0	0
SMALL CITIES																				
South Carolina, Sumter, Griffin.....																				
28	105	10	6	6	43	63	14	7	14	63	13	7	14	63	13	7	8	14	15	9
14	74	13	7	7	12	51	10	8	9	33	12	8	9	33	12	8	1	11	4	9

¹ See table 174, footnote 1.² See table 176, footnote 3.³ See table 176, footnote 4.⁴ Average based on fewer than 3 cases.

TABLE 178.—NONMONEY INCOME FROM MORTGAGED AND MORTGAGE-FREE OWNED HOMES: Number of families owning homes with and without mortgages, average number of months of occupancy of owned homes, average rental value, average estimated expense, and average nonmoney income from home ownership, by income, Southeast villages, and Southeast small cities separately, Negro families, 1935-36

[Negro nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

(1) Analysis unit and family-income class (dollars)	(2) All families	(3) Families owning homes ¹	Families with homes free from mortgage ²					Families with mortgaged homes ³					(16) Average non-money income from homes ⁵
			Families owning homes free from mortgage	Average number of months home was occupied	Average rental value of homes ³	Average estimated expense for homes ⁴	Average non-money income from homes ⁵	Families owning mortgaged homes	Average number of months home was occupied	Average rental value of homes ³	Average estimated expense for homes	Other ⁴	
			Number	Percent ⁶	Months	Dollars	Dollars	Number	Percent ⁶	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
VILLAGES													
<i>South Carolina-Georgia</i>													
All incomes	Number 1,416	306	243	79	12	100	55	63	21	104	31	55	18
0-249	225	41	33	80	12	58	46	8	20	61	17	48	—4
250-499	513	131	107	79	12	76	51	27	21	84	29	52	3
500-749	180	72	58	81	12	107	57	14	19	107	23	54	27
750-999	52	29	21	72	12	125	61	8	28	118	19	59	40
1,000-1,499	29	21	17	81	12	219	77	4	19	210	71	76	63
1,500-1,999	3	3	3	(8)	12	180	70	0	(8)	—	—	—	—
2,000-2,999	3	3	3	(8)	12	300	91	2	(8)	—	—	—	—
3,000 or over	1	1	1	(8)	12	300	91	0	(8)	—	—	—	—
					9 12	9 300	9 91			9 279	9 106	9 86	9 78
<i>North Carolina-Mississippi</i>													
All incomes	1,416	420	326	78	12	97	55	94	22	113	28	58	27
0-249	267	51	44	81	12	62	48	10	19	71	35	47	—11
250-499	589	129	101	78	12	80	52	28	22	86	23	54	9
500-749	341	105	85	81	12	95	55	40	19	103	17	55	31
750-999	120	54	41	76	12	105	58	47	24	123	20	61	42
1,000-1,499	75	53	36	68	12	142	64	17	32	136	42	66	48
1,500-1,999	21	15	13	87	12	126	61	65	13	121	12	60	49
2,000-2,999	7	6	4	(8)	12	225	78	2	(8)	175	12	68	85
3,000 or over	5	4	2	(8)	12	360	102	2	(8)	258	130	84	—

SMALL CITIES																
South Carolina, Sumter																
All incomes																
531	121	70	58	12	148	65	83	51	42	12	169	35	67	67		
0-499	271	37	54	12	104	57	47	17	46	12	108	21	55	32		
500-999	209	48	65	12	121	60	61	17	35	12	134	33	60	41		
1,000-1,499	25	14	43	12	182	71	111	8	57	12	171	39	69	63		
1,500-1,999	7	5	(⁸)	12	9 270	9 86	184	3	(⁸)	12	288	50	89	149		
2,000-2,999	17	15	60	12	256	83	173	6	40	12	350	59	99	192		
3,000 or over	2	2	(⁸)	12	9 300	9 91	9 209	0	(⁸)							
Georgia, Griffin																
All incomes																
267	44	31	70	12	143	63	80	13	30	12	162	51	66	45		
0-499	137	15	80	12	121	60	61	3	20	12	208	84	75	49		
500-999	108	13	62	11	130	58	72	6	38	11	125	29	68	38		
1,000-1,499	18	10	70	12	197	73	124	3	30	12	184	56	72	56		
1,500-1,999 ¹⁰	4	3	(⁸)	12	9 144	9 63	9 81	1	(⁸)	12	9 180	9 70	9 70	9 40		

¹ Includes all families that occupied owned homes at any time during the report year.

² Includes 40 families in the South Carolina-Georgia villages, 49 in North Carolina-Mississippi, 3 in Sumter and 1 in Griffin whose expenses exactly equaled the annual rental value of their homes.

³ Averages are based on the number of families owning homes free from mortgage (column 4).

⁴ Average rental value is based on estimates made by home owners for the period of ownership and occupancy, during the report year. Average per month may be obtained by dividing the figures in this column by the averages shown in the preceding column.

⁵ Expense for period of ownership and occupancy during the report year. Expenses

other than interest (columns 8 and 15) are estimates based on the average relationship between rental value and expense as shown by previous studies.

⁶ Average nonmoney income from owned homes for the period of ownership and occupancy during the report year is obtained by deducting estimated expense (including interest) from rental value. Average net losses are indicated by a minus sign.

⁷ Averages are based on the number of families owning mortgaged homes (column 10).

⁸ Percentages are based on number of families owning homes (column 3).

⁹ Percentages not computed for fewer than 3 cases.

¹⁰ The largest income reported fell in this class.



Appendix C. Methodology

Procedures Used in Collection and Analysis of the Data

General Plan

In formulating the original plans for this study a central place was given to the recommendations made in 1929 by the Social Science Research Council.¹ This report emphasized the advantages of conducting a study of consumption in such a way that the sample would cover a wide range of incomes, all types of natural families, and all occupations within representative communities of different sizes. Income data and certain other facts would be collected from all families visited, through the use of a short schedule. These data would provide the basis for selection of an adequate number of families in each income class to furnish more careful estimates of income and the details of expenditures.

The plan represented a departure from the procedure followed in many previous consumption studies, in which only certain population groups were included, and in which the distribution of families by income was largely accidental.

These suggestions of the Social Science Research Council were embodied in the procedures adopted for the present study. From these recommendations developed the method of selecting the families to be studied from a random sample of the population, and the method of classifying families by occupation and family composition, as well as by income. The council's plan of selecting regions having distinct economic characteristics and communities of different degrees of urbanization also was followed in order that relationship between these factors and consumption patterns might be explored.

Selection of Families

The families to be studied were limited to certain groups that represent the greater part of the country's population. In order to assure random selection, three samples were obtained, with the use of three schedules. The first was a random sample of family dwelling units, based on a sampling scheme that gave each unit in the community an equal chance of being included. A record card was filled for each family drawn in this random sample. Information obtained on record cards provided the means of eliminating families that did not meet the pre-determined requirements for inclusion in the study. These requirements, or eligibility criteria, limited the families selected to those representing the more numerous population groups and those whose consumption patterns and ways of living would be representative of normal families. Chief among those excluded were one-person families (except for a special study in two cities, Chicago, Ill., and Portland, Oreg.), those of foreign birth, families in which there was not a husband and wife, and among farm families those that had moved during the year previous to the study. Negroes were included in the Southeast and in New York City and Columbus, Ohio. White families only were studied elsewhere. The record cards also supplied information as to the numerical importance of the families studied (see record-card form, p. 340).

The second sample, known as the income sample, included all families from the eligible group that were willing and able to furnish the facts about their family composition, income, occupation, and housing needed for filling the family schedule. This group of families, therefore, was essentially a random sample of the types that had been defined for the study of family incomes; every eligible family had an equal opportunity of being included. According to this plan, the proportion of families of each income, occupational, and family-type group was to be the same as the proportion of such families among the group eligible for study in the community. It was recognized that failure to obtain schedules from any socioeconomic group, as from the very well-to-do, would affect the representative character of the income sample, and every effort was made to guard against the introduction of such a bias. In addition to providing data for the study of income, the family schedule provided the means of identifying families that satisfied the requirements for the main study of family consumption (see family schedule form, p. 342).

¹ SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH COUNCIL. CONSUMPTION ACCORDING TO INCOME: A SUGGESTED PLAN FOR AN INQUIRY INTO THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL WELL-BEING OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE. pp. 7, 20-22. 1929. [Mimeographed.]

BHE 113

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF HOME ECONOMICS
IN COOPERATION WITH
NATIONAL RESOURCES COMMITTEE
WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
WASHINGTON

STUDY OF CONSUMER PURCHASES

A FEDERAL WORKS PROJECT

RECORD CARD—TOWN OR VILLAGE

(Town or village)

(State)

Record card No.

Family schedule No.

E. D.

Agent

1. Street and No.

2. Type of structure ¹.....

3. Apartment or floor.....

4. Name..... Telephone.....

Born in United States

Yes ☐ No ☐10. ☐ Husband, or male head.
11. ☐ Wife, or female head.

12. Residence in rooming house or hotel or in institution:

a. ☐ Housekeeping apartment.b. ☐ Rooms only ☐13. Economic family includes husband and wife: ²a. ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐

If yes:

c. Number years married:

(1) ☐ Less than one.(2) ☐ One or more.

If there is NO CHECK in any of the heavy boxes, request family schedule.

	Visits	Time of day	At home		Information refused	Person interviewed
			Yes	No		
5. First.....						
6. Second.....						
7. Third.....						

9. Number in family:

a. ☐ Two or more personsb. ☐ One person ☐8. Color: a. ☐ Whiteb. ☐ Negroc. ☐ Other ☐¹ Specify type as business building, hotel, institution, detached or semidetached house, or multiple-family dwelling.² In filing record cards for ineligible, file separately cards for families eligible except for 13b—a family which does not include husband and wife.

The third sample, known as the consumption or expenditure sample, included families from the income sample that satisfied a second set of requirements. These requirements restricted the sample to the occupational and family-type groups most important numerically. The sampling procedure was designed to obtain a minimum number of expenditure schedules within each class, and implied a different sampling ratio for each class. Families within a given class (occupation, income, and family type) were selected at random. The expenditure or consumption schedule was usually obtained during the same interview as the family schedule. The selection of eligible families to be asked for information was made by the agent on the basis of instructions from the supervisor relative to the classes in which the number of cases was inadequate for analysis.

Supplementary schedules (sometimes called check lists) giving additional details on the consumption of food, clothing, and furnishings and equipment were requested from families that had filled expenditure schedules and were willing to spend more time giving information concerning their ways of spending. (See Glossary, Supplementary schedules.)

Selection of Communities

In order to make clear comparisons of families in different parts of the country in communities of different sizes, and in different agricultural sections, the sample was concentrated in a few homogeneous areas, in communities of certain size ranges and in farm sections which represent the principal types of farming. The areas were determined on the basis of five criteria: Distinct climatic, geographic, and cultural characteristics; homogeneity with respect to these characteristics; geographic extent; population; economic importance. Thus in the choice of communities a great variety of indices were required, based on climatic, geographic, economic, and social data.

The six main areas chosen represent not groups of States but economic-geographic belts, fairly homogeneous in climate. These areas are in the New England, Middle Atlantic and East North Central, East South Central and South Atlantic, West North Central, Mountain, and Pacific regions. The most unique region not represented is the West South Central. It was not included because the scatter of the population over a wide area and the presence of a large Mexican and Spanish-speaking population presented administrative difficulties in the collection of data. In the preparation of reports the Bureau of Home Economics has reduced these regions to five, dividing schedules obtained in the West North Central region between the East North Central and the Mountain regions.²

Communities of six distinct size ranges, from metropolis to farm section, were included in the study. Each size except the metropolitan was represented in each of the five regions studied. In order to obtain the desired number of cases for analysis for each degree of urbanization, it was necessary to increase the number of communities to be studied as their size decreased. The population size ranges within which it was planned to select communities for study were as follows:

Metropolises.....	Over 1,000,000
Large cities.....	250,000 to 300,000
Middle-sized cities.....	35,000 to 70,000
Small cities.....	8,000 to 15,000
Villages.....	1,000 to 2,500
Farm counties.....	

The six types of communities were thus sufficiently distinct from one another to provide a picture of differences in consumption patterns due to differences in degree of urbanization.

² Some of these regions do not correspond to the census regions and therefore have been given distinctive names, as Southeast, and Plains and Mountain. The Southeast region of the study includes part of the States from the East South Central and South Atlantic regions of the census; the Plains and Mountain, States from the East North Central and Mountain regions of the census; the Middle Atlantic and North Central, States from the Middle Atlantic, and East and West North Central census regions. Even the New England region of this study, which corresponds to the census region of that name in general geographic outline, does not include all the States listed by the census.

BEE 101

CONFIDENTIAL—The information required in this schedule is strictly confidential. Giving it is voluntary. It will not be made available for taxation purposes.

I. YEAR COVERED BY SCHEDULE
 Twelve months beginning....., 1935
 and ending....., 1935

II. FAMILY COMPOSITION DURING SCHEDULE YEAR

A	B	C	D	E
Members of economic family (all persons living together, whether or not related, and those temporarily away from home)	Sex	Age at head of household	Number of weeks during year	
			At home	Away from home
1. Husband.....	M			
2. Wife.....	F			
Other members of family (give relationship)				

If any member of family died during schedule year, circle number in front of name.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE BUREAU OF HOME ECONOMICS IN COOPERATION WITH NATIONAL RESOURCES COMMITTEE WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION AND DEPARTMENT OF LABOR WASHINGTON

STUDY OF CONSUMER PURCHASES A FEDERAL WORKS PROJECT FAMILY SCHEDULE—TOWN OR VILLAGE

III. OTHER MEMBERS OF HOUSEHOLD (Persons living in household less than or longer during schedule year)		
A	B	C
STATUS (paid help, roomers, guests, children, boarding)	Number of persons	Total number in household
1. Sons and daughters boarding and rooming at home (specify age and sex).....		
2. Other roomers with board.....		
3. Roomers without board.....		
4. Boarders without room.....		
5. Tourists and transients.....		
6. Guests (overnight or longer).....		
7. Paid help living in.....		

IV. HOME OWNERSHIP		
1. Number of months during schedule year living:		
a. As renter.....	2d home	
b. As owner:	1st home	
If an owner:		
2. Monthly rental value.....		
3. Was home mortgaged (or being purchased on land contract).....	a. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes.	b. <input type="checkbox"/> No.
4. If mortgaged, interest or mortgage (or land contract) for months occupied.....		

Number in economic family.....	Code No.
Inc.	Expenditure schedule No.
Clt.	Expenditure schedule No.
Occ.	Town or village
Agent.....	E. D.
Date of interview.....	State

V. RESIDENCE IN THIS TOWN OR VILLAGE
 For how many months of schedule year did the family live in this town or village?

VI. LIVING QUARTERS OCCUPIED AT END OF SCHEDULE YEAR

- Did family occupy these living quarters at end of schedule year? a. ☐ Yes. b. ☐ No.
- Does family own or rent these living quarters? 1. Monthly rent, \$....., if renter.
- Type of living quarters (check one):
 One family house:
 a. ☐ Detached.
 b. ☐ Attached.
 Two family house:
 c. ☐ Side by side.
 d. ☐ Two decker.
 Apartment in building for:
 e. ☐ Three families.
 f. ☐ Four families.
 g. ☐ Five or more families.
 Dwelling unit, business building:
 h. ☐ Dwelling.
 Room or rooms:
 i. ☐ With another family.
 j. ☐ In rooming house.
 Other:
 k. ☐

VII. COLOR
 a. ☐ White. b. ☐ Negro.

VII. MONEY EARNINGS OF FAMILY FROM EMPLOYMENT OR BUSINESS OUTSIDE OF HOME OR AT HOME (during schedule year)

A			B	C	D		E		F	G	H	I																																																																								
Members of family gainfully employed			Line number from Form IV	Age	OCCUPATIONS DURING YEAR		Kind of work (such as machinist, bookkeeper, merchant, author)	Nature of industry (such as cotton mill, bank, shoe store, independent)	Status of person (a, X, O)	Rate of earnings per unit of time	Time employed (in unit as in G)	Total money paid for employment or business																																																																								
Relationship																																																																																				
1.										\$		\$																																																																								
2.																																																																																				
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TABLE 179.—*Consumption sample: Occupational and family-type groups included by the Bureau of Home Economics in the consumption sample, as combined for analysis, by region and degree of urbanization*

Region	Degree of urbanization and color of families	Occupational groups included, as combined for analysis	Family types included, as combined for analysis
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
New England.....	Small cities ¹	Business and professional; clerical; wage-earner.	1, 2-3, 4-5.
	Villages.....	do.....	1, 2-3, 4-5.
	Farm counties.....	Farm-operator.....	1, 2-3, 4-5.
	Small cities.....	Business and professional; clerical; wage-earner. ²	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7. ³
Middle Atlantic and North Central.....	Villages.....	Business and professional; clerical; wage-earner. ²	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7.
	Farm counties:		
	New Jersey.....	Farm-operator.....	1, 2-3, 4-5, 6-7.
	Pennsylvania-Ohio.....	do.....	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7.
	Michigan-Wisconsin.....	do.....	1, 2-3, 4-5, 6-7.
	Illinois-Iowa.....	do.....	1, 2-3, 4-5, 6-7.
	Small cities:		
	White.....	Business and professional; clerical; wage-earner.	1, 2-3, 4-5.
	Negro.....	Business, professional, and clerical; wage-earner.	1, 2-3, 4-5.
	Villages:		
	White.....	Business and professional; clerical; wage-earner. ⁴	1, 2-3, 4-5, 6-7. ⁵
	Negro.....	Business, professional, and clerical; wage-earner.	1, 2-3, 4-5, 6-7. ⁵
	Farm counties:		
	White:		
Southeast.....	North Carolina.....	Farm-operator.....	1, 2-3, 4-5, 6-7.
	South Carolina.....	do.....	1, 2-3, 4-5, 6-7. ⁶
	Georgia-Mississippi.....	Sharecropper.....	1, 2-3, 4-5, 6-7.
	North Carolina.....	do.....	1, 2-3, 4-5, 6-7. ⁶
	Georgia-Mississippi.....	Farm-operator.....	1, 2-3, 4-5, 6-7.
	Negro:		
	North Carolina.....	do.....	1, 2-3, 4-5, 6-7.
	South Carolina.....	do.....	1, 2-3, 4-5, 6-7. ⁶
	Georgia-Mississippi.....	Sharecropper.....	1, 2-3, 4-5, 6-7.
	North Carolina.....	do.....	1, 2-3, 4-5, 6-7. ⁶
	Georgia-Mississippi.....	do.....	1, 2-3, 4-5.
	Small cities.....	Business and professional; clerical; wage-earner.	1, 2-3, 4-5.
Plains and Mountain.....	Villages.....	Business, professional, and clerical; wage-earner. ⁴	1, 2-3, 4-5.
	Farm counties:		
	North Dakota-Kansas.....	Farm-operator.....	1, 2-3, 4-5.
	South Dakota-Montana-Colorado.....	do.....	1, 2-3, 4-5.
Pacific.....	Small cities.....	Business and professional; clerical; wage-earner.	1, 2-3, 4-5.
	Villages.....	do. ⁴	1, 2-3, 4-5.
	Farm counties:		
	Washington-Oregon.....	Farm-operator.....	1, 2-3, 4-5.
	California.....	do.....	1, 2-3, 4-5.
	Oregon ⁸	do.....	1, 2-3, 4-5.

¹ Consumption data are published in reports of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor.² In addition, data for families having no earnings from occupations are presented in a few basic tables. The sample of these families was too small to permit analysis by family type.³ Family types 6 and 7 represent the following cities only: Mount Vernon and New Philadelphia, Ohio; Lincoln, Ill.; and Beaver Dam, Wis.; expenditure data were not collected for family types 6 and 7 in Boone, Iowa, and in Columbia and Moberly, Mo.⁴ Data for farm operators living in villages are presented in a few basic tables. Because of the small number of cases in the sample, no analysis by family type was made. For these tables, data from the Middle Atlantic and North Central, Plains and Mountain, and Pacific regions were combined; data from the Southeast region were analyzed separately.⁵ Family types 6 and 7 represent villages in Georgia and South Carolina only; expenditure data were not collected for family types 6 and 7 in Mississippi and North Carolina villages.⁶ Family types 6 and 7 represent farm counties in Georgia only; expenditure data were not collected for family types 6 and 7 in Mississippi farm counties.⁷ Counties in which self-sufficing farms were the principal type.⁸ Part-time farms only.

The most important conditions in the choice of the communities were that they should be located in the selected geographic areas and fall in the selected size ranges. In the choice of the urban communities additional factors were considered, which included independence of other larger communities, density of population and rate of growth, and the presence of large institutions which affect economic and social conditions. Each farm county chosen was selected because of the prevalence in that locality of a particular type of farming. Together these counties thus represented all the more important types of agricultural enterprise. For the most part the villages selected were located in the farm counties chosen for study. In a few cases it was necessary to include villages in an adjacent county in order to provide a sufficiently large sample. For the same reason several villages and cities falling outside the size limits originally established were selected.

The studies of farm and village families were conducted by the Bureau of Home Economics.² Among the 29 small cities included in the investigation, the Bureau of Home Economics was responsible for 19, and the Bureau of Labor Statistics for 10. The collection of schedules in communities in the three largest size ranges was wholly the responsibility of the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 180.—*Cities and villages studied by the Bureau of Home Economics and the Bureau of Labor Statistics, by region and by groups used in analysis of income data*

Degree of urbanization ¹	New England	Middle Atlantic and North Central ¹	Southeast	Plains and Mountain	Pacific
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Metropolis ² (3,376,438 to 6,930,446 population).		New York, N. Y. Chicago, Ill.			
Large city ² (214,006 to 301,815 population).	Providence, R. I.	Columbus, Ohio. Omaha, Nebr.	Atlanta, Ga.	Denver, Colo.	Portland, Oreg.
Middle-sized city ² (30,567 to 71,864 population).	Haverhill, Mass. New Britain, Conn.	New Castle, Pa. Muncie, Ind. Springfield, Ill. Dubuque, Iowa. Springfield, Mo.	Columbia, S. C. Mobile, Ala.	Butte, Mont. Pueblo, Colo.	Aberdeen - Hoquiam, Wash. Bellingham, Wash. Everett, Wash.
Small city ² (9,370 to 18,901 population).	*Westbrook, Maine. *Greenfield, Mass. #Wallingford, Conn. #Willimantic, Conn.	*Mount Vernon, Ohio. *New Philadelphia, Ohio. *Lincoln, Ill. *Beaver Dam, Wis. *Boone, Iowa. *Columbia, Mo. *Moberly, Mo. #Beaver Falls, Pa. #Connellsville, Pa. #Logansport, Ind. #Peru, Ind. #Mattoon, Ill.	*Sumter, S. C. *Griffin, Ga. #Gastonia, N. C. #Albany, Ga.	*Dodge City, Kans. *Greeley, Colo. *Logan, Utah. *Provo, Utah. #Billings, Mont.	*Olympia, Wash. *Astoria, Oreg. *Eugene, Oreg. *Klamath Falls, Oreg.

See footnotes at end of table.

¹ See fig. 1 and tables 180 and 181 for a list of the communities studied by the Bureau of Home Economics and the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 180.—*Cities and villages studied by the Bureau of Home Economics and the Bureau of Labor Statistics, by region and by groups used in analysis of income data—Continued*

Degree of urbanization ¹	New England	Middle Atlantic and North Central ²	Southeast	Plains and Mountain	Pacific
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Village ⁴ (544 to 5,183 population).	Vermont: Bristol. Essex Junction. Northfield. Richford. Swanton. Waterbury. Massachusetts: Avon. Bryantville and South Hanson. East Bridgewater. Hebronville. Kingston. North Easton. North Dighton. North Raynham.	Pennsylvania: Denver. Marietta. New Freedom. New Holland. Quarryville. Spring Grove. Wrightsville. Ohio: Bellville. Cardington. Fredericktown. Mount Gilead. Perrysville. Plymouth. Michigan: Blissfield. Chelsea. Concord. Grass Lake. Hudson. Jonesville. Parma. Tecumseh. Wisconsin: Horicon. Lake Mills City. Mayville. Mount Horeb. Sun Prairie. Waterloo. Illinois: Atlanta. Bement. Cerro Gordo. Farmer City. Maroa. Monticello. Mount Pleasant. Tuscola. Iowa: Brooklyn. Bussey. Dallas. Earlham. Eddyville. Melcher. Montezuma. New Sharon. Pleasantville. State Center. Victor.	North Carolina: Elm City. Franklinton. Louisburg. Nashville. Spring Hope. Wake Forest. Whitakers. Zebulon. Mississippi: Drew. Hollandale. Indianola. Itta Bena. Leland. Moorhead. Mound Bayou. Rosedale. Ruleville. Shaw. Shelby. South Carolina: Bishopville. Camden. Lake City. Lamar. Manning. Summerton. Timmons ville. Georgia: Comer. Commerce. Greensboro. Jefferson. Madison. Social Circle. Washington. Winder.	North Dakota: Casselton. Cooperstown. Finley. Hatton. Hillsboro. Hope. Lidgerwood. Mayville. Portland. Kansas: Bucklin. Cimarron. Fowler. Kingsley. Meade. Spearville. South Dakota: Belle Fourche. Sturgis. Montana: Forsyth. Colorado: Glenwood Springs. Meeker. Redcliff. Rifle.	Washington: Arlington. Blaine. Burlington. Lynden. Marysville. Mouroe. Snohomish. Oregon: Mc Minnville. Newberg. Sheridan. Silverton. Woodburn. California: Beaumont. Brea. Ceres. Elsinore. Hemet. La Habra. Manteca. Newman. Oakdale. Placentia. San Jacinto. Tustin.

¹ Population figures are those given by the 1930 census.² Cities in this group that were studied by the Bureau of Labor Statistics are classified as East Central and West Central in the reports of that Bureau.³ All metropolises, large cities, and middle-sized cities listed in this table were studied by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.⁴ All villages listed in this table were studied by the Bureau of Home Economics. Administrative problems and the objective of selecting villages in or near counties chosen for the study of farm families made it necessary to class as villages a few small towns of approximately 3,000, and 1 (Camden, S. C.) of slightly over 5,000. Most of the communities, however, had populations under 2,500.⁵ Designates small cities studied by the Bureau of Home Economics.⁶ Designates small cities studied by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 181.—*Farm counties studied by the Bureau of Home Economics, and important type of farming in each section, by region*

Region and State (1)	Counties studied (2)	Type of farming ¹ (3)
New England:		
Vermont.....	Chittenden, Franklin.....	Dairy.
Massachusetts ²	Bristol, Plymouth.....	Dairy and poultry.
Middle Atlantic and North Central:		
New Jersey.....	Camden, Gloucester, Salem.....	Truck.
Pennsylvania.....	Lancaster.....	General.
Ohio.....	Crawford, Knox, Richland.....	Do.
Michigan.....	Lenawee.....	General and dairy.
Wisconsin.....	Dane.....	Dairy.
Illinois.....	DeWitt, Logan, Macon, Platt.....	Corn and other cash grain.
Iowa.....	Madison, Mahaska, Marion, Marshall, Powshehek.	Animal specialty.
Southeast:		
North Carolina.....	Jackson, Macon.....	Self-sufficing.
South Carolina.....	Edgecombe, Nash.....	Cotton and tobacco.
Georgia.....	Clarendon, Darlington, Florence, Lee Marion, Sumter.	Do.
Mississippi.....	Clarke, Elbert, Greene, Jackson, Madison, Morgan, Oconee, Wilkes.	Cotton.
Plains and Mountain:	Bolivar, Leflore, Sunflower, Washington.....	Do.
North Dakota.....	Barnes, Cass, Griggs, Steele.....	Wheat and other cash grain.
Kansas.....	Edwards, Ford, Gray, Meade.....	Do.
South Dakota ³	Pennington.....	Range livestock and cash grain.
Montana ³	Custer.....	Do.
Colorado ³	Eagle, Garfield, Rio Blanco.....	Range livestock and crop specialty.
Pacific:		
Washington.....	Whatcom.....	Dairy and poultry.
Oregon.....	Marion, Polk, Clackamas, Multnomah, Washington.	General and fruit, part-time.
California.....	Orange, Riverside, San Joaquin.....	Fruit and nut, fruit and dairy.

¹ For each group of counties as a whole, according to 1930 census.

² Because of the small number of farm schedules obtained in Massachusetts, only a limited tabulation of the data has been made. No supplementary schedules have been tabulated.

³ Data from South Dakota, Montana, and Colorado have been tabulated together for the analysis of income.

Classification of Families by Income, Occupation, and Family Type

One of the major purposes of this project was the study of consumption of families at different income levels. However, early plans also included the study of variations in consumption among the different occupational groups and among families of differing composition. Since the classification of families was to be used both in schedule collection and in analysis of data, it was necessary to define income and to establish a method for its computation; to decide what broad occupational groups should be adopted for the classification of the wide variety of occupations followed by earners; and to evolve some scheme of classifying families so that both the number and age of family members would be given consideration.

Family income.

The term "income" was limited to current income for the year, excluding funds made available to the family through liquidation of capital assets, through borrowing, or through the accumulation of debt. Nonmoney income from housing also was included for families in all communities. For village and farm families nonmoney income from food was added. (See Glossary, Income, for other details, including differences between city, village, and farm family income. See also tables 184 and 185.)

Facts from the family or income schedule were used, together with certain estimates based on previous studies, in computing a net income figure for each family included in the income sample. For families included in the consumption sample, some additional facts concerning expenses of a business nature or related to home ownership were obtained and were used in obtaining an adjusted or corrected income figure. The adjustments that were made are listed in the following paragraphs.

TABLE 182.—*Number of cities, villages, and farm counties studied by the Bureau of Home Economics, by region and by units for analysis of income and consumption sample data*¹

Region and type of community	Number of communities studied ²	Number of analysis units ³ for—	
		Income sample	Consumption sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
All regions:			
City.....	19.....	21 units for individual city data (19 white; 2 Negro).	5 units for combined cities (4 white; 1 Negro).
Village.....	140.....	6 units for combined cities (5 white; 1 Negro).	6 units for combined villages (5 white; 1 Negro).
Farm.....	66 counties..	12 units for combined villages (10 white; 2 Negro).	20 farm units (12, white operators; 2, Negro operators; 2, white sharecroppers; 2, Negro sharecroppers; 1, white operators, self-sufficing farm counties; 1, part-time white operators).
New England:			
City.....	2.....	34 farm units (20, white operators; 4, Negro operators; 4, white sharecroppers; 4, Negro sharecroppers; 1, white operators, self-sufficing farm counties; 1, part-time white operators).	{None (data to be published by Bureau of Labor Statistics).
Village.....	14.....	2 individual cities.	1 unit for combined villages:
Farm.....	4 counties..	1 unit for combined cities.	14 villages in Vermont, Massachusetts.
Middle Atlantic and North Central:			
City.....	7.....	14 villages in Vermont, Massachusetts.	2 farm units:
Village.....	46.....	2 counties in Vermont.	2 counties in Vermont.
Farm.....	18 counties..	2 counties in Massachusetts. ⁴	2 counties in Massachusetts. ⁴
Southeast:			
City.....	2.....	7 individual cities.	1 unit for combined cities.
Village.....	34.....	1 unit for combined cities.	1 unit for combined villages:
Farm.....	22 counties..	3 units for combined villages: 13 villages in Pennsylvania, Ohio. 14 villages in Michigan, Wisconsin. 19 villages in Illinois, Iowa. (For a limited number of tables all 46 villages are combined.)	46 villages in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Wisconsin, Illinois, Iowa.
		7 farm units:	4 farm units:
		3 counties in New Jersey.	3 counties in New Jersey.
		1 county in Pennsylvania.	4 counties in Pennsylvania, Ohio
		3 counties in Ohio.	2 counties in Michigan, Wisconsin.
		1 county in Michigan.	9 counties in Illinois, Iowa.
		1 county in Wisconsin.	
		4 counties in Illinois.	
		5 counties in Iowa.	
		4 units for individual city data (2 white; 2 Negro).	2 units for combined cities ⁵ (1 white; 1 Negro).
		2 units for combined cities (1 white; 1 Negro).	2 units for combined villages (1 white; 1 Negro):
		4 units for combined villages (2 white; 2 Negro):	34 villages in North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Mississippi.
		19 villages in North Carolina, Mississippi.	
		15 villages in South Carolina, Georgia.	
		17 farm units (4, white operators; 4, Negro operators; 4, white sharecroppers; 4, Negro sharecroppers; 1, white operators, self-sufficing farm counties):	9 farm units (2, white operators; 2, Negro operators; 2, white sharecroppers; 2, Negro sharecroppers; 1, white operators, self-sufficing farm counties):
		2 counties in North Carolina.	8 counties in North Carolina, South Carolina (Negro samples were taken in 4 counties only, Edgecombe, Nash, Darlington, Florence).
		6 counties in South Carolina (Negro samples were taken in 2 counties only, Darlington and Florence).	12 counties in Georgia, Mississippi (Negro samples were taken in all except Jackson, Bolivar, and Sunflower).
		8 counties in Georgia (Negro samples were taken in all except Jackson).	2 counties in North Carolina, (Jackson and Macon Counties, self-sufficing).
		4 counties in Mississippi (Negro samples were taken in 2 counties only, Washington and Leflore).	
		2 counties in North Carolina (Jackson and Macon Counties, self-sufficing).	

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 182.—*Number of cities, villages, and farm counties studied by the Bureau of Home Economics, by region and by units for analysis of income and consumption sample data*¹—Continued

Region and type of community	Number of communities studied ²	Number of analysis units ³ for—	
		Income sample	Consumption sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Plains and Mountain:			
City.....	4.....	4 individual cities. 1 unit for combined cities. ⁴	1 unit for combined cities. ⁶
Village.....	22.....	2 units for combined villages: 15 villages in North Dakota, Kansas. 7 villages in South Dakota, Montana, Colorado.	1 unit for combined villages: 22 villages in North Dakota, Kansas, South Dakota, Montana, Colorado.
Farm.....	13 counties...	3 farm units: 4 counties in North Dakota. 4 counties in Kansas. 5 counties in South Dakota, Montana, Colorado.	2 farm units: 8 counties in North Dakota, Kansas. 5 counties in South Dakota, Montana, Colorado.
Pacific:			
City.....	4.....	4 individual cities. 1 unit for combined cities.	1 unit for combined cities.
Village.....	24.....	2 units for combined villages: 12 villages in Washington, Oregon. 12 villages in California.	1 unit for combined villages: 24 villages in Washington, Oregon, California.
Farm.....	9 counties...	5 farm units (4, white operators; 1, part-time white operators): 1 county in Washington. 5 counties in Oregon. ⁷ 1 county in central California. 2 counties in southern California.	3 farm units (2, white operators; 1, part-time white operators): 6 counties in Washington, Oregon. ⁷ 3 counties in California.

¹ A list of the cities, villages, and farm counties by region and State is given in tables 180 and 181.

² The Bureau of Home Economics studied communities in 24 States. However, not all degrees of urbanization were included in each State; cities were studied in 14 States, villages in 20, and farm counties in 21.

³ White families only were included except in the Southeast communities, where white and Negro families were studied separately. In certain farm sections separate studies were made of different tenure groups and special types of farming.

⁴ Because of the small number of cases, no analysis will be made.

⁵ Includes data for Albany, Ga., and Gastonia, N. C., cities studied by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Income data for these 2 cities are presented by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, and consumption data by the Bureau of Home Economics.

⁶ Includes data for Billings, Mont., studied by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Income data for the individual city are presented by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, and consumption data by the Bureau of Home Economics.

⁷ A special study of part-time farms was made in the 5 Oregon counties. The study of full-time white operators in Oregon was limited to 2 of these counties (Marion and Polk).

For family-schedule classification net nonmoney income from occupancy of an owned home was computed by deducting from the total rental value of the home the actual expense for interest on the mortgage plus an estimate of such other expenses as taxes, insurance, and repairs. When the expenditure schedule was obtained, this nonmoney income figure was adjusted on the basis of the family's actual instead of estimated current expenses for its owned home during the year.⁴

Net income from roomers and boarders was computed first on the basis of an estimate of the cost of the boarders' food and later adjusted when actual food expenses per person-meal could be computed from the expenditure schedule.

The expenditure schedule also contributed to a more exact report on certain expenses which were occupational, but unlikely to be treated as business expenses when the family computed its net income. Such expenses included that proportion of the family automobile or other vehicle expense chargeable to business, union and professional association dues, and technical books and journals. All such expenses shown on the expenditure schedule were deducted from income for the classification of expenditure schedules.

⁴ See Glossary, Housing expenditures, for items considered as current expense on an owned home.

TABLE 183.—*Summary of collection: Number of schedules of each designated type tabulated¹ by the Bureau of Home Economics, by degree of urbanization and region, 1936*

Degree of urbanization, region, and State	Record cards	Family schedules ²	Expenditure schedules ³	Supplementary schedules		
				Clothing ⁴	Furnishings ⁴	Food ⁴
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Small cities, villages, and farm counties.....	<i>Number</i> 157,782	<i>Number</i> 64,798	<i>Number</i> 33,891	<i>Number</i> 90,533	<i>Number</i> 21,012	<i>Number</i> 17,247
Small cities.....	35,757	17,026	7,465	17,197	4,239	3,166
New England:						
Maine, Westbrook.....	2,040	927	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)
Massachusetts, Greenfield.....	1,862	658				
Middle Atlantic and North Central:						
Ohio, Mount Vernon.....	880	313	3,107	5,799	1,148	904
Ohio, New Philadelphia.....	1,539	753				
Illinois, Lincoln.....	1,240	511				
Wisconsin, Beaver Dam.....	1,064	452				
Iowa, Boone.....	1,302	494				
Missouri, Columbia.....	2,589	1,309				
Missouri, Moberly.....	1,974	1,030				
Southeast—white:						
South Carolina, Sumter.....	1,395	815	1,108	3,480	1,006	840
Georgia, Griffin.....	1,324	741				
North Carolina, Gastonia.....	(8)	(8)				
Georgia, Albany.....	(8)	(8)				
Southeast—Negro:						
South Carolina, Sumter.....	1,264	636	475	1,748	429	414
Georgia, Griffin.....	803	349				
North Carolina, Gastonia.....	(8)	(8)				
Georgia, Albany.....	(8)	(8)				
Plains and Mountain:						
Kansas, Dodge City.....	1,825	1,013	1,287	6,170	1,656	1,008
Montana, Billings.....	(9)	(9)				
Colorado, Greeley.....	1,625	637				
Utah, Logan.....	1,981	1,013				
Utah, Provo.....	1,454	751				
Pacific:						
Washington, Olympia.....	2,295	1,062	1,488	6,170	1,656	1,008
Oregon, Astoria.....	1,145	381				
Oregon, Eugene.....	4,691	2,408				
Oregon, Klamath Falls.....	1,465	772				

¹ The number of expenditure schedules tabulated is smaller than the number accepted for analysis due to certain omissions where the number of schedules in a class was too small to warrant tabulation.

² Tabulations of family schedules for combined cities within a region included fewer schedules, as follows: All small cities, 15,385; New England, 1,200; Middle Atlantic and North Central, 4,427; Southeast, white, 1,556; Southeast, Negro, 985; Plains and Mountain, 4,186; Pacific, 3,031. See Methodology, p. 361.

³ The number of expenditure schedules tabulated may exceed the number of family schedules tabulated. Only family schedules collected by random sampling were tabulated, whereas the expenditure schedules tabulated included some that were obtained by the special sampling procedures used to build up the consumption sample.

⁴ This represents the number of individuals, rather than families, for whom detailed clothing data were obtained.

⁵ The number of supplementary furnishings schedules collected represents only families having expense for furnishings. However, the tables for furnishings schedules include some families that had zero expense for furnishings, and therefore did not fill a supplementary schedule.

⁶ In addition to these supplementary food schedules, food records were obtained as follows: Large and middle-sized cities, 2,040; small cities, 858; villages, 901; farms, 1,359.

⁷ Expenditure and supplementary schedule data for Westbrook and Greenfield have been transferred to the Bureau of Labor Statistics for tabulation and publication.

⁸ Record-card and family schedule data for Gastonia and Albany have been tabulated by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

⁹ Record-card and family schedule data for Billings as an individual city have been tabulated by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Family, expenditure, and supplementary schedule data are combined with those for the other cities of the region by the Bureau of Home Economics and presented in summary tables for the unit.

TABLE 183.—*Summary of collection: Number of schedules of each designated type tabulated by the Bureau of Home Economics, by degree of urbanization and region, 1936—Continued*

Degree of urbanization, region, and State	Record cards	Family sched- ules	Expendi- ture sched- ules	Supplementary schedules		
				Cloth- ing	Furnish- ings	Food
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Villages.....	Number 49, 599	Number 22, 644	Number 9, 407	Number 20, 674	Number 5, 174	Number 4, 475
New England:						
Vermont-Massachusetts.....	5, 263	2, 005	733	6, 625	1, 604	1, 379
Middle Atlantic and North Central:						
Pennsylvania-Ohio.....	4, 227	2, 079	3, 044			
Michigan-Wisconsin.....	5, 202	1, 978				
Illinois-Iowa.....	5, 554	2, 404				
Southeast—white:						
North Carolina-Mississippi.....	3, 169	1, 816	2, 092	6, 865	1, 760	1, 536
South Carolina-Georgia.....	4, 679	2, 675				
Southeast—Negro:						
North Carolina-Mississippi.....	3, 711	1, 726	973	3, 128	834	770
South Carolina-Georgia.....	2, 794	1, 299				
Plains and Mountain:						
North Dakota-Kansas.....	3, 262	1, 465	1, 101	4, 056	976	790
South Dakota-Montana-Colorado.....	2, 120	1, 036				
Pacific:						
Washington-Oregon.....	5, 397	2, 315	1, 464			
California.....	3, 921	1, 846				
Farm counties.....	72, 426	25, 128	17, 019	52, 662	11, 599	9, 656
New England:						
Vermont.....	1, 788	543	537	16, 031	3, 850	2, 887
Massachusetts.....	2, 040	10 109	10 136			
Middle Atlantic and North Central:						
New Jersey.....	4, 813	861	496			
Pennsylvania.....	3, 066	2, 096	2, 257			
Ohio.....	2, 084	836				
Michigan.....	2, 686	810	1, 067			
Wisconsin.....	1, 994	795				
Illinois.....	1, 445	857	1, 642			
Iowa.....	2, 532	748				
Southeast—white operators:						
North Carolina.....	11 1, 714	460	1, 945	15, 192	3, 175	2, 765
South Carolina.....	11 4, 888	2, 310				
Georgia.....	11 2, 176	847	1, 255			
Mississippi.....	11 2, 351	552				
North Carolina, self-sufficing.....	2, 117	1, 294	607			
Southeast—white sharecroppers:						
North Carolina.....	(11) 300		632	5, 349	1, 148	1, 065
South Carolina.....	(11) 274					
Georgia.....	(11) 248		482			
Mississippi.....	(11) 347					
Southeast—Negro operators:						
North Carolina.....	11 1, 304	129	433	9, 568	1, 949	1, 889
South Carolina.....	11 1, 847	488				
Georgia.....	11 1, 219	249	511			
Mississippi.....	11 2, 284	277				
Southeast—Negro sharecroppers:						
North Carolina.....	(11) 368		639			
South Carolina.....	(11) 293					
Georgia.....	(11) 296		626			
Mississippi.....	(11) 958					
Plains and Mountain:						
North Dakota.....	3, 073	1, 106	1, 088	6, 522	1, 477	1, 050
Kansas.....	1, 458	695				
South Dakota-Montana-Colorado.....	2, 634	1, 088	447			
Pacific:						
Washington.....	3, 244	830	948			
Oregon.....	5, 660	1, 948				
California, central.....	1, 604	281	888			
California, southern.....	3, 994	1, 159				
Oregon, part-time ¹²	8, 411	646	383			

¹⁰ Because of the small number of farm schedules obtained in Massachusetts, only a limited tabulation of the data has been made. No supplementary schedules have been tabulated.

¹¹ The total number of record cards for the combined groups of operators and sharecroppers is shown under white operators and Negro operators.

¹² The record cards cover those in the special sample taken in the 3 counties not included in the Oregon full-time sample. The family schedules include 167 duplicate schedules of part-time farm operators included in the other Oregon sample.

On the small-city and village expenditure schedules the net value of occupancy of an owned vacation home, and rent received as gift were included in income. Income as computed for both samples included rent received as pay. On farm schedules neither of these items was included in the final adjusted income, since they occurred infrequently (tables 184 and 185).

Family occupation.

Detailed information was obtained from each family member as to the nature of his work and the industry from which his earnings were derived. Using this information, earnings were classed as from one of three broad major occupational groups—business and professional, clerical, and wage-earner. City and village families were then classified in one of these groups according to source of the greater proportion of total family earnings, including the value of rent received as pay. A fourth group was composed of families with no earnings and of a few families of farm operators living in cities and villages and not properly belonging in the three major groups.

TABLE 184.—*Computation of income: Methods of computing family income from schedule entries for income and consumption samples, city and village families*¹

Income description (1)	Derivation of income data	
	Income sample (2)	Consumption sample (3)
Total family income.	Sum of A and B.	Corrected sum of A and B.
A. Money income (net).	A. Sum of 1 and 2 minus 3.	A. Corrected sum of 1 and 2 minus 3.
1. Earnings from employment.	1. Sum of a and b.	1. Corrected sum of a and b.
a. Occupations other than keeping roomers and boarders.	a. Reported net earnings.	a. Reported net earnings minus minor ² items of occupational expense.
b. Keeping roomers and boarders.	b. Difference between (1) and (2).	b. Corrected difference between (1) and (2).
(1) Gross income.	(1) Reported gross income.	(1) Same as income sample.
(2) Expense for boarders' food.	(2) Estimated from previous studies. ³	(2) Computed from reported total food expense and number of meals served to boarders.
2. Other money income.	2. Reported money income from interest and dividends, profits, rents from property, pensions, annuities, gifts, and other sources.	2. Same as income sample.
3. Business losses.	3. Reported net losses from business, not elsewhere deducted.	3. Same as income sample.
B. Nonmoney income.	B. Sum of 1 and 2.	B. Corrected sum of 1 and 2.
1. Value of housing.	1. Sum of a and b (no data available for c and d).	1. Corrected sum of a, b, c, and d.
a. Imputed income from owned family home.	a. Difference between (1) and (2).	a. Corrected difference between (1) and (2).
(1) Rental value of owned family home.	(1) Reported total rental value.	(1) Same as income sample.
(2) Expense for owned family home.	(2) Estimated from previous studies. ³	(2) Reported expense for owned family home.
b. Rent received as pay.	b. Reported rent received as pay.	b. Same as income sample.
c. Rent received as gift.	c. No data.	c. Reported rent received as gift.
d. Imputed income from owned vacation home.	d. No data.	d. Reported difference between rental value and expense for vacation home.
2. Value of home-produced food (villages only).	2. Reported value of home-produced food (villages only).	2. Same as income sample.

¹ See Glossary, Income, City and Village Family, for definitions of terms used in this table.

² Minor items of occupational expense include items which were reported on the family expenditure schedule, such as: Automobile expense chargeable to business, other transportation expense chargeable to business, dues to unions and business associations, and technical books and periodicals.

³ These estimates were made from data collected in the Study of Consumption and Money Disbursements of Families of Employed Wage Earners and Lower-Salaried Clerical Workers, conducted by the United States Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1934-35.

TABLE 185.—*Computation of income: Methods of computing family income from schedule entries for income and consumption samples, farm families*¹

Income description	Derivation of income data	
	Income sample	Consumption sample
Total family income.....	Sum of A and B.....	Corrected sum of A and B.
A. Farm income (net).....	A. Sum of 1 and 2 plus or minus 3.	A. Corrected sum of 1 and 2 plus or minus 3.
1. Money income.....	1. Difference between a and b.	1. Corrected difference between a and b.
a. Gross income.....	a. Reported gross income....	a. Same as income sample.
b. Expenditure.....	b. Reported major items of farm expense, except farm use of family automobile.	b. Reported major items plus other ² items of farm expense.
2. Value of farm products used by family.	2. Sum of a, b, and c.....	2. Corrected sum of a, b, and c.
a. Food, home-produced..	a. Reported value of food home-produced.	a. Reported value of food home-produced, minus value of home-produced food served farm help and boarders.
b. Housing furnished by farm.	b. Computed value of year's occupancy of farm dwelling.	b. Same as income sample.
c. Fuel and other non-food products furnished by farm for family use.	c. Reported value of fuel and other nonfood products furnished by farm.	c. Same as income sample.
3. Net change in value of livestock owned and of crops stored.	3. Reported net change in value (increase minus decrease) during the report year, of livestock owned and crops stored for sale.	3. Same as income sample.
B. Money income (net) from sources other than farm.	B. Sum of 1 and 2 minus 3.....	B. Corrected sum of 1 and 2 minus 3.
1. Earnings from employment.	1. Sum of a and b.....	1. Corrected sum of a and b.
a. Occupations other than keeping roomers and boarders.	a. Reported net earnings....	a. Reported net earnings minus other ² items of occupational expense.
b. Keeping roomers and boarders.	b. Difference between (1) and (2).	b. Corrected difference between (1) and (2).
(1) Gross income.....	(1) Reported gross income	(1) Same as income sample.
(2) Expense for boarders' food.	(2) Estimated from previous studies. ³	(2) Computed from reported total food expense and number of meals served to boarders.
2. Money income (not earnings) from sources other than operated farm.	2. Reported money income from interest and dividends, profits, rents from property, pensions, annuities, gifts, and other sources.	2. Same as income sample.
3. Business losses other than from operating farm.	3. Reported net losses from business other than farming, not elsewhere deducted.	3. Same as income sample.

¹ See Glossary, Income, Farm Family, for definitions of terms used in this table.² These were items of occupational expense reported as family expenditures, such as: Automobile expense chargeable to business, other transportation chargeable to business, food expense for farm help, dues to business associations, technical books and periodicals.³ These estimates were made from data collected in the Study of Consumption and Money Disbursements of Families of Employed Wage Earners and Lower-Salaried Clerical Workers, conducted by the United States Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1934-35.

Business and professional families were further subdivided into those employed on a salaried basis and those that were working independently, taking an entrepreneurial risk with their own or borrowed capital, owning their equipment or place of business, and in some instances employing others.

Farm families in the Southeast region were classified by color and tenure, and the following groups were studied separately: White operators, white sharecroppers, Negro operators, and Negro sharecroppers. In the other regions, only families of white farm operators were studied. Families of farm laborers and of paid farm managers were excluded in all regions. Earnings off the farm were classified as were earnings of city families according to the occupation from which they were derived.

In planning to classify families by occupation, three alternative bases of classification were considered: The occupational group from which the family derived the greater part of its earnings; the occupational group of the husband; the occupational group of the principal earner. The first method was chosen in order to take account of the earnings of all family members (Glossary, Occupational classification). However, since the husband was so largely responsible for the

family support, nine-tenths or more of the families would have been classified in the same occupational group in which the procedure chosen placed them, had either of the two other procedures been used.

With minor exceptions, the occupational classification prepared by the Works Progress Administration⁵ was used to determine the broad group in which a specific occupation fell. This publication provided a relatively complete and usable listing of occupations according to socioeconomic status. (See Glossary, Occupational classification.)

Family type.

Since the level of living possible for a family depends on the number and age of its members as well as on family income, it was necessary to adopt some scheme of classification based on family composition in order to study both economic status and consumption patterns. Families differ so greatly in number and age of members that there could be well over a hundred groupings, based on these two factors alone, without taking account of differences in sex of children. For this study, the groups were limited to nine, based on the number of family members other than husband and wife and whether they were under 16 years of age or 16 and older. (See fig. 4, Definitions of the Family-type Groups and Glossary, Family type, for description of the nine type groups.) These nine types provide for the classification of all families included in the income sample. However, only a partial analysis of data has been made for the types least often found, types 8 and 9. The consumption sample included the first five types in all communities, and types 6 and 7 in some; consumption data were not obtained for types 8 and 9 in any community. (See table 179 for communities in which types 6 and 7 were studied.)

Collection of Schedules

Collection plans for family-income schedules were designed to provide for each degree of urbanization in each region a sample of families that would have the characteristics of the families in the major population groups and include all socioeconomic, family type, and other groups in the same proportion as they were found in the eligible population of these communities. For example, wage-earner families should be the same proportion of the sample as of the families eligible for study in the community. Attention was concentrated on keeping this income sample random in character and free from bias because of the possible omission of an undue number of families of any income, occupational, or family-type group.

For the expenditure sample, the collection plan differed somewhat. The emphasis was upon obtaining an adequate number of records for analysis from the eligible families less usually found, such as those in the high-income groups. This sample, therefore, was designed to overrepresent somewhat the population groups of less numerical importance, in order to give an adequate picture of their consumption habits.

These purposes determined, in large measure, the procedures followed in obtaining both the income and expenditure samples.

The First or Record Card Sample

The mechanics of obtaining the random sample of record cards differed for communities of different degrees of urbanization, and to some extent from community to community. In all localities, however, the basis of the scheme adopted was geographic. Dwellings, rather than specific families, were approached by a plan designed to give every dwelling unit an equal chance of being included.

Small cities.

Because the basis of the sampling procedure was geographic, a complete list of addresses of all dwellings in the city was necessary. For this list the street-directory section of the city directories was relied upon and was brought up to date by lists of building permits, real estate maps, and other means. Each independent housekeeping unit in a multiple-family dwelling was considered a separate

⁵[UNITED STATES] WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION. OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION AND CODE. Works Prog. Admin., Cir. 2. July 1935.

INDEX OF OCCUPATIONS. Works Prog. Admin., Cir. 2A. September 1935.

address. Insofar as possible, buildings containing no dwelling units were eliminated before the sample was drawn. When the list was considered complete, the addresses were arranged in geographic order and used for drawing the first sample.

The original plan in the small cities called for a succession of four samples, each of which would include one-eighth of the dwelling units in the city. Every eighth address, beginning with one of the first eight, chosen by chance, was selected for the first sample. Record cards were made out for each address thus drawn and were assigned to field agents for visiting. The second sample comprised another one-eighth of the addresses and began with the fourth address following or preceding the one previously chosen in the first sample. The addresses in the second sample were spaced four addresses from the first, in order that, if it became necessary to close collection after the second sample, the 25-percent coverage would represent every fourth dwelling in every section of the city. Subsequent samples followed a similar procedure until the coverage sought in the particular city was obtained. Lists were made of additional dwelling units discovered by field agents in the process of visiting, and were sampled on the same basis as the original list.

While only a 50-percent sample was originally planned, it was increased up to 100 percent in a few cities when it was found that the 50-percent sample would not yield sufficient schedules from families in the less usual types and income classes.

Villages.

In all villages a 100-percent sample was taken. However, it was deemed desirable to obtain this by means of four 25-percent samples, each of which would be random. This was done in order to safeguard the study in case it became necessary to discontinue collection before a 100-percent coverage had been achieved. It also provided data potentially valuable for testing variations between samples, and hence the relative reliability of averages based on samples of different sizes.

Essentially, therefore, the scheme of sampling in the villages followed that used in the small cities. The difference lay chiefly in the fact that directories were not generally available, so that dwellings had to be marked on large-scale maps, or addresses listed by a preliminary canvass. Where houses did not carry street numbers, field agents received assignments in the form of small segments of maps, on which the dwellings to be approached in that sampling period were marked. Multiple-family dwellings were treated in the same way as in cities. In each sampling period every fourth address was visited, precisely as was every eighth in the small cities.

Farm counties

The problem of transportation for field agents working in farm counties and the irregular scatter of farm dwellings called for some modification of the sampling plan followed in small cities and villages. The alternative plan adopted was to divide the county to be sampled into a number of small areas, each of which would contain approximately 15 to 20 farms. For this purpose post office or other maps that showed every farm in the county were used. The small areas of 15 to 20 farms were numbered and every fourth one was included in one sampling period. Each farm in the small areas chosen was then visited for the record card and, if the family proved eligible and willing, a family schedule and an expenditure schedule were filled. In a few large, well-populated counties each sample included one-eighth rather than one-fourth of the farms because only a 25- or 37.5-percent coverage was contemplated.

One of the chief problems in sampling farm counties was to exclude village, urban, and suburban areas. As a first step in meeting this problem, maps were marked to eliminate every dwelling within the corporate limits of an incorporated village or city. Other exclusions depended on the individual situation, and borderline cases were decided by the supervisor in charge. The objective was always to include all bona fide farm families and to exclude nonfarm families, such as suburban residents or crossroads merchants that happened to be living in or adjacent to a farming section.

With one or two exceptions the random sample for farm counties, like that for small cities, was originally planned to represent a 50-percent coverage. As in cities, additional samples were taken in many localities to provide sufficient cases for analysis of the more unusual family types or income levels.

The Income Sample

Eligibility requirements

The income sample was planned to represent, not the population of the community as a whole, but only the groups that are numerically the most important, that have certain common characteristics, and that, at the same time, comprise the more normal families. Elimination of some population groups served to make the group studied more homogeneous and therefore to limit the variables and facilitate the analysis of the relationships the study was designed to explore. This limitation also made it possible to include a greater number of communities than funds would have permitted otherwise.

To be eligible for inclusion in the income sample, a family had to meet these requirements: The family must include a husband and wife who were native-born (in the Southeast region they might be white or Negro; in all other regions, white families only were studied, except in New York City and Columbus, Ohio, where special studies of Negro families were made); had been married at least 1 year; were keeping house when interviewed; and had not had the equivalent of 10 roomers for a full year.

For families living on farms, three additional requirements were imposed: The home place must meet the census definition of a farm; the family must be that of a farm operator or, in the Southeast, of a sharecropper; the family must have operated that farm for at least a year.⁶

The first two eligibility requirements eliminated broken families in which source and amount of income and ways of spending might be different from normal family groups, and families likely to have cultural patterns different from those of the native-white (or Negro) population. Families in which the husband and wife had not been married at least a year and those that were not keeping house were eliminated because of the difficulty of obtaining complete data for family income and consumption for a 12-month period. Families with 10 or more roomers were eliminated because they represented households that were essentially business ventures rather than private families. The additional requirements imposed on the farm sample eliminated nonfarm families living in the country, families of farm laborers and paid managers, and families that could not give a full year's record of operations on the farms on which they were living.

Special study of families not included in the income sample.

The plan of confining the general study to selected population groups thus eliminated certain groups in proportions that varied from one community to another. Such differences would, of course, result from known differences in the composition of the population in the areas chosen for study.

In order to learn something of the extent to which these excluded families varied in income and composition from the eligible families, family schedules were requested in certain communities, during one sampling period, from all families from whom record card data were obtained. Information from these ineligible families furnished a basis for estimates of the distribution of all families of the community, by income (pp. 368-371).

The Consumption Sample

Eligibility requirements.

For the study of consumption, families included in the income sample had to meet certain further requirements, designed to eliminate those in which the family situation would be abnormal or would tend to complicate the analysis of expenditure data. These additional eligibility requirements were:

The family must not have received relief at any time during the report year.

The family must fall within certain specified family composition and occupational groups (table 179).

The family must not have moved between the end of the report year and the date of interview.

⁶ Suburban families were eliminated from the farm samples by the further requirement that some money income from the sale of farm products must have been received, unless special circumstances existed, such as crop failure, to explain the absence of such money income. This qualification was not imposed, however, in the communities in North Carolina, where a special study of self-sufficing farms was made.

The family must not have had more than the equivalent of one roomer and/or boarder in the household for 52 weeks of the report year.

The family must not have had more than the equivalent of one guest for 26 weeks.

The family must have been keeping house for at least 9 months of the report year.

City and village families must have lived in the community studied for at least 9 months of the report year.

Farm families must not have been operating part-time farms (except in Oregon where a special study of families of part-time farm operators was made).

No requirement as to income was set up because of the lack of information as to income distributions to be expected in small communities. Schedules were collected from families at all income levels.

Relief families were eliminated because the provision of income in kind in many communities made it impossible to secure a reliable figure for their classification by income. In addition, such income affected consumption patterns, making them less representative of free choices than were those of the self-supporting group. The second eligibility requirement eliminated unusually large families, those without earnings, and those of the rarely found farm operators living in cities and villages. However, in order that facts concerning consumption of such families might not be entirely lacking, samples were obtained in certain areas where the density of the population and the number of communities to be studied made it possible to find enough cases for analysis.⁷

The 9-month period of residence was required in order to exclude families whose consumption might be unrepresentative of the community. A family that had moved since the end of the report year was eliminated because of the difficulty of obtaining a description of the dwelling to which the housing expenditure data pertained.

Similarly, each of the remaining requirements was imposed in order to exclude families that would complicate the analysis of consumption data on a family basis.

Sampling procedure.

The original plans for controlled collection of expenditure schedules called for a "sample within each class interval (that) has approximately equal stability with samples in each other class interval".⁸ The term "stability," as used in that connection, referred to numerical equality in the size of the sample in each class.

It was originally planned to obtain this numerical equality by taking the family schedules at one visit and deferring the request for the expenditure schedule. The family schedules were to be classified and from each class only 6 (or 10 in some areas) families were to be drawn at random; expenditure schedules would be requested from this group. If it proved impossible to obtain a schedule from a family, substitutes would be drawn.

City and village families were classified by income, occupation, and family type. Families of farm operators were classified by income and family type. So-called cell charts were kept in each collection office, showing a cumulative record of the number of schedules obtained from families in each class.

As schedule collection progressed, the Bureau found it advisable to modify the plan for numerical equality. Collection procedures were oriented about the effort to obtain a minimum number of schedules (6 or 10) from families in each class over a wide income range, but the number of schedules in every class was not limited to this minimum. A variety of factors were responsible for this change in collection procedure. The problem of collection of schedules in villages and farms made numerical control less feasible than in cities. It was believed that schedules of greater reliability could be obtained if the family and expenditure schedules were filled at the same interview or on successive days, since both were required to cover the same report year, and since good family cooperation was more likely to be gained under these conditions. In farm areas, transportation costs made it essential to obtain both schedules with one visit, if possible. Furthermore, it was feared that in rural communities where news travels rapidly, the purpose of the project might be misunderstood and antagonism might be aroused if, after announcing a study of family consumption, the first month was spent obtaining only data on income, the kind of information least willingly given. This same objection operated in the small cities but much less strongly, since a unified public attitude is less easily created in a larger community.

⁷ See glossary, Family type, for a description of family types, and table 179 for a list of the types and occupational groups that were included in the consumption sample in different communities.

⁸ SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH COUNCIL. See p. 22 of citation mentioned in footnote 1, p. 339.

When expenditure schedules were taken at the same interview with family schedules, any exact numerical control of the number collected within each class was impossible. Classification of families in terms of income, occupation, and family type was sometimes a matter involving considerable office computation, so that agents frequently were not able to classify the family exactly at the time of the interview. In order to obtain an adequate number of cases, schedules from several farm counties or sometimes many villages were pooled. To insure an equal opportunity of representation of families from each village or county, expenditure schedules were collected from all eligible families during one, or in many cases two sampling periods. This usually resulted in exceeding the quotas originally established for the larger classes. Had numerical control been strictly adhered to, the quota for certain classes would have been achieved before all communities had been canvassed even once, with the result that some communities would have been definitely underrepresented.

A further limitation on exact numerical control arose out of the fact that the final income classification of families for consumption analysis was based on the income figure derived from family-schedule data, modified by further information obtained on the expenditure schedules, whereas collection control was based on family-schedule data alone. Sometimes these modifications were large enough to effect a difference of one or two class intervals in the income classification of the family. The number and magnitude of these differences in each region are discussed in the appendix to part 2 of this report.

The plan of collection of schedules in small cities also was modified when the procedures for the village and farm areas were changed, in order that there might be uniformity throughout the study conducted by this Bureau.

Both the suggestions of the Social Science Research Council and the original plans for collection of schedules envisaged a limitation of the income range. Because it was practically impossible to determine in advance the range representing the small community's scale of incomes, no bounds were placed on the incomes of families included in the consumption sample. As collection progressed, it developed that expenditure schedules could be obtained from families with incomes considerably higher as well as lower than had been expected. The importance of such additional information in the study of expenditures was one of the determining factors in modifying the planned distribution of the consumption sample. This extension of the income range, however, meant the inclusion of many more classes for which it was difficult to obtain sufficient representation. Among some socioeconomic groups which are numerically less important in the population, the proportion refusing information was higher than in the larger groups. To increase the number of cases in these classes, it was necessary to counteract the higher refusal rate by a program of revisits and by obtaining expenditure schedules from families not drawn in the random sample.⁹

In the villages, where a 100-percent coverage of families was undertaken, little could be done to increase the number of cases in least-frequent classes except through revisits to families at first unwilling to cooperate, or through shifting the report year to alter family classification.¹⁰

On farms and in the small cities, however, where less than 100-percent coverage was undertaken, the efforts to build up classes having insufficient cases followed two lines. Families were revisited, as was done in villages. It also was possible to search for the more unusual cases among families not approached in the random sample. Persons well informed on affairs in the community were consulted for names of families likely to have the necessary qualifications, or special business and professional directories were used. In the majority of communities, however, such methods did not yield results that were entirely satisfactory, since it proved difficult to obtain beforehand enough information about families to determine their approximate classification. In such communities the alternative plan was then followed of increasing the size of the income sample enough to bring into the study families in the categories needed in the consumption sample. For this reason, certain small cities and some farm counties are represented by a larger sample than was originally contemplated. Administrative expediency largely determined which communities were chosen for increased coverage.

⁹ Family-income schedules were obtained from these families in order to check the expenditure data obtained from them, but only the expenditure schedules were tabulated. Tables presented for the income sample include only data from families that were drawn from the random sample.

¹⁰ Since the report year was a movable one which could end any time between December 31, 1935, and December 31, 1936, it sometimes happened that a family classed as ineligible because of family composition or relief on the basis of one report year could be made eligible by adopting a later report year that fell entirely outside the period when conditions making for ineligibility were present.

Methods Used to Obtain a Representative Sample, and to Assure Accuracy of Data

From the beginning of field collection two possible sources of bias in sample were faced. It was feared that the very poor families with irregular earnings might be unable to furnish accurate figures on their incomes or their expenditures and that rejection of their schedules might cause underrepresentation. At the other end of the income scale, the very well-to-do might be difficult to reach and once reached might be reluctant to furnish facts needed for filling the schedules.

Accordingly, special efforts were made to obtain adequate representation of these income extremes in the sample. In order to win the cooperation of such families, the supervisors used a variety of methods suited to the local circumstances. Quite generally, appointments with the individual families could be made by means of letters or telephone calls. In many communities the interest of special groups such as business and professional men's associations, women's clubs, and university departments, could be enlisted and the entree to homes of members simplified. Illustrative tabulations proved very useful in persuading families of the impersonal use to be made of the information.

The supervisory staff in each local collection office consisted of three or four persons, college graduates with training in social science and statistics, and usually with some experience in directing surveys or in teaching. The field agents and editors were selected by examination from persons of clerical or professional rating available for assignment from W. P. A. rolls. The persons assigned were given a training period of 2 or 3 weeks, during which they became familiar with the schedule forms, definitions of terms, and instructions for taking schedules. As practice, each worker filled all the schedule forms for his own family and for others in the group. Thereafter each worker interviewed at least one family in a district outside the limits of the enumeration area. The worker then filled the balance sheet which provided the first comprehensive check on the arithmetic accuracy of the schedule and applied the principal checks for consistency of data obtained. Every practice schedule was then carefully edited by a supervisor.

Thus, every field agent and editor started work with a knowledge of the requirements for correct, consistent reports. Agents were required to balance family disbursements and receipts, and to submit the balance sheet with each schedule and the accompanying explanatory notes. Each schedule was edited by two persons and given an arithmetic check in the local office. A schedule that did not balance within the allowed limits of error or in which entries were inconsistent, was returned to the agent with suggested questions to ask the family upon revisit. (See Glossary, Balancing difference, for limits allowed.) The editing supervisor reviewed all schedules and was advised by the regional editor on the method of handling the most difficult cases. The regional editor checked the work of local supervisory editors in order to have consistency throughout the study.

When the local office had completed a group of schedules, they were sent to the regional tabulation pools, where they were given final editing. Schedules that were found to be incomplete or inconsistent were returned from the tabulation pools to the collection offices for correction. A staff of a few interviewers was maintained in every field office after collection was completed for the purpose of revisiting families whose schedules required correction.

On the basis of the general project plans, each local office developed its own system of check interviewing, with the advice and assistance of the staff in the regional office. Every eighth family visited by each agent was revisited to check the schedule entries of the simpler data, such as number of persons in the family or husband's occupation and some facts concerning income or expenditures. Such revisits were made by one of the supervisors, by the editors, or by squad leaders, and served to verify that the agent had obtained the information reported from the family. In most offices all families that gave food records were asked to check certain of the information on their income and expenditure schedules. In addition, available sources of local information, such as classified directories, lists, and public records of various sorts, were used to verify the reports on schedules.

TABLE 186.—EVALUATION OF FARM-TURNISHED FOOD: Median prices used in evaluating farm-furnished food,¹ by type of product and locality, 1935-36

Item	New England		Middle Atlantic and North Central					Plains and Mountain					Pacific					Southeast						
	Massachusetts	Vermont	New Jersey	Pennsylvania	Ohio	Michigan	Wisconsin	Illinois	Iowa	North Dakota	Kansas	South Dakota	Montana	Colorado	Washington	Oregon	Central California	Southern California	Oregon, part	North Carolina	South Carolina	Georgia	Mississippi	North Carolina self-sufficing counties
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)
Milk..... quart.	\$0.06	\$0.12	\$0.10	\$0.07	\$0.07	\$0.06	\$0.03	\$0.07	\$0.06	\$0.05	\$0.05	\$0.05	\$0.10	\$0.05	\$0.05	\$0.10	\$0.04	\$0.07	\$0.10	\$0.12	\$0.10	\$0.10	\$0.07	\$0.10
Cream..... do.	.43	.59	.38	.30	.28	.40	.20	.35	.30	.24	.35	.20	.48	.15	.20	.50	.36	.30	.45	.63	.50	.50	.30	.35
Eggs:																								
Fall and winter..... dozen.	.31	.41	.33	.30	.23	.23	.30	.25	.24	.19	.22	.25	.26	.35	.20	.20	.22	.32	.27	.28	.25	.30	.28	.30
Spring and summer..... do.	.23	.33	.26	.16	.18	.20	.20	.17	.18	.13	.16	.16	.20	.15	.20	.17	.18	.25	.18	.18	.20	.20	.22	.20
Poultry:																								
Winter and spring..... each	1.20									.60	.70	.60	1.00		(3)				.80					
Summer and fall..... do.	1.30									.40	.65	.50	.50	.15	(4)	.25	.24							
Average for year..... pound ^a	.21			.80		.19	.17	.65	.60	.45						.75	.75		.21	.50	.50			.50
Fryers..... pound ^a	.18																	.23	.23	.16	.17			.16
Hens..... do ^a	.14	.16	.18	.20	.19	.12	.15	.13	.16	.11	.15	.17	.12	.10	.15	.17			.19	.20	.21	.20	.12	.11
Pork:																								
Fresh..... pound																								
Smoked..... do.																								
Beef..... do.																								
do..... do.																								
Veal..... do.																								
Lamb..... do.																								
do..... do.																								
Potatoes..... bushel	.84	1.09	.55	.80	.60	.55	.75	1.00	.80	.23	1.50	.65	1.00	.50	.45	.75	.60	.00	.75	1.00	1.00	1.20	1.20	.80

¹ Prices were based on farm families' estimates of the amount they would have paid had food of a similar quality been purchased in similar quantity from a neighbor. These figures represent the midpoint of acceptable valuations compiled by the collection offices within a State. Variations within 10 percent in either direction were accepted.

² For families of part-time farmers in Marion and Polk Counties the prices in column 17 were used.

³ \$0.10 per pound.

⁴ \$0.14 per pound.

⁵ Live weight.

⁶ Dressed weight prices were: Fryers, \$0.25; hens, \$0.24.

Tabulation of Data

Collection of schedules was terminated before the desired minimum of schedules had been obtained in all classes. Completing the planned distributions to the extent of a minimum number of schedules in each class would have required in most instances the addition of more communities to the study. For this reason tabulation plans were modified according to the results of collection, and certain combinations of income, occupational, and family-type classes were made.

Had the original plan for an equal number of schedules in each class, or the modified plan of a minimum number in each class, been carried out, it would have been necessary to use the distribution of eligible families from the income sample as a system of weights when classes were combined. Thus, weights would have been necessary when expenditures of families classified by income, occupation, and family type were combined to obtain the average expenditures for the broader classifications, income and occupation, income and family type, or income alone. The distribution of families giving expenditure data was found, however, to approximate fairly well the distribution of the population from which they were selected. The differences in the two distributions proved to be small enough that the differences in the averages based on weights derived from the income sample and the averages from the pooled data (no weights applied) were neither consistent in direction nor great in absolute magnitude.

The expenditure sample, therefore, has been treated in tabulation as a sample in itself and all combinations of classes have been made simply by pooling cases, without introducing weights based on the income sample. In addition to the simplification of tabulation, there are a number of other advantages which result from accepting the expenditure sample as sufficiently representative to stand alone. Of particular value is the fact that it facilitates the analysis of distributions of expenditures within classes, and justifies the reclassification of the families by variables other than occupation, income, and family type.

Combinations of Data From Communities

For the village and farm tabulations, combinations of data from several communities were planned to obtain sufficient cases for the analyses desired. For the income analysis, combinations of villages included those from two States, with the exception of those in California, which formed a separate group, and those in Colorado, Montana, and South Dakota, which were combined. Combinations of farm counties for income analysis did not cross State lines, with the exception of those in the range-livestock area, Colorado, Montana, and South Dakota. In the Southeast, where Negro families were studied, separate tabulations for Negro and white are presented. Sharecroppers, included in the Southeast, were studied separately from farm operators. Some facts are given for each small city, but combinations of cities on a regional basis were made in order to present a more representative picture of the region than is given by one city alone (table 182).

When data from two or more communities were combined for the analysis of income, the same proportionate representation of families in each community was included. For example, if in four cities the coverage ranged from 50 to 75 percent, only the schedules obtained in a 50-percent sample of each city were included in the combination. As a consequence, the total number of schedules analyzed for the individual communities may exceed the number analyzed for the combined group.

The communities studied by the Bureau of Home Economics and the Bureau of Labor Statistics, arranged by region, are shown in tables 180 and 181; villages and farm counties are grouped to show the basis of tabulations for the income analysis. For example, the Middle Atlantic and North Central report on family income includes data for villages in six States, combined in three groups of two States each.

The analysis of expenditures requires an even larger number of cases than does that of family income, since some items of expenditure for which averages are given are reported infrequently. Accordingly, further combinations of communities were made for the consumption sample. However, in the Southeast, where special groups were studied, the principle of separate presentation of data for Negro and white families, and for farm operators and sharecroppers was maintained. For small cities and villages, combinations for the presentation of expenditure data are on regional lines, but for farm counties each region except New England includes tabulations for at least two groups of States. These groupings are shown in table 179; the number of schedules tabulated for each grouping is shown in table 183.

Combinations of Family Type and Occupational Groups

The study of family income included all families that met the eligibility requirements, regardless of their occupation or the number and age of members in addition to husband and wife. Some data are available for each occupational group and each family type, but for most of the tabulations the nine occupational groups have been reduced by combinations to four, and the nine family types, to five groups.

For the study of family consumption, the less frequent groups were omitted, as there was little possibility of their yielding sufficient cases for analysis. Thus, families outside the three main occupational groups were omitted except for a limited number of tables presenting data for families without earnings and for families of farmers living in the villages. Families of types 8 and 9 were not requested to give information on expenditures. Families of types 6 and 7 were included in the expenditure study only in certain communities in the Middle Atlantic and North Central, and Southeast regions.

In general, occupational and family-type groupings for the expenditure analysis followed the same lines as for the income analysis, except that fewer groups were represented. However, the small numbers in the business, professional, and clerical groups in the Plains and Mountain village sample, and the Negro city and village samples in the Southeast necessitated a combination of these occupational groups. In the Middle Atlantic and North Central region, which included a larger number of communities, sufficient cases were available for some tabulations for each of the family types separately (table 179).

Machine Tabulation

In the original plans for the consumer purchases study hand tabulation was considered, since the study was to be a Works Progress Administration project and it was desired to keep the ratio of machine expense to labor expense at a minimum. It soon became apparent, however, that if all of the tabulations were to be made by hand, it would be a matter of years before the results could be made available. Faced with the choice between limiting the quantity and variety of information to be presented, and using machine-tabulation methods, the participating agencies decided in favor of the latter alternative. With machine tabulation it was possible to retain all of the tabulations originally planned and to make some others for which a need was recognized. In addition, the data could be made available more quickly to interested agencies and persons.

Fifty-one different card forms were required, 12 for the family schedule, 11 for the expenditure-schedule summary, 25 for the expenditure-schedule detail, and 1 each for the 3 types of supplementary schedules. A total of approximately 4,000,000 punched cards were used in obtaining the tabulations made by the Bureau of Home Economics.

The detailed procedures followed in punching cards which could be mechanically sorted and run through tabulators to obtain final table data, and the processes followed in the tabulating machine center preliminary to obtaining the final machine runs will be described in a critique of methodology to be issued later as a separate report.

Appendix D. Appraisal of the Sample of Families From Which Income Data Were Obtained

Villages and Small Cities in the Southeast Region

Summary

The families giving income data in the two groups of villages and in the two cities represent, with reasonable adequacy, the group the study was designed to include, white and Negro families that included a husband and wife, both native-born, and that satisfied certain other eligibility requirements. Available evidence indicates that failure to obtain information from all eligible families did not seriously affect the results of the study as a whole. There is evidence, however, of some underrepresentation of the high-income white families. This should be recognized in using the data for national estimates.

The income level of native-born, unbroken families included in the survey was higher than that of the families excluded. To represent the whole community, therefore, the findings concerning the eligible groups studied must be adjusted to take account of the omission of those groups which tended to be concentrated in the lower-income classes.

Representative Character of the Income Sample

In using the results of the survey of family incomes in the Southeast villages and cities, certain limitations on the use of the findings of this investigation must be recognized. Important in the consideration of the data concerning income is the relationship of the income sample to the first or record-card sample. (See Methodology for a discussion of the procedures used in obtaining these two samples.)

The first or record-card sample, taken in each community, was designed to represent all families. The second or income sample, in contrast, was selective; it included only the so-called eligible families in the record-card sample—those in which there were a husband and wife, both native-born white or Negro. This sample, therefore, is representative of native-born, unbroken families but not of the entire population of the communities. Groups excluded from the income study in this region were one-person families; broken families and others containing two or more persons, not husband and wife; families in which the husband and wife had been married less than 1 year, or did not keep house. The extent to which the groups surveyed differed from the entire population in income distribution and related factors is dependent upon the differences between the eligible and ineligible families and the relative importance of each group.

The basic record-card sample was procured by soliciting information from all the families in each community as shown by a list of street addresses or by dwelling units marked on a map. All eligible families in the record-card sample were asked to furnish the facts needed for filling the income schedule. If, at every address visited, the family had given the information requested, each sample would have been representative of the population groups it was designed to cover, within the usual limitations of sampling. However, the necessary information was not obtained from all families drawn in the sample. Some, being away from home, could not be reached; others were unable or unwilling to furnish the information requested by the field agent.

An appraisal of the income sample, therefore, must take into consideration the two groups from which income schedules were not obtained—the ineligible, and the nonreporting eligible families. Facts about these two groups will throw light on the following questions, which must be answered in order to interpret the data from the study: Within each community was the income sample representative of the groups of families selected for study? Are the data that were obtained biased because of the omission of nonreporting families from the sample or because of the consistent failure of reporting families to supply certain items of information?

How do the families eligible for the study differ from the total family population of the community? This last question is of concern to the person using the data from the selected sample in estimates of community income. For making national estimates, one must also consider the extent to which the data from a selected number of communities can be taken as representative of similar groups of families in all communities of that particular size range in the same geographic region.

The discussion of these questions which follows is based mainly upon material obtained as part of this investigation. Evidence as to the representative character of the sample is furnished by the tabulation of data from the record cards and by such facts as were available locally concerning the socioeconomic status of non-reporting families.

For a comparison of the eligible families with the total family population in the communities, it is necessary to know the numerical importance of both the eligible and the ineligible families. This is shown by the tabulation of the record-card data which also gives the number of families excluded because of nativity, family composition, and other reasons. The study of income of small samples of these ineligible families obtained in the two cities furnishes additional information about the excluded groups.

An extensive appraisal of the sample to take account of all problems of interpretation would involve comparisons of facts about the families studied with similar data from a wide variety of sources. Such comparisons have not been attempted in this volume. A critique of the methodology of the study will include a more detailed discussion of many problems of interpretation than is given here.

The Record-Card Sample

The method of selecting the addresses for the record-card sample is explained in the section on procedures, page 354. In the cities as well as in the villages, the plans provided that the total number of addresses investigated should represent a coverage of 100 percent; that is, every dwelling unit given in the directory or other list, or shown on the map used in planning field collection, was visited to obtain facts for filling record cards. The number of families visited represents the total number of occupied dwelling units drawn in the sample and is given, by communities, in table 187.

Although an attempt was made to visit every occupied dwelling in the communities studied, the number of families included in the record-card sample cannot be used as an intercensal estimate of the number of families in those cities and villages for a number of reasons. The fact that the sample was drawn by filling record cards from lists of residential addresses in some communities probably led to some omissions. Efforts were made to obtain information as to families living in factories and other business buildings, but there is strong likelihood that some such families were not found. If only one address were given for an apartment house (as occasionally happened), the agent sometimes failed to report the presence of other families.

Great difficulty was experienced in securing lists of addresses and maps that were up-to-date when the sample was drawn. Despite efforts to correct the lists, some families were left out, especially those in new houses and apartments. Moreover, interviewing extended over a period of months instead of being concentrated in a relatively short period of time, as is a census, and thus permitted the omission of families that moved to addresses found vacant during the first part of the study.

In the villages, the problem of determining boundaries is much greater than in the cities, and there is likelihood that some of the families on the outskirts were not reached, especially those that had farms adjoining their homes.

No census figures are available for 1936; hence, the number of such omissions cannot be learned. A comparison of data from this study with that from the 1930 census has been made, but interpretation of the differences between the two sets of figures must take account of possibilities of changes in population of these communities during a 6-year period. The number of families included in this survey was less than that given by the census, as is shown by the following figures:

Community:		<i>Difference between number of families as shown by 1930 census and number in sample</i>	
Sumter, S. C.	-----	32	
Griffin, Ga.	-----	293	
South Carolina-Georgia villages	-----	520	
North Carolina-Mississippi villages	-----	524	

TABLE 187.—SUMMARY OF SAMPLING: *Number of families in record-card sample and number of filled record cards and family schedules obtained, Southeast villages, and Southeast small cities separately, white and Negro families, 1936*

Analysis unit	Pro- portion of fam- ilies in sample	Fam- ilies in- cluded in sam- ple ¹	Record cards				Family sched- ules	
			Fam- ilies not giving data ²	Families giving data			Fam- ilies not giving data ⁴	Fam- ilies giving data
				All	Inel- igible for fam- ily sched- ule ³	Eligi- ble for family sched- ule		
WHITE FAMILIES								
<i>Villages</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>
South Carolina-Georgia.....	100	4,844	165	4,679	1,369	3,310	635	2,675
North Carolina-Mississippi.....	100	3,350	181	3,169	917	2,252	436	1,816
<i>Small cities</i>								
South Carolina, Sumter.....	100	1,496	101	1,395	376	1,019	204	815
Georgia, Griffin.....	100	1,510	186	1,324	343	981	240	741
NEGRO FAMILIES								
<i>Villages</i>								
South Carolina-Georgia.....	100	2,834	40	2,794	1,392	1,402	103	1,299
North Carolina-Mississippi.....	100	3,747	36	3,711	1,930	1,781	55	1,726
<i>Small cities</i>								
South Carolina, Sumter.....	100	1,312	48	1,264	595	669	33	636
Georgia, Griffin.....	100	855	52	803	405	398	49	349

¹ Excludes the dwelling units that were found to be vacant.² Families that were unable or unwilling to give data, as well as those that could not be contacted even by repeated revisits to the home.³ For the number of families that were ineligible for specified reasons, see table 188.⁴ Eligible for family schedule, but were unable or unwilling to give data, or gave data which were incomplete or inconsistent.

The difference is relatively greatest in Griffin, Ga. The survey figures are 11 percent below the 2,658 families reported by the census in 1930. For Sumter the difference was 1 percent; for the North Carolina-Mississippi villages, 7 percent; for those in South Carolina and Georgia, 6 percent.

Although omissions reduced the size of each sample by an unknown amount, there is some evidence that the families omitted were not concentrated in any particular group. White and Negro families represented approximately the same proportions of families visited in the cities as reported by the census of 1930. In Sumter 47 percent of the families visited were Negro, while the census reported 49 percent in 1930. For Griffin these percentages were 36 for the study and 35 for the census. Likewise, the proportion of one-person families, white and Negro, as found by the survey, is in close agreement with the census figures. Comparable data for the villages are not supplied by the census.

Numerical Relationship Between the Record-Card Sample and the Income Sample

Acceptable income schedules were obtained from approximately half of the families visited. The group from which schedules were not obtained consisted of the ineligible families and the nonreporting families among those eligible. Facts as to the characteristics of both the ineligible and the nonreporting families are necessary for evaluating and interpreting the results of the survey of eligible families.

Number of Nonreporting Families

The nonreporting families included two groups: Those drawn in the record-card sample from which filled record cards were not obtained, either because the persons interviewed were unwilling or unable to supply the necessary information, or because the family could not be reached; those furnishing sufficient data to fill the record card but unable or unwilling to give the additional facts needed for filling the family schedule. The first of these nonreporting groups included both eligible and ineligible families while the second included eligible families only. The number of families from which the necessary information for record cards was not obtained and the number of eligible families that did not furnish complete family schedules are shown in table 187.

Various measures such as evening calls, letters, and visits by supervisors were used to reduce the number of such failures to obtain successful interviews. However, at no time was another family substituted for the one drawn in the sample. Since collection plans for nearly every community included the possibility of visiting every dwelling, it was not possible to resort to substitution of the family next door for the family that refused information or was not at home.

Number of Ineligible Families

Filled record cards permitted the count of ineligible as well as of eligible families in the reporting group. However, since the eligibility of some of the nonreporting families is unknown, the total number of ineligible families can be estimated only on the basis of the proportion found in the reporting group.

Among white families that gave the information for the record card, 26 to 29 percent were not eligible for the income study, whereas approximately half of the Negro families were ineligible. The ineligible group, in both cases, consisted principally of one-person families and families of two or more that did not contain a husband and wife. Among the Negroes both of these groups were more prevalent than among the whites. Thus, in the South Carolina-Georgia villages, 20 percent of the Negro families contained only one person and 28 percent were broken families of two or more persons, while among the white families these percentages were 7 and 17 (table 188).

Proportion of Eligible Families Furnishing Income Schedules

The group of eligible families from which information concerning income was not obtained consisted of two subgroups: An unknown number of eligible families included in the total group from which record cards were not obtained; a known number of eligible families, giving record cards, but unable or unwilling to give or complete the income schedule. If it is assumed that the proportion of eligible families among those from which no record card was obtained was the same as among the families furnishing record cards, then the number of eligible families included in the first of those two groups above may be estimated. The percentage of eligible families among those giving record cards ranged from 71 to 74 among the white families and from 48 to 53 among Negro families, in the different communities studied.

By using these figures, the number of eligible families in the group failing to give record cards was estimated and added to the number shown by record cards to be eligible; the sum approximated the total number of eligible families in the sample. The families included in the income sample represented the following proportions of the estimated number of eligible families visited:

Community and color:		<i>Estimated percentage of eligible families visited that furnished income schedules</i>
Sumter, S. C., white families	-----	75
Griffin, Ga., white families	-----	66
Sumter, S. C., Negro families	-----	92
Griffin, Ga., Negro families	-----	82
South Carolina-Georgia villages, white families	---	78
North Carolina-Mississippi villages, white families	---	76
South Carolina-Georgia villages, Negro families	---	91
North Carolina-Mississippi villages, Negro families	-----	96

TABLE 188.—ELIGIBILITY FOR FAMILY SCHEDULE: *Number of families giving record cards that were eligible, and number that were ineligible for specified reasons, Southeast villages, and Southeast small cities separately, white and Negro families, 1935-36*

Analysis unit	Families			Families ineligible for specified reasons ²						
	All ¹	Eligible	Ineligible	Color ³	Only 1 person in family	Foreign-born husband and/or wife ⁴	Residence in non-house-keeping quarters	Families without both a husband and wife	Husband and wife married less than 1 year	More than 10 roomer-years
WHITE FAMILIES										
<i>Villages</i>										
South Carolina-Georgia...	No. 4, 679	No. 3, 310	No. 1, 369	No. 0	No. 341	No. 62	No. 105	No. 774	No. 83	No. 4
North Carolina-Mississippi.....	3, 169	2, 252	917	12	249	115	47	438	54	2
<i>Small cities</i>										
South Carolina, Sumter...	1, 395	1, 019	376	0	52	18	14	265	22	5
Georgia, Griffin.....	1, 324	981	343	0	40	17	6	261	18	1
NEGRO FAMILIES										
<i>Villages</i>										
South Carolina-Georgia...	2, 794	1, 402	1, 392	0	545	3	17	784	43	0
North Carolina-Mississippi.....	3, 711	1, 781	1, 930	4	980	4	25	815	102	0
<i>Small cities</i>										
South Carolina, Sumter...	1, 264	669	595	1	178	0	1	390	25	0
Georgia, Griffin.....	803	398	405	0	135	4	5	247	13	1

¹ Families from which data for record cards were obtained.

² Each ineligible family was classified according to the first reason for ineligibility that applied to the family. The order shown in this table follows the order in which the questions concerning eligibility were asked, as shown on the reproduction of the record card, p. 340. See Methodology for description of the reasons for ineligibility.

³ Families other than white or Negro.

⁴ Families of 2 or more persons in which either the husband and wife or (if there were no husband and wife) the male or female head was foreign-born.

Thus the income studies represent instead of complete surveys, samples varying from 66 to 96 percent of all eligible families. The percentage of families that gave data is noticeably larger among Negro than among white families. Hence, in the final sample schedules from Negro families are more numerous than from white families in relation to the number of eligible Negro and white families in the population.

The Effect of Nonreporting Upon the Character of the Income Sample

The number of nonreporting white families was large enough to make necessary the consideration of whether the income sample was biased because of their omission. Information as to the socioeconomic distribution of such families can be only approximate, since little or no data on income or occupation could be obtained from them by interview.

Some check on the occupational distribution of nonreporting families was provided by city and telephone directories and other lists. The information from such sources gives only a rough indication of occupational status, since it was not always possible to find a nonreporting family in a directory, and directories were not available for the villages. However, such information as was available indicated that the occupational distribution of the eligible nonreporting families in the cities was similar to the occupational distribution of families giving the information for schedules. Thus, in Sumter, on the basis of these supplementary facts, it was estimated that 36 percent of the white families from which completed schedules were not obtained were business and professional, while 34 percent of the

white families giving schedules were in that group. In Griffin, these percentages were 24 and 21 for the respective groups. Although the proportion of families classified as business and professional did not differ greatly between the reporting and nonreporting families, it is possible that within this occupational group a disproportionate number of the salaried group in the sample balanced an underrepresentation of the independent group.

To secure an estimate of the income level of the families from which information was not obtained, the city of Sumter was divided into a number of small districts and these districts were characterized by persons familiar with the city as well-to-do, moderate, and poor. Thirty-six percent of all the white families lived in the districts called well-to-do, while 30 percent of the families reporting had their homes in these districts. To the extent that income may be considered correlated with the location of the family home, it thus appears that higher-income families are somewhat underrepresented in the Sumter sample. It is probable that in Griffin and in the villages, these groups are likewise underestimated by the sample. It was the general experience of the interviewing staff to find that the well-to-do families more frequently were not at home, more frequently refused to give the time for interviews, or stated they were unable to give all the necessary information. It was with these families that the supervisor and professional staff found it necessary to make special efforts to obtain cooperation. The intensive efforts to secure schedules from such families probably had the effect of reducing the nonreporting group considerably, but the possibility still remains that the sample underestimates the proportion of families with incomes above \$5,000 or \$7,500. For many purposes for which the data may be used, doubling or even tripling the small percentage of families in these classes would not materially affect the interpretation of the sample. However, for studies in which the income distribution is used for computing aggregates, such an adjustment would lead to significantly different results.

Since in the cities as well as in the villages, the sample was planned to include every dwelling unit, it was not possible to reduce the number of nonreporting families by substituting for them families not drawn in the sample, and thereby to correct for the underrepresentation of certain classes. To correct for underrepresentation of any class the data should be adjusted on the basis of information from other sources. Through such corrections the data may be adapted to the specific purpose for which they are to be used.

Incomes of Eligible Families Compared With Incomes of All Families

In order to obtain some information concerning the probable income distribution of all families in these communities, a special study was made of the ineligible or excluded families in Sumter and Griffin. All of such families drawn in a random sample of one-eighth of the dwelling units were asked to give data for the family schedule. The number of such reports obtained in each city was small: 27 from ineligible white families in Sumter and 16 in Griffin, 53 Negro families in Sumter and 31 in Griffin. On the basis of these samples, therefore, only certain general inferences as to the ineligible families can be made. Since the central purpose of the project was the study of families that met the eligibility requirements, a more extensive survey of the ineligible families was not attempted; the collection of such data was limited to the two cities.

Incomes of Ineligible Families

Of the 43 white families in Griffin and Sumter included in the small survey of ineligible families, 35 had received no relief during the year; 16 of these nonrelief families had incomes below \$1,000, 9 were in the class \$1,000-\$1,999, 5 in the \$2,000-\$2,999 class, and 5 had incomes of \$3,000 or more. Thus, a greater proportion of the nonrelief ineligible families than of the eligible had incomes below \$1,000, and the median income of these families, \$1,125, was lower than the median income of eligible families by about \$100 in Griffin and by about \$500 in Sumter. The sample covered 32 native-white, broken families of two or more persons, 6 single individuals, 4 families in which either husband or wife was foreign-born, and 1 family in which the husband and wife were married less than a year. Although all but three of these families relied on earnings as a source of income, almost half of them had money income from sources other than earnings.

The ineligible Negro families likewise had lower incomes than the eligible families. Of the 84 ineligible families from which reports on income were obtained, 65

had received no relief during the year. Among this nonrelief group, 37 had incomes below \$250; hence their median income, \$220, was less than half that of the eligible families; 20 families had incomes in the \$250-\$499 class; 7 were in the \$500-\$999 class; only 1 had an income greater than \$1,000. All but three of the nonrelief families were in the wage-earner group. Broken families constituted 53 of the 84 ineligible; one-person families, 31.

The general difference in income distribution between the ineligible and the eligible families indicated by these samples is in agreement with that found in other communities covered by the study. The native-born, unbroken families included in the sample were more fortunate with respect to general level of their incomes than the families not included in the survey.

Income Distribution as Affected by the Proportion of White and Negro Families in the Population

An additional problem, peculiar to the Southeast, arises from the separation of the population studied into the Negro and white groups. For most purposes, descriptive material regarding family income, such as is included in this report, is most useful when data for white and Negro families are given separately; hence, separate presentation has been adhered to throughout. There may be occasions, however, such as the use of income distributions to depict the general economic situation of families in these villages, when data for Negro and white samples combined are desired. In making such a combination two problems are encountered. First, the relative weight to be given Negro and white families in the total must be decided. Second, the effect of the eligibility requirements must be considered, both as they influence income distributions of the white and Negro samples separately and as they affect the weights given to white and Negro families in the total.

The first question is especially important in using the data from the North Carolina-Mississippi villages, which differed from one another with respect to the proportion of Negro families in the population. In addition, these villages, as a group, differed in composition of population from others in the two States. In one of the villages, Mound Bayou, all of the families were Negro; in seven, two-fifths or fewer families were white, while in four villages two-thirds or more of the families were white. In the 19 villages, as a group, 46 percent of the families in the record-card sample were white. Because families ineligible for the income study were relatively more numerous among the Negroes than among the whites, white families comprised a larger percentage (56 percent) of those eligible for study though they were a smaller proportion (46 percent) of the record-card sample.

If the conclusions drawn from the data are to apply only to eligible families in the villages actually studied in North Carolina and Mississippi, and to these villages as a group (rather than to any one or several of them), the ratio of whites to Negroes obtained from the sample of eligible families provided a reasonably satisfactory weighting system. On this basis the median income of eligible families in a combined income distribution for white and Negro families would be \$728.

If the estimator wishes to present a more generalized picture of the Southeast, other weights must be chosen. Those used depend on the use to be made of the data. For example, the census of 1930 shows that 77 percent of all rural nonfarm families in North Carolina and 59 percent in Mississippi were white. Of all rural nonfarm families in the two States combined, 71 percent were white. After adjustment to take account of the larger proportion of ineligible in the Negro group, the percentages of whites among eligible families in the total rural nonfarm population of these two States are estimated as follows: 83 percent for North Carolina, 68 percent for Mississippi, and 79 for the two States combined. Using these percentages as weights in combining the white and Negro income distributions, median incomes for eligible village families are: \$1,265 for North Carolina, \$967 for Mississippi, and \$1,179 for the two combined.

The lower medians obtained by giving a greater weight to the Negro incomes illustrate the importance of a careful interpretation of any weighted distributions. For one purpose, the weights derived from the proportions of Negro and white families interviewed (the eligible group) may be most satisfactory; for others, the lesser weight given by adjusted census data for one of the States, for both together, or for another unit of the population may be chosen.

Even a combination of income distributions of eligible Negro and white families does not give a complete picture of the situation in these villages, since only native-born, unbroken families were included in the study. The data obtained

concerning ineligible families are too fragmentary to permit estimates of median incomes for the entire population, as was done for other regions. However, available facts indicate that the relationship of the median income of the excluded group and that of the eligible group in these villages was similar to that found in other regions. Hence, it is reasonable to infer that the ineligible families in the Southeast villages had incomes below those of the eligible. Moreover, the Negroes were a larger proportion of the ineligible than of the eligible group, hence the median for the combined distributions of eligible and ineligible families would be correspondingly lower than that for the eligible population alone. For example, the proportionate weights of white families in the eligible group and in the total, for four different populations, are estimated to be as follows:

Item:	Percentage of white families in eligible popula- tion	Percentage of white families in total popula- tion
Families in the North Carolina-Mississippi villages studied.....	¹ 56	¹ 46
Rural nonfarm families of North Carolina.....	² 83	³ 77
Rural nonfarm families of Mississippi.....	² 68	³ 59
Rural nonfarm families of North Carolina and Mississippi combined.....	² 79	³ 71

¹ Record-card sample.

² Estimates based on census data, adjustment made for proportion of ineligible.

³ Census of population, 1930.

In the group of South Carolina-Georgia villages, the proportion of Negro families differed but little from that found in their respective States. For example, 37 percent of the families in the record-card sample from the villages of these two States and 30 percent of those eligible for study were Negro. The 1930 census shows that 37 percent of all rural nonfarm families in South Carolina and Georgia were Negro, and the percentage of Negroes in the total eligible population of these States in 1930 is estimated at 29. In combining the eligible white and Negro families, therefore, the results would be much the same, regardless of whether the weights were for these particular villages or for the estimated number of eligible families in the rural-nonfarm population of the two States. The median income computed, using weights based on the study, was \$747; using weights based on the census data for the States, \$751. Estimates for all families in the population, ineligible as well as eligible, would be lower because of the greater weight to be given the Negro incomes and because of the lower incomes of ineligible families in both the white and Negro group. However, it must be remembered that the villages in these States differ with respect to proportion of white and Negro families in their population almost as much as did those in North Carolina and Mississippi (excepting the all-Negro village); hence the median of \$747 is higher than would be found in many villages and lower than in others.

Sumter and Griffin differed considerably, the former having 49 percent Negro families and the latter 35 percent. However, the two combined seem reasonably representative of cities of this size range in South Carolina and Georgia, with respect to the proportion of Negro families, as is evidenced by the following figures:

City:	Percentage of Negro families ¹	City:	Percentage of Negro families ¹
Anderson, S. C.....	29	Brunswick, Ga.....	48
Florence, S. C.....	45	Decatur, Ga.....	18
Greenwood, S. C.....	35	Griffin, Ga.....	35
Rockhill, S. C.....	26	Thomasville, Ga.....	56
Sumter, S. C.....	49	Valdosta, Ga.....	51
Aibany, Ga.....	58	Waycross, Ga.....	42
Athens, Ga.....	40		

¹ Data from 1930 census.

Accordingly, in combining data concerning white and Negro families to estimate distribution by income of eligible families in these two cities, the proportion of Negro and white eligible families reported in this study could well be used as weights. In Sumter 40 percent of the eligible families were Negro, and in Griffin, 29 percent. The estimated median income of the eligible white and Negro families in Sumter was \$776, of those in Griffin \$935. Because 48 percent of the families in the record-card sample (ineligible as well as eligible) in Sumter and

38 percent in Griffin were Negro, and because ineligible families had lower incomes than eligible families, the median income of all families in each city—eligible and ineligible, white and Negro—would be considerably lower.

Other Considerations in Appraising the Sample

Representative Character of Communities Chosen

The various criteria used in the selection of the communities included in the representative sample were considered in the discussion of procedures, pages 341-347. In the use of the data it should be remembered that the sample is subject to the limitations inherent in the method of purposive selection. The unusual character of the North Carolina-Mississippi villages with respect to the large proportion of Negro families has been noted. The data from these villages provide a picture of family income in an agricultural village economy, while in the South Carolina-Georgia group the villages are both agricultural and industrial. Sumter and Griffin are but 2 of a possible 13 cities of this size range in South Carolina and Georgia. The former city has relatively fewer of its gainfully occupied population engaged in manufacturing than does the latter. Both are less industrial than Gastonia and more industrial than Albany, the two cities in this region surveyed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. The four cities as a group present a better picture of the communities within this size range in the Southeast than do Sumter and Griffin alone.

The Movable Report Year

For any one family the same report year was used for all schedule forms. Depending on the date of interview and the family's ability to supply more accurate information for one 12-month period than for another, the report year ended on the last date of one of the calendar months between December 31, 1935, and December 31, 1936. Thus the sample data do not represent a fixed 12-month period. More than half of the reports apply to the year ending December 31, 1935; the rest to varying dates during 1936 (table 189).

Any continuous change in conditions affecting family incomes throughout the total period represented, or any sudden shift in conditions such as a wage decrease affecting large numbers of families or more inclusive emergency relief measures would operate to make the income distribution of the families whose reports covered the year 1935 differ somewhat from that of the families reporting later schedule years. However, during the period studied, there were no such marked changes in general economic conditions as occurred in 1929-30. It seems probable, therefore, that differences in wages and salaries from one city or group of villages to the other were greater than were differences between the beginning and the end of the period.

Reliability of Families' Statements

A third consideration is the possibility of bias of the results because of consistent understatements or exaggerations in the data reported. The income schedules were checked for consistency and reliability in various ways. For the families that also gave expenditure schedules the reports on income could be checked by balancing them against expenditures and changes in net worth. Where income and disbursements did not agree within the limits of error permitted (5 percent), families were revisited in an effort to obtain additional information as a basis for schedule corrections. Those corrections followed no consistent pattern; underestimates and overestimates of both income and disbursements were found. The income schedules which were not accompanied by expenditure schedules had to be accepted without any such rigid check of accuracy. Experience with the corrected schedules, however, furnishes evidence of the likelihood of compensating errors in amounts of total income.

Tendencies for exaggerations or omissions in estimates of relatively small items such as income from interest on savings accounts or minor expenditures for items infrequently bought, would be less easily detected. Overstatements or omissions of small amounts might occur consistently, even on the balanced schedules if they fell within the permitted margin or error. Only by comparisons of the aggregate of various income and expenditure items with estimates of the same items from other sources will the extent of such discrepancies, if they exist, be determined.

TABLE 189.—REPORT YEAR: *Distribution of families by date of end of report year, by occupation, Southeast villages, and Southeast small cities combined, white and Negro families, 1935-36*

[Families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit and date of end of report year	All families	Relief families	Nonrelief families in specified occupational groups—				
			All	Wage-earner	Clerical	Business and professional	Other
WHITE FAMILIES							
South Carolina-Georgia villages							
All dates.....	Number 2,675	Number 420	Number 2,255	Number 991	Number 384	Number 755	Number 125
Dec. 31, 1935.....	1,610	264	1,346	555	232	465	94
Jan. 31, 1936.....	13	1	12	5	1	6	0
Feb. 29, 1936.....	117	30	87	38	14	28	7
Mar. 31, 1936.....	179	30	149	58	23	59	9
Apr. 30, 1936.....	162	27	135	48	32	51	4
May 31, 1936.....	193	29	164	54	44	59	7
June 30, 1936.....	29	5	24	9	6	9	0
July 31, 1936.....	7	1	6	5	0	1	0
Aug. 31, 1936.....	249	16	233	162	18	50	3
Sept. 30, 1936.....	40	8	32	19	7	5	1
Oct. 31, 1936.....	73	7	66	37	7	22	0
Nov. 30, 1936 ¹	3	2	1	1	0	0	0
North Carolina-Mississippi villages							
All dates.....	1,816	274	1,542	417	315	689	121
Dec. 31, 1935.....	928	132	796	218	162	341	75
Jan. 31, 1936.....	7	0	7	3	2	2	0
Feb. 29, 1936.....	45	7	38	8	7	16	7
Mar. 31, 1936.....	73	13	60	16	13	26	5
Apr. 30, 1936.....	100	14	86	22	24	37	3
May 31, 1936.....	378	67	311	84	55	153	19
June 30, 1936.....	25	10	15	3	2	9	1
July 31, 1936.....	2	0	2	1	0	1	0
Aug. 31, 1936.....	12	2	10	3	4	3	0
Sept. 30, 1936.....	5	0	5	1	1	2	1
Oct. 31, 1936.....	237	29	208	57	45	96	10
Nov. 30, 1936 ¹	4	0	4	1	0	3	0
Combined cities							
All dates.....	1,556	177	1,379	725	255	379	20
Dec. 31, 1935.....	796	87	709	316	147	235	11
Jan. 31, 1936.....	3	0	3	0	1	2	0
Feb. 29, 1936.....	56	8	48	30	11	7	0
Mar. 31, 1936.....	73	6	67	46	10	11	0
Apr. 30, 1936.....	72	5	67	33	9	24	1
May 31, 1936.....	144	17	127	62	32	32	1
June 30, 1936.....	23	5	18	5	7	5	1
July 31, 1936.....	119	13	106	76	15	14	1
Aug. 31, 1936.....	91	17	74	51	6	15	2
Sept. 30, 1936.....	73	5	68	44	10	13	1
Oct. 31, 1936.....	102	13	89	59	7	21	2
Nov. 30, 1936.....	3	1	2	2	0	0	0
Dec. 31, 1936.....	1	0	1	1	0	0	0
NEGRO FAMILIES							
South Carolina-Georgia villages							
All dates.....	1,299	289	1,010	842	9	98	61
Dec. 31, 1935.....	896	204	692	573	8	68	43
Jan. 31, 1936.....	11	3	8	6	0	3	2
Feb. 29, 1936.....	60	18	42	37	0	5	4
Mar. 31, 1936.....	90	21	69	59	1	5	4
Apr. 30, 1936.....	86	18	68	57	0	5	6
May 31, 1936.....	67	10	57	44	0	8	5
June 30, 1936.....	8	0	8	7	0	1	0
July 31, 1936.....	4	0	4	2	0	2	0
Aug. 31, 1936.....	40	3	37	34	0	3	0
Sept. 30, 1936.....	13	3	10	10	0	0	0
Oct. 31, 1936.....	20	8	12	10	0	2	0
Nov. 30, 1936 ¹	4	1	3	3	0	0	0

See footnote at end of table.

TABLE 189.—REPORT YEAR: *Distribution of families by date of end of report year, by occupation, Southeast villages, and Southeast small cities combined, white and Negro families, 1935-36—Continued*

[Families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit and date of end of report year	All families	Relief families	Nonrelief families in specified occupational groups—				
			All	Wage-earner	Clerical	Business and professional	Other
NEGRO FAMILIES—continued							
<i>North Carolina-Mississippi villages</i>							
All dates.....	Number 1,726	Number 310	Number 1,416	Number 1,101	Number 27	Number 138	Number 150
Dec. 31, 1935.....	801	127	674	519	10	70	75
Jan. 31, 1936.....	11	3	8	8	0	0	0
Feb. 29, 1936.....	59	7	52	29	1	8	14
Mar. 31, 1936.....	88	9	79	60	4	10	5
Apr. 30, 1936.....	120	28	92	70	3	11	8
May 31, 1936.....	338	76	262	221	3	20	18
June 30, 1936.....	65	23	42	37	3	0	2
July 31, 1936.....	3	0	3	1	0	1	1
Aug. 31, 1936.....	1	0	1	1	0	0	0
Sept. 30, 1936.....	1	0	1	1	0	0	0
Oct. 31, 1936.....	234	35	199	151	3	18	27
Nov. 30, 1936 ¹	5	2	3	3	0	0	0
<i>Combined cities</i>							
All dates.....	985	187	798	714	12	68	4
Dec. 31, 1935.....	545	95	450	394	11	42	3
Jan. 31, 1936.....	6	3	3	2	0	1	0
Feb. 29, 1936.....	26	6	20	18	0	2	0
Mar. 31, 1936.....	22	9	13	11	1	1	0
Apr. 30, 1936.....	39	9	30	26	0	4	0
May 31, 1936.....	55	7	48	44	0	4	0
June 30, 1936.....	27	9	18	16	0	2	0
July 31, 1936.....	60	9	51	49	0	1	1
Aug. 31, 1936.....	94	13	81	75	0	6	0
Sept. 30, 1936.....	53	14	39	37	0	2	0
Oct. 31, 1936 ¹	58	13	45	42	0	3	0

¹ No families gave information for report years ending later than this date.



Appendix E. Glossary of Terms Used in the Consumer Purchases Study¹¹

Assets and liabilities.—See Change in Net Worth.

Automobile expenditures.—Net purchase price of new or used automobiles bought during the report year, expense for maintenance and operation, accessories, rentals, fines, automobile insurance, taxes, parking, and garage fees. Proportion of expense chargeable to business was deducted. See also Travel and Transportation.

Balancing difference.—Amount of discrepancy between money receipts (income plus decrease in net worth) and disbursements (expenditure plus increase in net worth), as reported by the family on the income and expenditure schedules. If the difference between the two amounts exceeded 5.49 percent of the larger figure for city and village families, or 10.49 percent for farm families, the expenditure schedule was rejected. The difference was considered positive when estimated receipts exceeded estimated disbursements, and negative when the reverse was found. In balancing farm schedules the figure for money receipts was adjusted for the net change in value of crops stored and livestock owned, since that value was included as an increase or decrease in family assets.

When an average net balancing difference is shown, it is the algebraic sum of the aggregate differences (positive and negative) for a group of families, divided by the number of families in the group; hence it does not indicate the average amount of error.

Boarder-week.—The equivalent of three meals a day per person for 7 days. The number of boarder-weeks for each family is obtained by dividing by 21 the total number of meals served to boarders during the year.

Bonus, soldiers'.—Money (cash or bonds) received from payment of the soldiers' bonus is considered a decrease in assets and handled in the same way as money received from settlement of an insurance policy, whether or not any of the payment was used for family living during the report year.

Business losses.—See Income, City and Village Family: Business Losses.

Change in net worth.—(Increase or surplus; decrease or deficit.) Net change in family assets and liabilities during the report year is obtained as follows: Add together the items representing an increase in assets and those representing a decrease in liabilities, from this total subtract the sum of decrease in assets and increase in liabilities. If the former sum is greater, an increase in net worth, or surplus, was attained by the family; if the latter sum is greater, a decrease in net worth, or deficit, was sustained. For city and village families, only changes in assets and liabilities resulting from actual money transactions are included; appreciation or depreciation in value of assets is excluded. For farm families, a nonmoney item representing the net increase or decrease in value of crops stored for sale or of livestock owned, is included with business investments, in addition to the money items. Inheritances or gifts of money not used for current living are included in both increase and decrease in assets, and are thus excluded from the net figure for changes in assets and liabilities. The amount of such money inheritances or gifts is available from separate tabulations, however. The value of gifts of property not sold or converted to money is excluded from all tabulations.

Increase in assets.—Amount of net increase in money in savings accounts, checking accounts, or on hand; in investments in business, in real estate, stocks, bonds, or other property purchased; improvements on owned home or other real estate; insurance premiums paid; outstanding loans made during the year; money received from inheritances, not used for family living.

Decrease in assets.—Amount of net decrease in money in banks or on hand; in a business investment due to withdrawal of funds; in real estate, stocks, bonds, or other property due to sales; in value of insurance policies due to

¹¹ The Glossary is arranged alphabetically throughout, except for terms used in the discussion of income. Terms that pertain to the income of city and village families are defined under the heading Income, City and Village Family; those that pertain to farm family income are defined under the heading Income, Farm Family.

surrender or settlement; in value of soldiers' bonus certificates due to payment of soldiers' bonus; in value of loans made previous to report year due to repayments. Money inheritances not used for family living are also included here as a balance item if the funds were invested and included as an increase in assets.

Increase in liabilities.—Amount of increase in mortgages and notes due to corporations or individuals; increase in bills due, as rent, taxes, charge accounts, or installment purchases.

Decrease in liabilities.—Amount paid on principal of mortgages or on notes; payment on bills owed at the beginning of report year, as back rents, taxes, charge accounts, or installment purchases.

Check lists.—See Supplementary Schedules.

Chief occupation.—See Occupation, Chief.

Clothing expenditures.—Expense for purchase, dry cleaning and other upkeep, excluding laundry, of all types of wearing apparel, including uniforms not furnished by employer. Expense incurred during months of membership in economic family during the year was recorded for each family member.

Deficit.—See Change in Net Worth.

Earners.—A person who received money earnings at any time during the report year. In cities and villages, earners were classed as principal or supplementary.

Earners, principal.—The person in the family whose total earnings were greater than those of any other family member. If two or more persons had equal earnings, the principal earner was the one highest in the following order of family members: Husband, wife, sons and daughters, according to age; others according to relationship to husband and wife. If relationship was the same, the oldest person was considered the principal earner.

Earners, supplementary.—A family member who reported some earnings for the year but whose earnings were less than those of the principal earner.

Earnings, money.—See Income, City and Village Family: Money Earnings, Net; also, Income, Farm Family.

Earnings not attributable to an individual.—See Income, City and Village Family: Money Earnings Not Attributable to an Individual.

Economic family.—A group of persons living in the same dwelling, sharing a common table, pooling incomes, and dependent on family funds for most of their support. In addition to such persons living in the home, the economic family as here defined includes sons and daughters who are away from home, yet dependent on the family income for at least 75 percent of their support. Sons or daughters living at home who earned but paid nothing for room and board, and guests who lived in the household 27 weeks or longer during the year, making no payment for room or board, were considered family members. Information concerning the income and expenditures of all such members was required for an acceptable expenditure schedule.

The economic family does not include related dependents such as aged parents living apart from the family; sons in Civilian Conservation Corps; sons and daughters who have separated their finances from those of the parents and are living at home as roomers or boarders; persons in institutions at no expense to the family. See also Year-equivalent Person.

Education expenditures.—See Formal Education Expenditures.

Eligibility requirements.—Characteristics which an economic family must have in order to be included in the study. Chief requirements for the income sample were that the family include a husband and wife who had been married at least a year, both white (except in the Southeast where a separate Negro sample was taken) and native-born. Further requirements were imposed for the consumption sample. See Methodology, The Consumption Sample, Eligibility Requirements.

Expenditure schedule.—Schedule on which were recorded the amounts spent by all family members for different types of goods and services; quantities of certain items purchased and the prices paid; kind of housing facilities in the dwelling unit; ownership of automobiles and certain major types of household and recreational equipment; change in net worth; and other items. Expenditure schedules were obtained only from families meeting certain eligibility requirements. See Methodology, The Consumption Sample, Eligibility Requirements.

Expenditures.—Money expenditures incurred for family living, whether or not payment has been made. All items of expense were classified in 15 expenditure

groups: Food; household operation; housing; furnishings and equipment; clothing; automobile; other travel and transportation; personal care; medical care; recreation; tobacco; reading; formal education; gifts, community welfare, and selected taxes; other items of family expenditure. For definition of items included in each group, see headings for specific types of expenditures, such as Automobile Expenditures and Clothing Expenditures.

Expenditures, other family.—Miscellaneous items not properly classifiable in any of the 14 other expenditure groups, as interest on debts incurred for family living, bank charges, lawyers' fees, money lost or stolen, installments paid on repossessed car or furniture, funeral expense for members of the economic family, and purchase and upkeep of family cemetery lot. For city and village families, expense incurred for home-produced food is included here also.

Family.—See Economic Family.

Family income.—See Income, City and Village Family; or Income, Farm Family.

Family occupation.—See Occupational Classification.

Family schedule, city or village.—Schedule on which were recorded data on family and household composition during the report year; home tenure; interest on mortgage on owned home; type of living quarters occupied; money income of all family members from earnings or other sources; estimated nonmoney income from occupancy of an owned home; value of home-produced food; relief status.

Family schedule, farm.—Schedule on which were recorded data on family and household composition during the report year; gross money receipts from farming; farm expenditures; net change in value of crops stored and livestock owned; tenure status; size and value of operated farm; money income of all family members from employment not pertaining to the farm enterprise, and money income from sources other than earnings; value of products furnished by the farm for family use; relief status.

Family size.—See Economic Family; and Year-equivalent Person.

Family type.—Based on age and number of year-equivalent family members other than husband and wife. Each family was classified as one of nine types, as indicated below. For example, a family containing husband, wife, two children under 16, and one person 16 or older was designated as family type 5. In all types except 1, 2, and 3, there was some flexibility as to number and/or age group of persons other than husband and wife. The number of different combinations possible is indicated by the number of times the family-type number appears in table 190.

TABLE 190.—*Family-type numbers assigned to families having specified number of year-equivalent persons, other than husband and wife, under 16 years of age and 16 or older*¹

Persons ² 16 years of age or older (number)	Number of persons ² under 16 years of age—							
	None	1	2	3	4	5	6	7 or more
None.....	1	2	3	6	6	7	7	9
1.....	4	4	5	5	7	7	9	9
2.....	4	5	5	7	7	9	9	9
3.....	8	5	7	7	9	9	9	9
4.....	8	7	7	9	9	9	9	9
5.....	9	7	9	9	9	9	9	9
6 or more.....	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9

¹ The family-type number assigned to a family is the number at the concurrence of the vertical column determined by the number of persons under 16 in the family and the horizontal column determined by the number of persons 16 or older.

² Year-equivalent persons.

Because the classification by family type was based on year-equivalent persons, families may have included persons who were present too short a time to affect the family's family-type classification. Thus, families of type 1 may include a child or other person for fewer than 27 weeks; families of types 2, 3, and 6 may include adults, provided they were members for a total of not more than 26 weeks. However, the earnings of these persons while family members were included as part of family funds. See Year-equivalent Person.

Farm.—A plot of land outside the boundary limits of a city or village, at least 3 acres in size, upon which farming operations are conducted. Plots less than 3 acres in size were included if the value of products sold or used by the family was \$250 or more. An exception to this was made in the special study of the Oregon part-time farm area where land of less than 3 acres was classed as a farm if the value of products sold and used by the family was \$100 or more. Suburban homes which were not farms were excluded by the requirement that some gross income from the sale of farm products must have been received.

Farm family income.—See Income, Farm Family.

Farm expenditures.—See Income, Farm Family: Farm Expenditures.

Farm operator.—A person responsible for the farm enterprise, either performing the labor himself or directly supervising it. Farm managers and laborers were excluded. Farm operators are classified according to the tenure under which they operate their farms, as follows:

Owners.—Farm operators who own any part of the land they operate. No distinction is made between full owners and part owners.

Renters.—Farm operators who hire all of the land which they operate paying a stipulated amount for rent, either in cash (cash renters) or produce (share renters).

Sharecroppers in the Southeast region were distinguished from operators in all analyses as a separate occupational group. See Sharecropper.

Farm type.—The classification of a farm either according to its predominant crop, or as part-time, or self-sufficing. A farm was classed as one of the product types listed below when receipts from sales of the products specified plus the value of the product paid as share rent were greater than receipts from sales of any other product and were equal to at least 40 percent of the sum of gross receipts from sales, value of farm products used by the family, and value of share rent.

Wheat.—Wheat, but not buckwheat.

Corn or other cash grain.—Corn, oats, barley, rye, emmer, spelt, buckwheat, rice, flaxseed, grain sorghums. If not a wheat farm, wheat may be included also.

Truck.—Potatoes, tomatoes, dry edible beans and all other vegetables, rhubarb, watermelons, and cantaloups.

Fruit and nuts.—Small fruits, tree fruits, berries, and nuts.

Tobacco.—Tobacco.

Cotton.—Cotton and cottonseed remaining after deductions were made to cover the cost of ginning when such costs were paid with a part of the crop.

Dairy.—Milk, cream, butter, and cheese.

Poultry.—Eggs, chickens, turkeys, ducks, geese, squabs, baby chicks, and income from poultry breeding.

Animal specialty—Range livestock.—Livestock, slaughtered meat, and livestock products such as wool and mohair. Animal specialty and range livestock were distinguished by the ratio of the number of acres in pasture to the number of acres in crops. East of the Mississippi, a farm was classed as animal specialty when the ratio was less than 5 acres in pasture to 1 in crops; west of the Mississippi, when the ratio was less than 10 acres in pasture to 1 in crops.

Other products.—Alfalfa, sugar beets, hops, foxes, bees, honey, wood, seeds of various kinds, nursery products, and byproducts.

General.—When none of the groups of products listed above provided 40 percent or more of the total value of products (gross receipts from sales, value of farm products used by the family, value of share rent), and the farm was neither part-time nor self-sufficing.

If not classifiable as one of the above product types, a farm was classed as one of two special types:

Self-sufficing.—The value of products furnished by the farm and consumed by the family during the past 3 years was equal to or greater than the value of products sold and used as share rent during that period. For method of evaluation, see Income, Farm Family: Farm-furnished Products. This valuation, tending to be higher than the lump-sum estimates reported to census enumerators, served to increase the number of self-sufficing farms in some areas above that reported by the census.

Part-time.—A farm whose operator spent 150 days or more in nonfarm business and from which the gross income from sales, value of products used by the family or paid as share rent was less than \$750. In Oregon, where a special study of part-time farm families was made, a slightly different definition was used. In that special sample, time spent at nonfarm occupations was not used as a criterion for decision as to whether a farm was part-time, but the

value of farm products had to be less than \$750 and also less than the operator's nonfarm income (earnings plus other money income, excluding relief).

If the income from sales of each of two products was the same and each was 40 percent or more of the value of farm products, the farm was classed as of the type more prevalent in the county. A farm meeting the definition of both part-time and self-sufficing was classified as part-time.

In general, the classifications follow those used in the 1930 census, but there are a few differences; e. g., potatoes are classed by the census under Crop-specialty and by this study under Truck; tobacco is classed under Crop-specialty by the census but is a separate type in this study; wheat is classed under Cash-grain by the census, whereas it is a separate type in this study; and there are a few other differences of less importance.

Occasionally a farm was classed as of a specified type because that was the usual type of farming followed, even though because of crop failures the sale of products during the report year did not justify the classification. However, no account was taken of possible changes due to participation in the agricultural adjustment and crop-diversion programs of the Federal Government. A. A. A. payments were not allocated by products and consequently were not taken account of in determining type of farming. In a few borderline cases the decrease in land used for such crops may have changed the type-of-farm classification from wheat, for example, to general or, on the less productive farms, to self-sufficing. This may have affected to a small degree the type-of-farm distributions.

Food expenditures.—Expense for all food consumed by members of the economic family at home or away from home (including board at school) and by paid help and guests fed by the family. Expense for boarders' food is excluded.

Food, home-produced.—See Income, City and Village Family: Home-produced Food; also Income, Farm Family: Farm-furnished Products Used by Family.

Food check list.—See Supplementary Schedules, Food Check List.

Food-expenditure unit.—The relative expenditure for food for different individuals based on the expenditure for food for the moderately active adult. All average expenditures or values per meal were based on the total number of meals served in terms of the food-expenditure unit. For example, if 730 meals were served to a person 13 to 19 years of age, the equivalent person meals was 803 (730×1.1). The scale in table 191 was used for analysis of family food expenditures.

TABLE 191.—*Scale of relative food expenditures for different individuals*

Persons	Relative food-expenditure units		Persons	Relative food-expenditure units	
	City and village	Farm		City and village	Farm
20 years or older.	1.0	1.2	Guests.	1.0	1.0
13-19 years.	1.1	1.1	Paid household help.	1.0	1.0
6-12 years. ....	.9	.9	Nurse for sick. ....	.9	.9
Under 6 years. ....	.6	.6	Paid farm help.	-----	1.5
Boarders and transients.	1.0	1.0			

Food record.—See Supplementary Schedules, Food Record.

Formal education expenditures.—Fees for school tuition, laboratory, and library, for which payment was made during the report year; expense for school books and supplies; for special lessons in music, dancing, art, sports; other expense, such as diploma fees and supplies for special lessons not classifiable as recreation expense. Expense for room and board of persons attending school away from home are classed as expense for housing and for food.

Furnishings and equipment expenditures.—Expense for furniture and for kitchen, cleaning, and laundry equipment; tableware, such as glass, china, and silver; floor coverings; household textiles, such as linens, bedding, and curtains; miscellaneous items, such as window shades, luggage, lamps, cleaning, repairs, insurance on furniture. Included in the analysis was a special study of ownership and of expense for purchases during the year of the following: Pressure cooker, refrigerator, washing machine, ironing machine, vacuum cleaner, sewing machine.

Furnishings check list.—See Supplementary Schedules, Furnishings Check List.

Gifts, community welfare, and selected taxes.—Contributions to support of persons not members of the economic family; gifts to persons outside the family; contributions to community chest and other welfare agencies; contributions to religious organizations; and poll, income, and personal-property taxes payable during the report year. Does not include the following taxes: Taxes on occupied owned homes, which were considered housing expense; real-estate taxes, other than on occupied owned homes, which were deducted from income received; automobile taxes which were considered automobile expense; and sales taxes, which were included as expense for the commodity on which the tax was levied.

Guest.—Person not a member of the economic family who has stayed with the family one or more nights, making no payment for rent or food. A guest in the household for 27 weeks or longer was classed as a family member if data concerning his income and expense during the period could be obtained; if this could not be obtained, the family was not included in the expenditure sample.

Guest-week.—The equivalent of a guest in the home for 7 nights. The number of such weeks is obtained by dividing the total number of guest-nights during the year by 7.

Home-produced food.—See Income, City and Village Family: Home-produced Food; and Income, Farm Family: Farm-furnished Products Used by the Family.

Household.—All persons who lived in the family dwelling or had meals there during the year, including in addition to members of the economic family, the following nonfamily members: Roomers and boarders, tourists, transients, paid help (both farm and household help), and guests.

Household help.—Household employees, such as cook, general housekeeper, laundress, girl who cares for the children, nurse who cares for a well person, man for care of the yard, etc. Farm help and help employed to cook exclusively for farm hands were not included as household help.

Household operation expenditures.—Expense for fuel for heating, cooking, and home plant for electricity; for lighting, and for refrigeration; for paid household help; and for such other items as telephone; laundry supplies; laundry sent out; stationery, postage, telegrams, greeting cards, pencils, pens, and ink for household use; express, freight, drayage, moving of household goods; water rent; other household supplies, such as scouring materials, matches, toilet paper, paper napkins and towels, shelf and waxed paper, clothespins and clotheslines, lawn seeds and plants, cut flowers, rent of post-office box.

Housing expenditures.—Expense incurred during the year for all housing, including owned or rented family homes, vacation homes, and lodging of family members while away from home.

In cities and villages, expenditures of families renting their homes include total rent incurred after deduction of rental concessions, plus repairs paid for by the family without reimbursement by the landlord. Expenditures of home owners include interest on mortgages; refinancing charges; taxes payable but not back taxes; special assessments for street improvements; repairs and replacements; insurance premiums on home. Structural additions to the home, improvements that were not just replacements, and payments for amortization of mortgages were considered an increase in assets, not an expenditure. See Income, City and Village Family: Housing, Nonmoney Income from.

For farm families, expenditures for rent, taxes, and interest on the farm mortgage are not included in this category, being handled as farm-business expense. See Income, Farm Family: Farm Expenditures, and Occupancy of Farm Dwelling.

Housing received as gift.—See Income, City and Village Family: Housing Received as Gift or Pay.

Income, city and village family.—Net money income from earnings and from other sources, plus net nonmoney income. Because the expenditure schedule supplied additional data for calculating net income, the income figures by which income and expenditure schedules were classified differed slightly. For discussion of this point and for tabular presentation of the items included in the total family income, see Methodology, Family Income, and table 184.

Money income, net.—Sum of net money earnings of all family members and net money income from sources other than earnings, minus business losses not elsewhere deducted.

Money earnings, net.—Total amount received from wages, salaries, or business earnings after deduction of business expense. Includes earnings of individuals; earnings not allocated to individual family members; earnings from roomers and boarders. If a net loss from a given business was incurred

by an entrepreneur, the amount was recorded separately as a business loss and not deducted from any other earnings he or other members of his family may have had. All occupational expenses except certain minor ones were deducted before this figure was recorded. (See Occupational Expense; and Methodology, Family Income.) Business and professional persons generally reported net cash received during the year; however, if accounts were kept on an accrual basis, the actual net yearly earnings were recorded.

Money earnings from roomers and boarders, net.—Gross earnings from roomers and boarders minus the expense for boarders' food. See Methodology, table 184.

Money earnings not attributable to an individual.—Net money earnings not attributable to any one family member, as, for example, net income from the sale of home-baked goods in which several family members participated. Earnings of an individual were included here only if the earner was not reported or if they were small, as when two children earned a dollar apiece during the year. Although net income from roomers and boarders was not attributed to any one family member it is not included here, being reported as a separate item.

Money income from other sources (other than earnings).—Money income from sources other than earnings: Interest and dividends; net profits from business owned but not operated by the family, or from property bought and sold during the year (transactions in stocks, bonds, real estate, by persons for whom it is not a regular occupation—see Profits); rents after deduction of expenses; pensions, annuities, benefits when receipts of such funds did not depend on proof of need; money inheritances or gifts in cash from persons not family members if the funds were used to meet current living expenses; rewards and prizes, alimony, gambling gains. Net losses suffered from business during the report year were tabulated separately. For this reason the sum of the items listed above is net only in the sense that it includes net profits on each item. Receipts from the sale of capital assets owned before the beginning of the report year, inheritances not used for current living expenses, and payments from the soldiers' bonus, are excluded also.

Business losses.—Actual net money losses for the year of a family member from operation of any independent business; net losses when expense on property was in excess of income, as taxes and insurance on empty rental property; money losses from sale of securities and real estate bought and sold during the report year. Depreciation in value of property owned is not included.

Nonmoney income.—Net nonmoney income from housing, and for village (but not for city) families, nonmoney income from home-produced food.

Housing, nonmoney income from.—Net nonmoney income from occupancy of owned homes plus nonmoney income from housing received as pay. For differences between such income for family and for expenditure schedules, see Methodology, Family Income.

Occupancy of owned homes, net nonmoney income from.—The net return on the home owner's investment received in the form of occupancy of the home. This return is the difference between the rental value of the owned home for the period of occupancy, as estimated by the family, and the sum of the expense for interest on mortgage, and other expenses, such as taxes, insurance, and repairs. See Rental Value of Owned Homes; and Methodology, Family Income.

Housing received as gift or pay, nonmoney income from.—Estimated on basis of monthly rental value and number of months during which the family occupied the dwelling without incurring any rent. If a family paid less cash rent than the stated monthly value, the difference was considered to be free rent except when rental concessions had been received. See Methodology, table 184, for different methods of handling for income and expenditure analyses.

Owned vacation home, nonmoney income from.—Net value of occupancy of the vacation home was estimated by deducting from the total rental value for the period occupied the maintenance expense for the entire year.

Home-produced food, nonmoney income from.—(For village families only.) Value of eggs, milk, meat, and poultry produced and consumed at home; food from home gardens; sirup, honey; and fish or game killed for food. Values were based on current retail prices at local stores. Deduction for expense of production was not made, being handled as family expense. See Expenditures, Other Family.

Income, farm family.—Because the expenditure schedule supplied additional data for calculating net income, the income figures by which income and expenditure schedules were classified differed slightly. For discussion of this point and for tabular presentation of the items included in total family income, see Methodology, Family Income, and table 185.

An example showing computation of farm income is given below:

1. Farm money income, gross.....	\$3, 000
2. Value of farm-furnished products used by family.....	300
3. Value of occupancy of farm dwelling.....	200
4. Value of crops stored and livestock owned, net increase....	0
5. Value of crops stored and livestock owned, net decrease....	—200
6. Farm income, gross (sum 1, 2, 3, 4 minus 5).....	3, 300
7. Farm expenditures.....	1, 500
8. Farm income, net (6 minus 7).....	1, 800
9. Money income from sources other than the operated farm, net.....	200
10. Total family income (8 plus 9).....	2, 000
11. Money income from farming, net (1 minus 7).....	1, 500
12. Money income from all sources, net (11 plus 9).....	1, 700
13. Nonmoney income from farm, net (sum of 2, 3, 4 minus 5).....	300

Family income, total.—Net money and nonmoney income from the farm, net money earnings from employment other than operating the farm, and net money income from sources other than earnings.

Farm income, net.—Gross money income from farming minus farm expenditures, plus value of housing and farm products used by family, plus or minus net change in value of crops stored and livestock owned.

Farm income, gross.—Gross money income from farming, value of housing and farm products used by family, plus or minus net change in value of crops stored and livestock owned. Excludes value of products paid as share rent. May include value of livestock purchases representing increase in assets (see Crops Stored and Livestock Owned).

Farm money income, net.—Gross money income from the farm minus farm expenditures. May include some money receipts representing liquidation of assets. (See Crops Stored and Livestock Owned.)

Farm money income, gross.—Total money income received from the farm before deduction of expenditures. Includes receipts from sale of farm products during the year; Government payments in connection with the agricultural-recovery program; income from work off the farm involving the use of farm equipment. May include some money receipts representing liquidation of assets. (See Crops Stored and Livestock Owned.)

Farm expenditures.—Expenditures for farm operations. Includes expense for hired labor; livestock; feed, hay, straw; fertilizer, spraying material; seeds, plants, trees; repairs and replacements of machinery and tools; gasoline, oil, tires, for operation of machinery; repairs on buildings and fences; rent for land and buildings including dwellings; taxes and insurance on all farm property including dwelling; interest and refinancing charges on farm and chattel mortgage; and other expenditures incidental to preparing crops for market and for marketing them. May include expense for livestock bought as an increase in assets. (See Crops Stored and Livestock Owned.) The following items chargeable to farm business are not included in this category: Automobile and other transportation expense, food expense for farm employees, and such incidental farm expense as that for farm periodicals and dues to farm-business organizations. See Methodology, table 185.

Expenditures for farm machinery of types not owned before were considered an increase in farm-business investment and entered in the expenditure schedule. See Change in Net Worth, Increase in Assets.

Farm nonmoney income, net.—Value of farm products used by the family; of occupancy of the farm dwelling; plus or minus the net change in value of livestock owned and of crops stored for sale.

Farm-furnished products used by family, nonmoney income.—Estimated value obtained by multiplying the quantity of products used, as reported by the family, by a price estimated for each locality. Price estimates were based upon what a sample of farm families in the locality reported they would have paid had they bought products of the same quality and in the same quantity from neighbors, or from the most likely place of purchase. This method of evaluation gives a higher figure than that obtained when

valuation is based on farm prices or wholesale market prices. Products included are milk, cream, eggs, poultry, meat, potatoes, garden produce, fruit, other food such as sirups, grain products; fuel and other products such as wood, tobacco, ice.

Occupancy of farm dwelling, nonmoney income from.—Value of the year's occupancy was arbitrarily set at 9 percent of the present estimated value of the dwelling on an owned farm, and 11 percent of the estimated value of the dwelling on a rented farm, except in the Southeast and in California, where 10 and 12 percent were used because of the more rapid depreciation of farmhouses. These percentages were based on interest rates, taxes, depreciation, and a reasonable return on money invested. In estimating present value of the house, its replacement value, as estimated by the family, was reduced to present value by taking account of the age of the house and the family's estimate of its remaining years of usefulness. For example, if the probable replacement value of the house was \$1,600, its probable life 40 years, and its present age 10 years, its estimated value would be \$1,200 (\$1,600 divided by 40, multiplied by 30).

Crops stored and livestock owned, net change.—Net increase or decrease in value of livestock owned or of crops stored for sale between the beginning and end of the report year. Increases in livestock are due to new purchases, maturation, and births, income from which was not realized in the current year; decreases are due to sale or loss of livestock by death, which represent capital decreases. Increases in crops stored for sale indicate deferred sales, representing income earned during the current year but not converted into money; decreases in stored crops indicate realization of income earned prior to the report year. Only differences due to quantity changes were included; differences in value due to price changes were excluded.

In making schedule entries of money spent for purchases of livestock, no distinction was made between cattle bought for sale (an operating expense) and those bought for building up more permanent herds (a capital investment). Since the farmer seldom could separate his numerous transactions into these two types of disbursements, both types were entered as expenditures for operating the farm. Similarly, money received from sale of cattle was not divided into receipts from cattle born during the year (income) and receipts from cattle owned in previous years (a decrease in capital investment). As a consequence of these procedures, other schedule entries were affected. It is important, therefore, to recognize the possibility that the figures entered in the following categories may occasionally include some transactions not customarily classified therein: Nonmoney income from increase in value of livestock, negative nonmoney income or decrease in value of livestock, gross farm income, gross farm money income, net money income, and farm expenditures. The averages for these categories that represent families in all income groups probably are not greatly affected by these inclusions; figures for a small number of families in a high-income class might be affected considerably, especially in the cattle-range section.

Ways in which these categories are affected are described below. Two examples are given, later, to illustrate the various entries arising from transactions affecting net value of crops stored and livestock owned.

Nonmoney income from increase in value of livestock owned may include capital investment in herds as well as true nonmoney income from operating the farm (i. e., births and maturation of cattle during the year).

Nonmoney losses or decreases in value of livestock owned or crops stored, represent a decrease in net worth through liquidation of investments of previous years.

Gross farm income for the year may be overstated if value of herds has been increased through purchases; such purchases are taken into account in computing net increase in value of livestock, which in turn becomes a constituent part of gross farm income.

Gross farm money income may overrepresent true gross money income for the current year through the inclusion of receipts from sale of stored crops or of livestock acquired before the report year. Gross farm income and net farm income are not similarly affected by such sales, since they take into account the net decrease in value of stored crops and of livestock.

Net money income may overstate true income since it may include money receipts from liquidation of assets—sales of crops stored or of livestock owned before the beginning of the report year.

Farm expenditures may be overstated by inclusion of purchases of livestock for building up herds, along with purchases for feeding and sale during the current year.

The total net increase in value of herds (that due to births and maturation, and that due to purchases) was included, together with net increase in crops stored for sale, as an item of increase in net worth; the combined total was considered as nonmoney income invested in the farm business. Hence the procedures followed did not affect the figures for net change (increase or decrease) in assets and liabilities during the year (see Change in Net Worth).

Net farm income, another important figure, also was not affected by these procedures, since an overstatement in expenditures was balanced by an overstatement of gross farm income; and an overstatement of gross money income from liquidating assets was balanced by a deduction of nonmoney losses (negative nonmoney income) that actually represented a decrease in assets.

In balancing the schedule, it was necessary to adjust the figure for total money receipts by the amount of the net change in value of crops stored and livestock, i. e., to add to money receipts the value of a net increase in these inventories, or to deduct the value of a net decrease (see Balancing Difference). This adjustment was made necessary because the value of the net change in these inventories (livestock and crops stored for sale) was considered in the computation of both income and net worth—in the latter figure, as an increase or decrease in investment in the farm business.

The following example explains the procedure used in computing net farm income when the value of herds had been increased through purchases as well as other means: A dairy farmer had gross money income from farming, including sales of cattle and livestock products, amounting to \$2,000. During the year his herd increased in value \$500, \$200 through births and maturation and \$300 through livestock purchases. His money disbursements for the farm business for the year were \$1,500, including \$1,200 operating expenditures and the \$300 spent for increasing his herds. Value of housing and products supplied the family by the farm amounted to \$400. His net farm income was \$1,400 and his change in net worth \$500, as follows:

(a) Gross money income from farming	\$2, 000
(b) Nonmoney income used for family living	400
(c) Nonmoney income, i. e., increase in value of herds (livestock increase through births, maturations, and purchases)	500
(d) Total gross farm income	2, 900
(e) Expenditures (operating expenditures and disbursements for building up herds)	1, 500
(f) Net farm income, money and nonmoney	1, 400
(g) Composition of net farm income:	
Net money income, item (a) minus item (e)	500
Nonmoney income:	
Used for family living, item (b)	400
Livestock increase, item (c) (also included as increase in net worth)	500
Total	1, 400

Had conventional accounting procedures been followed, the net money income of the farmer in the above example would have been entered as \$800 (not \$500) and his nonmoney income from increase in herds as \$200 (not \$500). The \$300 purchase of livestock was made from gross money income and, strictly speaking, represented transformation of money income into nonmoney assets. The figure for net farm income is the same, however, irrespective of how the \$1,400 is divided between money and nonmoney income.

A second example illustrates the procedure followed when value of herds was decreased through sales of livestock that represented liquidation of assets. If the dairy farmer discussed above had decided to reduce his business, bought no new cattle, and obtained \$300 by selling animals acquired in previous years, the computation of his net farm income would have been as follows:

(a)	Gross money income from farming (actually, income plus receipts from liquidation of assets)-----	\$2,300
(b)	Nonmoney income used for family living-----	400
(c)	Nonmoney losses, i. e., decrease in value of herds (\$200 minus \$300)-----	-100
(d)	Total gross farm income-----	2,600
(e)	Expenditures for operating farm business-----	1,200
(f)	Net farm income, money and nonmoney-----	1,400
(g)	Composition of net farm income:	
	Net money income, item (a) minus item (e)-----	1,100
	Nonmoney income:	
	Used for family living, item (b)-----	400
	Livestock decrease, item (c) (also included as decrease in net worth)-----	-100
	Total-----	1,400

In this case the operator's gross money receipts from farming, tabulated as "gross farm money income," actually were composed of \$2,000 gross income and \$300 receipts from liquidation of assets. Although he had nonmoney income amounting to \$200 because of natural increase in value of his herds, sales of cattle valued at \$300 resulted in a net decrease of \$100 in the value of the livestock owned. While this net decrease is designated in this study as "negative nonmoney income," or as "nonmoney losses" it does not represent an excess of operating expenditures over income during the year as would be the case with a true negative income figure. Of the total gross farm income figure, \$2,000 represents income in the accepted sense; the additional money receipts of \$300 from depletion of herd were offset by the \$300 decrease in assets. (The algebraic sum of this \$300 decrease in assets and the \$200 nonmoney income from natural increase in herds, yields a net decrease of \$100 during the year.) The total net money income includes \$300 cash received from liquidation of assets. The figures for net farm income (\$1,400), however, and for net decrease in assets (\$100) are the same as they would have been had the transaction involving liquidation of assets not been included in the income computation.

Money income from sources other than the operated farm, net.—Net earnings from employment of individuals not pertaining to the farm enterprise, net earnings from roomers and boarders and from sale of home-made products; money income from sources other than earnings. The nonfarm income of farm families was computed on the same basis as money income of city and village families except that in computing net income from roomers and boarders for farm-expenditure schedules, the value of home-produced food served to boarders, as well as money expense for their food, was deducted. See *Income, City and Village Family: Money Earnings; Money Earnings from Roomers and Boarders; Money Income from Other Sources.*

Inheritance.—See *Change in Net Worth.*

Liabilities.—See *Change in Net Worth.*

Living quarters, type of.—Living quarters occupied by the family at the time of interview.

Apartment.—Building which is primarily residential in character, containing three or more dwelling units.

Dwelling unit in business building.—Building in which at least one-third of the floor space is for business uses, but which contains one or more dwelling units.

One-family house.—Dwelling designed for occupancy by one family. It is detached when it is free-standing with open space on all four sides, and attached when at least one wall is built directly against an adjoining structure. Row houses are included in the attached type.

Room or rooms.—Living quarters (except in a hotel) providing no kitchen nor other housekeeping facilities.

Two-family house.—Dwelling designed to provide separate units for two families. If a side-by-side type, the separation extends from basement to roof; if a two-decker type, the dwelling units are one above the other.

Other types of living quarters.—Rooms in a hotel; other living arrangements not classifiable above, such as living quarters in a trailer or in a house with another family but not in a two-family house as defined.

The above definitions are comparable to those used in the Financial Survey of Urban Housing, published by the United States Department of Commerce, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, 1937.

Medical care expenditures.—Expense for physician; oculist; other specialist; clinic; hospital; private nurse in home; for special examinations and tests, such as X-ray, metabolism, or blood tests; for medicines and drugs, exclusive of cod-liver oil and dry milk products for children, which are classed as food expense; for eyeglasses and optician's fees; medical appliances and supplies; accident and health insurance, but not life insurance.

Money earnings.—See Income, City and Village Family; and Income, Farm Family.

Monthly rent.—See Rental, Monthly.

Monthly rental value.—See Rental Value of Owned Homes, Monthly.

Native-white family.—Any family in which both the husband and wife are white and were born in continental United States or outlying Territories or possessions, or of American parents temporarily residing in a foreign country.

Net balancing difference.—See Balancing Difference.

Net worth.—See Change in Net Worth.

Nonfamily members.—See Household.

No report.—A schedule was not accepted for tabulation if it contained no report on any basic item of information necessary for the computation of total family income, or if the family was unable to report on any of the main expenditure groups, such as clothing or automobile expense. A schedule was accepted for tabulation, however, if it contained no report in an item of relatively small importance, such as the number of guests entertained during the year, or expense for specific items within a main expenditure group, if the total expense for the group was reported. In the latter case, it was assumed that entries of no report rather than zero meant that the family had some expense for the items but was unable to say how much. In tabulating the data later, the total expense reported was allocated to the individual items of expense on the basis of data from other families in the same income, family-type, and occupational group having and reporting expense for the specific items. Adjustment for no-report entries was made on the expenditure schedules and on supplementary schedules only.

Occupation, chief.—The occupation from which a person derived the greater part of his earnings.

Occupational classification.—City and village families were classified according to the occupational group from which the largest proportion of the family's total earnings was derived. If family earnings were received from more than one of the four business and professional subgroups, such earnings were totaled and if the sum was greater than for any one of the other listed occupations the family was classed in the business or professional subgroup which yielded the largest amount of earnings. If the earnings from two occupational groups were the same, and higher than from any other group, the family was classified according to the chief occupation of the principal earner. If no family member earned during the report year and there was no income from roomers and boarders, the family was classified as having no earnings from occupation. Classification of individual earners by occupation was based upon the list used by the Works Progress Administration in Circular No. 2, Occupational Classification and Code, and Circular No. 2A, Index of Occupations. Occupations were classified as follows:

Business and professional.—Independent and salaried business and professional workers, defined below, were combined as one occupational group for most of the analyses.

Independent business.—Entrepreneurs; persons engaged in business enterprises in which they invest capital and assume business risks; they may or may not employ others to work for them. Net income from roomers and boarders was classed as independent business.

Independent professional.—Doctors, lawyers, architects, etc.

Salaried business.—Managers, business officials, etc.

Salaried professional.—Professional workers on a salary basis, such as teachers, clergymen, graduate nurses, and social workers.

Clerical.—Office workers, salesmen, mail carriers, telephone, telegraph, and radio operators.

Wage-earner.—Skilled workers and foremen, semiskilled and unskilled workers, persons in domestic and personal service, and farm laborers.

Other.—Occupations other than those defined above were combined for most of the analyses. This group includes the following:

Farm operator.—Person operating farm, living in a city or village.

Farm sharecropper.—A separate farm occupational group in the Southeast region. See Sharecropper. A few of these agricultural workers live in the southeastern villages.

No earnings from occupation.—Families having no member earning during the report year.

Unknown occupation.—This classification was used where the occupation could not be determined.

Farm families scheduled in farm sections were classed as in one occupational group (farm-operator) except in the Southeast region where sharecroppers were studied separately. However, earnings of farm-family members from work not pertaining to the farm enterprise were classified as business and professional, clerical, and wage-earner, according to the procedure given above for city and village families.

Occupational expense.—(Classification on expenditure schedule.) Only minor items of expense incurred for business purposes, such as dues to union, trade, and professional associations; expense for technical books and journals; small expenses for supplies and equipment or expense for a trip to a meeting of a professional association. Such expense was deducted from income reported on the family schedule when computing the income figure by which expenditure schedules were classified. See Methodology, tables 184 and 185.

Paid help, household.—See Household Help.

Paid help, farm.—Farm employees living in the household were considered as members of the household, but expense for their food was deducted as a farm-business expense. See table 185.

Personal care, expenditures.—Services, such as haircuts, shampoos, shaves, manicures, facials; toilet articles and preparations, such as toilet soap, tooth paste, mouthwash, shaving soap and cream, cold cream, cosmetics, deodorants, bath salts, shampoos, brushes, combs, razors, files, mirrors, cleansing tissues, powder puffs, sanitary supplies.

Persons per room.—Total number of persons usually occupying the rooms in the dwelling (family members, paid help, roomers, sons or daughters even if away at college) divided by the number of rooms in the dwelling. See also Rooms, Number of.

Principal earner.—See Earner, Principal.

Profits.—(Subdivision of Money Income from Other Sources.) Net profits from a business owned but not operated by the family, such as an owned store managed by a paid employee; profits from buying and selling stocks, or from real estate bought and sold during the year, when not a regular occupation. This classification does not include the income of an entrepreneur from his business, since such income is classed as individual earnings, or the income of a farm operator from farming. Excluded also are "paper" profits which represent an increase in the value of investments owned throughout the report year, profits from the sale of capital assets acquired before the report year, and profits from investments that remained in a corporation and were not made available for current family use.

Reading expenditures.—Expense for daily and weekly newspapers, magazines, books for general reading, book rentals, and library fees, but not schoolbooks, picture books for young children, or technical books used in connection with work.

Record card.—Schedule used for the random sample of addresses visited. It shows color, nativity, whether the family included both husband and wife, whether married for more than a year, and other qualifications affecting eligibility for the family schedule. See Methodology, The First or Record-card Sample.

Recreation expenditures.—Paid admissions for family members and guests of the family to movies, spectator sports, fairs, circuses, dances, amusement parks; equipment, supplies, fees, and licenses for games and sports; purchase and upkeep of radios and musical instruments, sheet music, phonograph records; photograph supplies; children's toys and play equipment; pets; entertaining, excluding food; dues to social and recreational clubs; gambling losses; expense for hobbies and collections; unclassified spending money. Expense for lodging, traveling, or food while on vacation or trips, and uniforms and other clothing used in recreational activities are excluded.

Relief family.—Family in which any member received direct relief in cash or kind at any time during the report year; work relief from public or private agencies; charity donations received upon proof of need; any pension of noncontributory type paid upon proof of need. Receipt of money from a son in Civilian Conservation Corps was considered direct relief. Earnings from the National Youth Administration were not considered relief.

Rent as pay.—See Income, City and Village Family: Nonmoney Income, Housing Received as Gift or Pay.

Rental, monthly.—The monthly rental rate of the dwelling occupied at the end of the report year. No deductions were made for free rent or for rental concessions.

Rental concession.—An exemption from paying rent or a discount on rent offered for a limited period by a landlord as an inducement to obtain or retain a tenant. In such cases the customary rental rate was tabulated, but the value of the concession was deducted in computing the total expenditure for rent during the year. Families receiving rental concessions were not considered as having received free rent.

Rental value of owned homes, monthly.—The value of occupancy of an owned home for 1 month, as estimated by the family. In making this estimate, families were asked to consider the rates charged for similar homes in the neighborhood that were rented. It is thus comparable to the monthly rental rates of rented homes. This gross rental value of owned homes was used in estimating the net nonmoney income from occupancy of owned homes. See Income, City and Village Family: Occupancy of Owned Homes.

Repairs and replacements.—Expenditures for that type of improvement which helps to restore property to good condition. Expenditures for structural additions are considered a capital investment, not a current expenditure.

Report year.—Any 12-month period between January 1, 1935, and December 31, 1936, for which the family chose to give the information. If more than one schedule was filled, the year reported was the same on all schedules for a family.

Roomer.—Person sleeping in the family home for at least 7 consecutive days and paying for his room.

Roomer-year.—Equivalent to one roomer for 52 weeks. Families reporting more than 10 roomer-years during the report year were ineligible for the family schedule.

Rooms, number of.—Only rooms used for living purposes are counted. A finished basement or attic room and an enclosed porch were counted as rooms, but not a bathroom, hallway, closet, pantry, alcove, open porch, or room used entirely for business purposes. A kitchenette and dinette not divided by a wall are counted as one room.

Samples and sampling.—See Methodology, Collection of Schedules.

Schedule.—See the specific kind of schedule, such as Family Schedule, Farm or City and Village; Expenditure Schedule; or Supplementary Schedules.

Sharecropper.—Farmer in the Southeast region who rents land on shares and is furnished work animals and in some cases equipment by the farm operator. The landlord usually makes important decisions relating to the operation of the farm and supervises operations. The sharecropper is thus little more than a type of laborer who is paid wages in kind on the basis of what he produces, his share usually being half the crop or less.

Share tenant.—A farm operator who rents the land, assumes responsibility for its operation, and pays the rent with a definite share or a stipulated amount of the farm products.

Structural addition.—Something added to the home that was not there before, such as a new room or porch built on the house; a porch converted into a room; plumbing equipment installed for the first time. It is distinguished from expense for repairs and replacements because it represents an increase in investment.

Supplementary earner.—See Earner, Supplementary.

Supplementary schedules.—Requested only from families that furnished expenditure schedules and were willing to give the necessary additional details.

Clothing check list.—A schedule used to obtain quantities of and expenditures for clothing purchased during the report year and value of donated clothing. A list was filled for each person who was a member of the economic family for 52 weeks, and who was willing to cooperate.

Food check list.—A schedule used to obtain quantities and money value of food consumed by the household during the 7 days preceding the interview. The number of meals furnished was also recorded.

Food record.—A record of weight or other measure of food consumed during 1 week. It consists of an inventory of the weight or other measure of each kind of food on hand at the beginning and end of the week and of all foods brought into the house during that period, and the number of meals served to household members, guests, or boarders. A record of the age, height, weight, and day-by-day occupations of each person served is also included. These records were used for the study of adequacy of diets.

Furnishings check list.—A schedule used to obtain quantities of and expenditures for household furnishings and equipment purchased by the family during the report year.

Surplus.—See Change in Net Worth.

Taxes.—See Gifts, Community Welfare, and Selected Taxes.

Tenant, farm.—Farmer who does not own any of the land he operates. See Farm Operator; Share Tenant; Sharecropper.

Tobacco expenditures.—Expense for cigarettes, cigars, chewing and smoking tobacco, snuff, pipes, pipe cleaners, humidors, lighters, cigarette holders, and ash trays. Smoking stands are included with furniture; smoking jackets with clothing.

Tourists and transients.—Persons rooming in the family dwelling for fewer than 7 consecutive days who may or may not be furnished meals by the family. Includes occupants of tourist cabins on farm property.

Travel and transportation expenditures.—Expenditures for all family travel and transportation other than by family automobile, such as bus, trolley, and taxi to work, school, or shopping; travel, except for business, by railroad, interurban bus and trolley, boats, and airplanes. This also includes purchase and upkeep of motorcycle, horse and carriage, boat, or other conveyance, after deduction of proportion chargeable to business. Expense for bicycles, boats, or other vehicles used primarily for recreation are included in recreation expenditures.

Type of family.—See Family Type.

Type of farm.—See Farm Type.

Value of family living.—Value of all goods and services purchased for family living and of certain other goods and services received without direct expense. For city and village families, value of living includes total living expense; the value of housing, food, fuel, ice, and clothing received without direct expense, but not the value of furnishings or other goods received free. For farm families value of living includes total living expense; the value of food, fuel, and other goods received from the farm, including occupancy of farm dwelling; value of housing from a rent-free farm; value of nonfarm family housing, fuel, ice, and food received without payment; and value of clothing received as gift or pay.

Value of farm land and buildings.—Market value of the farm, including land, farm buildings, and family dwellings as estimated by the operator on the basis of what it would sell for under normal conditions, not at forced sale.

Value of home-produced food.—See Income, City and Village Family: Home-produced Food; and Income, Farm Family: Farm-furnished Products.

Value of housing furnished by the farm.—See Income, Farm Family: Occupancy of Farm Dwelling.

Value of housing received as gift or pay.—See Income, City and Village Family: Housing Received as Gift or Pay.

Value of occupancy of owned homes.—See Income, City and Village Family: Occupancy of Owned Homes, and Rental Value of Owned Homes.

Value per meal per food-expenditure unit.—Average value per meal of food purchased, home-produced, and received as gift or pay in terms of food-expenditure units. See Food-expenditure Unit.

Year-equivalent person.—Equivalent to one person in the family for the report year (52 weeks). For the classification of a family by type, persons other than husband and wife under 16 were separated from those 16 or older and the total weeks of membership for each age group was obtained. Fewer than 27 weeks of membership for either age group were not counted; 27 to 79 weeks of membership were considered one year-equivalent person.

In computing averages for a group of families two methods of handling year-equivalents were used, as follows:

All members.—The total weeks of membership of all members of families in the group for which an average was desired was divided by 52 times the number of families in the group.

Members other than husband and wife by age groups.—The number of year-equivalent persons under 16 and 16 or older was computed for each family by converting the number of weeks of membership to year-equivalents as described above; the sum of these figures was divided by the number of families in the group for which an average was desired.



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